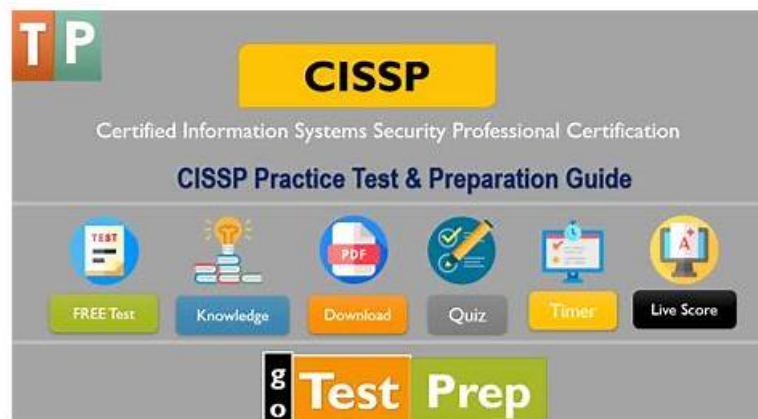


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## ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q1781-Q1786):

### NEW QUESTION # 1781

Which of the following open source software issues pose the MOST risk to an application?

- A. The software is beyond end of life and the vendor is out of business.
- B. The software has multiple Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) but the CVEs are classified as low risks.
- C. The software has multiple Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) and only some are remediated.
- D. The software is not used or popular in the development community.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The software has multiple Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) and only some are remediated poses the most risk to an application. Open source software is software that is developed and distributed under a license that allows anyone to access,

modify, and share the source code. Open source software can offer various benefits, such as cost savings, innovation, flexibility, and transparency. However, open source software can also introduce various risks, such as security, legal, operational, and reputational risks. One of the main security risks of open source software is the presence of vulnerabilities that can be exploited by attackers to compromise the application or the system that uses the software. Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE) is a system that assigns unique identifiers and descriptions to publicly known vulnerabilities in software. A software that has multiple CVEs and only some are remediated means that the software still has unresolved vulnerabilities that can pose a high risk to the application. The software may not have received timely or adequate patches or updates from the developers or the community, or the patches or updates may not have been applied by the users or the administrators. Therefore, the software may be exposed to potential attacks that can cause data loss, data breach, denial of service, or unauthorized access. References: CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, Eighth Edition, Chapter 8: Software Development Security, page 451. CISSP Practice Exam - FREE 20 Questions and Answers, Question 17.

#### NEW QUESTION # 1782

What MUST each information owner do when a system contains data from multiple information owners?

- A. Provide input to the Information System (IS) owner regarding the security requirements of the data
- B. Move the data to an Information System (IS) that does not contain data owned by other information owners
- C. Develop and maintain the System Security Plan (SSP) for the Information System (IS) containing the data
- D. Review the Security Assessment report (SAR) for the Information System (IS) and authorize the IS to operate.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The information owner is the person who has the authority and responsibility for the data stored, processed, or transmitted by an Information System (IS). When a system contains data from multiple information owners, each information owner must provide input to the IS owner regarding the security requirements of the data, such as the classification, sensitivity, retention, and disposal of the data. The IS owner is the person who has the authority and responsibility for the operation and maintenance of the IS. The IS owner must ensure that the security requirements of the data are met and that the IS complies with the applicable laws and regulations. Reviewing the Security Assessment Report (SAR), developing and maintaining the System Security Plan (SSP), and moving the data to another IS are not the responsibilities of the information owner, but they may involve the information owner's participation or approval. References: CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, Eighth Edition, Chapter 1: Security and Risk Management, page 48; Official (ISC)2 Guide to the CISSP CBK, Fifth Edition, Chapter 1: Security and Risk Management, page 40.

#### NEW QUESTION # 1783

Access control is the collection of mechanisms that permits managers of a system to exercise influence over the use of:

- A. A Trap
- B. A threshold
- C. An IS system
- D. A man guard

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Access control is the collection of mechanisms that permits managers of a system to exercise a directing or restraining influence over the behavior, use, and content of a system. It permits management to specify what users can do, which resources they can access, and what operations they can perform on a system.

Topic 6, Physical Security

#### NEW QUESTION # 1784

Which one of the following is NOT a typical bus designation in a digital computer?

- A. Secondary
- B. Data
- C. Control
- D. Address

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The correct answer is Secondary, a distracter.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 1785**

John is the product manager for an information system. His product has undergone under security review by an IS auditor. John has decided to apply appropriate security controls to reduce the security risks suggested by an IS auditor. Which of the following technique is used by John to treat the identified risk provided by an IS auditor?

- A. Risk Acceptance
- B. Risk Avoidance
- C. Risk transfer
- **D. Risk Mitigation**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Risk mitigation is the practice of the elimination of, or the significant decrease in the level of risk presented.

For your exam you should know below information about risk assessment and treatment: A risk assessment, which is a tool for risk management, is a method of identifying vulnerabilities and threats and assessing the possible impacts to determine where to implement security controls. A risk assessment is carried out, and the results are analyzed. Risk analysis is used to ensure that security is cost-effective, relevant, timely, and responsive to threats. Security can be quite complex, even for well-versed security professionals, and it is easy to apply too much security, not enough security, or the wrong security controls, and to spend too much money in the process without attaining the necessary objectives. Risk analysis helps companies prioritize their risks and shows management the amount of resources that should be applied to protecting against those risks in a sensible manner.

A risk analysis has four main goals:

Identify assets and their value to the organization.

Identify vulnerabilities and threats.

Quantify the probability and business impact of these potential threats.

Provide an economic balance between the impact of the threat and the cost of the countermeasure. Treating Risk

**Risk Mitigation** Risk mitigation is the practice of the elimination of, or the significant decrease in the level of risk presented. Examples of risk mitigation can be seen in everyday life and are readily apparent in the information technology world. Risk Mitigation involves applying appropriate control to reduce risk. For example, to lessen the risk of exposing personal and financial information that is highly sensitive and confidential organizations put countermeasures in place, such as firewalls, intrusion detection/prevention systems, and other mechanisms, to deter malicious outsiders from accessing this highly sensitive information. In the underage driver example, risk mitigation could take the form of driver education for the youth or establishing a policy not allowing the young driver to use a cell phone while driving, or not letting youth of a certain age have more than one friend in the car as a passenger at any given time.

**Risk Transfer** Risk transfer is the practice of passing on the risk in question to another entity, such as an insurance company. Let us look at one of the examples that were presented above in a different way. The family is evaluating whether to permit an underage driver to use the family car. The family decides that it is important for the youth to be mobile, so it transfers the financial risk of a youth being in an accident to the insurance company, which provides the family with auto insurance. It is important to note that the transfer of risk may be accompanied by a cost. This is certainly true for the insurance example presented earlier, and can be seen in other insurance instances, such as liability insurance for a vendor or the insurance taken out by companies to protect against hardware and software theft or destruction. This may also be true if an organization must purchase and implement security controls in order to make their organization less desirable to attack. It is important to remember that not all risk can be transferred. While financial risk is simple to transfer through insurance, reputational risk may almost never be fully transferred.

**Risk Avoidance** Risk avoidance is the practice of coming up with alternatives so that the risk in question is not realized. For example, have you ever heard a friend, or parents of a friend, complain about the costs of insuring an underage driver? How about the risks that many of these children face as they become mobile? Some of these families will decide that the child in question will not be allowed to drive the family car, but will rather wait until he or she is of legal age (i.e., 18 years of age) before committing to owning, insuring, and driving a motor vehicle. In this case, the family has chosen to avoid the risks (and any associated benefits) associated with an underage driver, such as poor driving performance or the cost of insurance for the child. Although this choice may be available for some situations, it is not available for all. Imagine a global retailer who, knowing the risks associated with doing business on the Internet, decides to avoid the practice. This decision will likely cost the company a significant amount of its revenue (if, indeed, the company has products or services that consumers wish to purchase). In addition, the decision may require the company to build or lease a site in each of the locations, globally, for which it wishes to continue business. This could have a catastrophic effect on the company's ability to continue business operations

**Risk Acceptance**

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