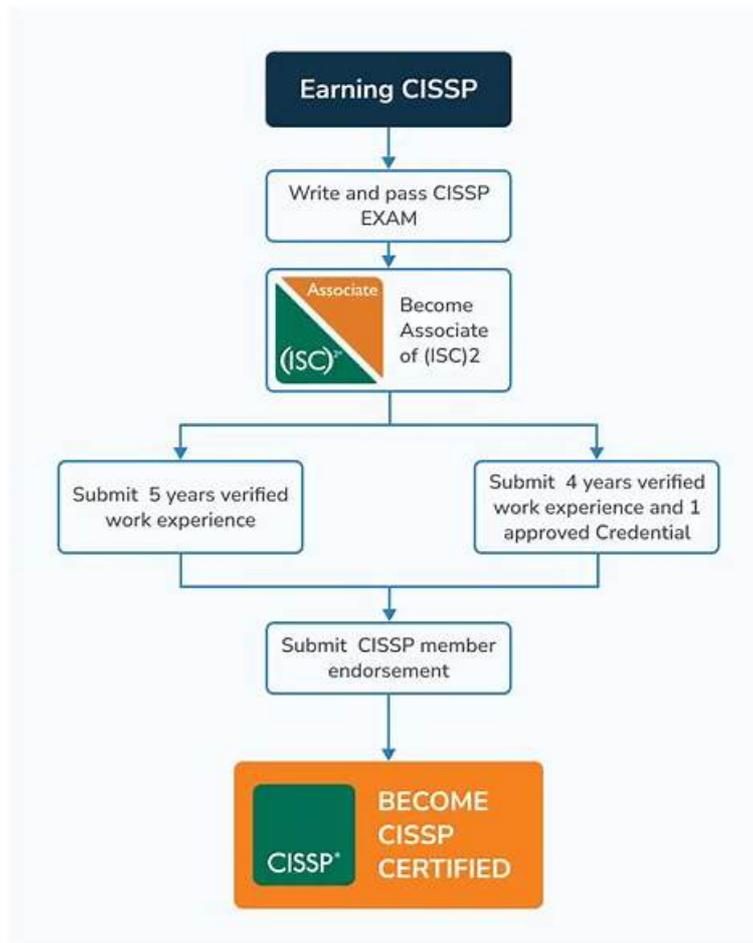


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## ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q244-Q249):

### NEW QUESTION # 244

The restoration priorities of a Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) are based on which of the following documents?

- A. Business Continuity Plan (BCP)
- B. Crisis management plan
- C. Business Impact Analysis (BIA)
- D. Service Level Agreement (SLA)

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

According to the CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, the restoration priorities of a Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) are based on the Business Impact Analysis (BIA). A DRP is a document that defines the procedures and actions to be taken in the event of a disaster that disrupts the normal operations of an organization. A restoration priority is the order or sequence in which the critical business processes and functions, as well as the supporting resources, such as data, systems, personnel, and facilities, are restored after a disaster. A BIA is a process that assesses the potential impact and consequences of a disaster on the organization's business processes and functions, as well as the supporting resources. A BIA helps to identify and prioritize the critical business processes and functions, as well as the recovery objectives and time frames for them. A BIA also helps to determine the dependencies and interdependencies among the business processes and functions, as well as the supporting resources. Therefore, the restoration priorities of a DRP are based on the BIA, as it provides the information and analysis that are needed to plan and execute the recovery strategy. A Service Level Agreement (SLA) is not the document that the restoration priorities of a DRP are based on, although it may be a factor that influences the restoration priorities. An SLA is a document that defines the expectations and requirements for the quality and performance of a service or product that is provided by a service provider to a customer or client, such as the availability, reliability, scalability, or security of the service or product. An SLA may help to justify or support the restoration priorities of a DRP, but it does not provide the information and analysis that are needed to plan and execute the recovery strategy. A Business Continuity Plan (BCP) is not the document that the restoration priorities of a DRP are based on, although it may be a document that is aligned with or integrated with a DRP. A BCP is a document that defines the procedures and actions to be taken to ensure the continuity of the essential business operations during and after a disaster. A BCP may cover the same or similar business processes and functions, as well as the supporting resources, as a DRP, but it focuses on the continuity rather than the recovery of them. A BCP may also include other aspects or components that are not covered by a DRP, such as the prevention, mitigation, or response to a disaster. A crisis management plan is not the document that the restoration priorities of a DRP are based on, although it may be a document that is aligned with or integrated with a DRP. A crisis management plan is a document that defines the procedures and actions to be taken to manage and resolve a crisis or emergency situation that may affect the organization, such as a natural disaster, a cyberattack, or a pandemic. A crisis management plan may cover the same or similar business processes and functions, as well as the supporting resources, as a DRP, but it focuses on the management rather than the recovery of them. A crisis management plan may also include other aspects or components that are not covered by a DRP, such as the communication, coordination, or escalation of the crisis or emergency situation.

### NEW QUESTION # 245

A security compliance manager of a large enterprise wants to reduce the time it takes to perform network, system, and application security compliance audits while increasing quality and effectiveness of the results. What should be implemented to BEST achieve the desired results?

- A. Source code repository
- B. Configuration Management Database (CMDB)
- C. System performance monitoring application
- D. Configuration Management Plan (CMP)

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A Configuration Management Database (CMDB) is an essential tool for streamlining the process of performing security compliance audits. It acts as a central repository for tracking and managing all configuration items (CIs) in an enterprise IT environment, such as servers, network devices, software applications, and other infrastructure components. By maintaining detailed, up-to-date records of these items, a CMDB can provide auditors with a comprehensive view of the network, system, and application configurations. Implementing a CMDB can significantly reduce the time spent on audits by:

1. Centralizing Configuration Data: Auditors can easily access configuration details, reducing the need for manual collection of data

across different systems and departments.

2. **Enhancing Accuracy:** Having an up-to-date and accurate inventory of systems and configurations helps auditors verify compliance quickly and effectively.

3. **Improving Efficiency:** The CMDB automates the tracking of changes and configurations, which makes audits less disruptive and allows for real-time tracking of compliance status.

This enables a more efficient, less error-prone audit process while also improving the quality and effectiveness of the results by ensuring that auditors have access to comprehensive, accurate, and real-time information.

#### NEW QUESTION # 246

A security team member was selected as a member of a Change Control Board (CCB) for an organization. Which of the following is one of their responsibilities?

- A. Logging the change
- B. Carrying out the requested change
- C. Approving or disapproving the change
- **D. Determining the impact of the change**

**Answer: D**

#### NEW QUESTION # 247

When a biometric system is used, which error type deals with the possibility of GRANTING access to impostors who should be REJECTED?

- A. Type I error
- **B. Type II error**
- C. Crossover error
- D. Type III error

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

When the biometric system accepts impostors who should have been rejected, it is called a Type II error or False Acceptance Rate or False Accept Rate.

Biometrics verifies an individual's identity by analyzing a unique personal attribute or behavior, which is one of the most effective and accurate methods of verifying identification.

Biometrics is a very sophisticated technology; thus, it is much more expensive and complex than the other types of identity verification processes. A biometric system can make authentication decisions based on an individual's behavior, as in signature dynamics, but these can change over time and possibly be forged.

Biometric systems that base authentication decisions on physical attributes (iris, retina, fingerprint) provide more accuracy, because physical attributes typically don't change much, absent some disfiguring injury, and are harder to impersonate.

When a biometric system rejects an authorized individual, it is called a Type I error (False Rejection Rate (FRR) or False Reject Rate (FRR)).

When the system accepts impostors who should be rejected, it is called a Type II error (False Acceptance Rate (FAR) or False Accept Rate (FAR)). Type II errors are the most dangerous and thus the most important to avoid.

The goal is to obtain low numbers for each type of error, but when comparing different biometric systems, many different variables are used, but one of the most important metrics is the crossover error rate (CER).

The accuracy of any biometric method is measured in terms of Failed Acceptance Rate (FAR) and Failed Rejection Rate (FRR). Both are expressed as percentages. The FAR is the rate at which attempts by unauthorized users are incorrectly accepted as valid. The

FRR is just the opposite. It measures the rate at which authorized users are denied access.

The relationship between FRR (Type I) and FAR (Type II) is depicted in the graphic below.

As one rate increases, the other decreases. The Cross-over Error Rate (CER) is sometimes considered a good indicator of the overall accuracy of a biometric system. This is the point at which the FRR and the FAR have the same value. Solutions with a lower CER are typically more accurate.

See graphic below from Biometria showing this relationship. The Cross-over Error Rate (CER) is also called the Equal Error Rate (EER), the two are synonymous.

Cross Over Error Rate

The other answers are incorrect:

Type I error is also called as False Rejection Rate where a valid user is rejected by the system.

Type III error : there is no such error type in biometric system.

Crossover error rate stated in percentage , represents the point at which false rejection equals the false acceptance rate.

Reference(s) used for this question:

<http://www.biometria.sk/en/principles-of-biometrics.html> and Shon Harris, CISSP All In One (AIO), 6th Edition , Chapter 3, Access Control, Page 188-189 and Tech Republic, Reduce Multi\_Factor Authentication Cost

#### NEW QUESTION # 248

A business continuity plan should list and prioritize the services that need to be brought back after a disaster strikes. Which of the following services is more likely to be of primary concern in the context of what your Disaster Recovery Plan would include?

- A. Facilities security
- B. IS Operations
- C. Marketing/Public relations
- **D. Data/Telecomm/IS facilities**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

One of the most important elements of the disaster recovery plan is the selection of alternate processing sites to be used when the primary sites are unavailable. To get the alternate site operational it would need an information technology system similar to equal to the system running on the primary. This would include telecommunication facilities such as internet access. We would also need the data from the primary site to get the alternate site up and running.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Marketing/Public relations are not the primary concern. Most important is to get an alternate processing site running.

C: At a disaster the Information Systems would be disrupted. To get the information systems up and running again we would need an alternate processing site, which requires the data, telecomm, and information systems facilities.

D: Facility security relations are not the primary concern. Most important is to get an alternate processing site running.

References:

Stewart, James M., Ed Tittel, and Mike Chapple, CISSP: Certified Information Systems Security Professional Study Guide, 5th Edition, Sybex, Indianapolis, 2011, p. 655

#### NEW QUESTION # 249

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