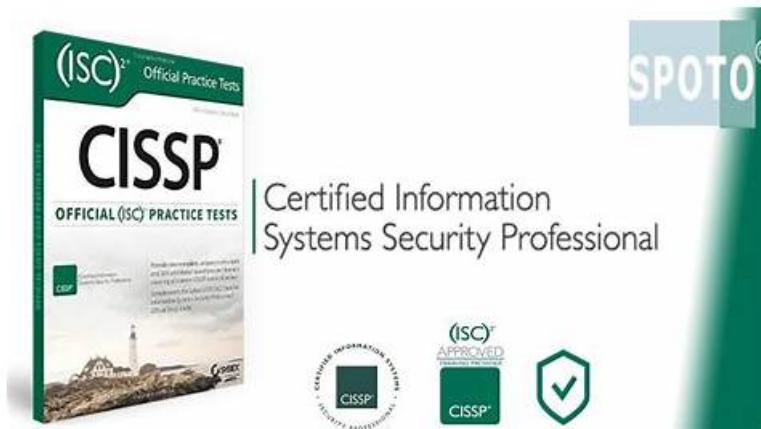


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ISC CISSP Exam is not easy, and the difficulty level is quite high. With a multiple-choice format, the exam consists of 250 questions that must be completed within six hours. CISSP exam measures the ability of candidates to apply their knowledge in real-world situations, making it a highly sought-after certification for professionals looking to boost their careers in the field of information security.

ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q1089-Q1094):

NEW QUESTION # 1089

which of the following is a Hashing Algorithm?

- A. SHA
- B. Diffie Hellman(DH)
- C. Elliptic Curve Cryptography(ECC)
- D. RSA

Answer: A

Explanation:

SHA was designed by NSA and published by NIST to be used with the Digital Signature Standard (DSS).

SHA was designed to be used in digital signatures and was developed when a more secure hashing algorithm was required for U.S. government applications.

SHA produces a 160-bit hash value, or message digest.

This is then inputted into an asymmetric algorithm, which computes the signature for a message. SHA is similar to MD4. It has some extra mathematical functions and produces a 160-bit hash instead of a 128-bit hash like MD5, which makes it more resistant to brute force attacks, including birthday attacks.

SHA was improved upon and renamed SHA-1. Recently, newer versions of this algorithm have been developed and released such as SHA2 which has the following hash length: SHA-256, SHA384, and SHA-512.

NOTE: Very recently SHA-3 has also been released but it is too new to be in the CBK.

The following answers are incorrect: RSA Diffie Hellman

Elliptic Curve Cryptography(ECC)

All of the choices above are examples of an Asymmetric algorithm

The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:

Harris, Shon (2012-10-18). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (p. 827). McGraw-Hill .

Kindle Edition.

NEW QUESTION # 1090

Which of the following web-based system vulnerabilities is the defense strategy of not trusting any input MOST effective against?

- A. Sensitive data exposure
- B. **Injection vulnerabilities**
- C. Broken authentication
- D. Man-in-the-browser attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 1091

In which mode of DES, will a block of plaintext and a key always give the same ciphertext?

- A. Counter Mode (CTR)
- B. Cipher Feedback (CFB)
- C. **Electronic Code Book (ECB)**
- D. Output Feedback (OFB)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Electronic Code Book (ECB) is the "native" mode of DES and is a block cipher. ECB is best suited for use with small amounts of data. It is usually applied to encrypt initialization vectors or encrypting keys. ECB is applied to 64-bit blocks of plaintext, and it produces corresponding 64-bit blocks of ciphertext.

Electronic Code Book (ECB) mode operates like a code book. A 64-bit data block is entered into the algorithm with a key, and a block of ciphertext is produced. For a given block of plaintext and a given key, the same block of ciphertext is always produced.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The DES Output Feedback Mode (OFB) is also a stream cipher that generates the ciphertext key by XORing the plaintext with a key stream. OFB mode is not the mode described in the question.

C: Counter Mode (CTR) is very similar to OFB mode, but instead of using a randomly unique IV value to generate the keystream values, this mode uses an IV counter that increments for each plaintext block that needs to be encrypted. CTR mode is not the mode described in the question.

D: The Cipher Feedback Mode (CFB) of DES is a stream cipher where the ciphertext is used as feedback into the key generation source to develop the next key stream. CFB mode is not the mode described in the question.

References:

Harris, Shon, All In One CISSP Exam Guide, 6th Edition, McGraw-Hill, 2013, p. 803 Krutz, Ronald L. and Russel Dean Vines, The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 2001, p. 143

NEW QUESTION # 1092

which of the following example is NOT an asymmetric key algorithms?

- A. Merkle-Hellman Knapsack
- B. Diffie-Hellman
- **C. Advanced Encryption Standard(AES)**
- D. Elliptic curve cryptosystem(ECC)

Answer: C

Explanation:

AES is an example of Symmetric Key algorithm. After DES was used as an encryption standard for over 20 years and it was cracked in a relatively short time once the necessary technology was available, NIST decided a new standard, the Advanced Encryption Standard (AES), needed to be put into place .

In January 1997 , NIST announced its request for AES candidates and outlined the requirements in FIPS PUB 197. AES was to be a symmetric block cipher supporting key sizes of 128, 192, and 256 bits.

The following five algorithms were the finalists:

MARS Developed by the IBM team that created Lucifer

RC6 Developed by RSA Laboratories

Serpent Developed by Ross Anderson, Eli Biham, and Lars Knudsen

Twofish Developed by Counterpane Systems

Rijndael Developed by Joan Daemen and Vincent Rijmen

Out of these contestants, Rijndael was chosen.

The block sizes that Rijndael supports are 128, 192 , and 256 bits.

The number of rounds depends upon the size of the block and the key length:

If both the key and block size are 128 bits, there are 10 rounds.

If both the key and block size are 192 bits, there are 12 rounds.

If both the key and block size are 256 bits, there are 14 rounds.

When preparing for my CISSP exam, i came across this post by Laurel Marotta at the URL below:

<http://cissp-study.3965.n7.nabble.com/CCCISSP-Study-Plan-to-crack-CISSP-clarificationtd401.html>

This tips was originally contributed by Doug Landoll Here is an easy way to remember the types of crypto cipher: The sentence to remember is: DEER MRS H CARBIDS

Asymmetric: encrypt with 1 key, decrypt with other Key exchange. A key pair: Public and Private. Services: Confidentiality, Nonrepudiation, Integrity, Digital Signature D - Diffie-Hellman E - El Gamal: DH +nonrepudiation E - ECC R - RSA

Hash- one-way algorithm, no key

M - MD5

R - RIPEMD (160)

S - SHA (3)

H - Haval (v)

Symmetric: Encryption, one key

C - CAST

A - AES: 128k, 10r; 192k, 12 r; 256k, 14r

R - RC4, RC5, RC6

B - BLOWFISH:23-448k, 64bit block

I - IDEA : 128k, 64bit block

D - DES-64-bit block, 16r

S - SERPENT

The following answers are all incorrect because they are all Asymmetric Crypto ciphers:

Elliptic curve cryptosystem(ECC)

Diffie-Hellman

Merkle-Hellman Knapsack

The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:

Harris, Shon (2012-10-18). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (p. 809). McGraw-Hill . Kindle Edition.

NEW QUESTION # 1093

A large organization's human resources and security teams are planning on implementing technology to eliminate manual user access reviews and improve compliance. Which of the following options is MOST likely to resolve the issues associated with user access?

- A. Implement a single sign-on (SSO) platform
- B. **Implement identity and access management (IAM) platform**
- C. Implement a Privileged Access Management (PAM) system
- D. Implement a role-based access control (RBAC) system

Answer: B

Explanation:

An IAM platform provides a comprehensive solution for the lifecycle of identities within an organization, ranging from account creation to deletion while ensuring compliance with organizational policies and industry regulations such as HIPAA or GDPR. The IAM platform also streamlines User Access Reviews by automating them which reduces human errors in performing manual reviews thus enhancing security and compliance posture of organizations.

NEW QUESTION # 1094

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