

# ISC CISSP Exam Demo & Test CISSP Dates



**Vendor:** ISC

**Exam Code:** CISSP

**Exam Name:** Certified Information Systems Security  
Professional

**Version:** DEMO

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## Introduction to CISSP Credentials:

The CISSP (ISC)2 provides a validated foundation of domain knowledge and security experience, while allowing professionals to continue to develop their expertise and advance their careers. This is a totally voluntary program and at the total candidate's expense. The certification increases an information security professional's career opportunities and job availability on account of the CISSP (ISC)2 knowledge gained by the candidate.

The six areas of knowledge covered by the exam are access control, security architecture and engineering, risk management, communications and network security, cryptography, and legal, regulatory and compliance. Proficiency in each of these core domains ensures that CISSP (ISC)2 certified professionals have the broad-based knowledge necessary to maintain security in their organization's computing infrastructure which are all included in **CISSP Dumps**. The certification also includes information on identity management, risk management concepts and mitigation approaches for cloud computing.

The CISSP (ISC)2 body of knowledge is developed through the work of the CISSP (ISC)2 committees which are composed of volunteers from the international information security industry. The six CISSP (ISC)2 domains are managed by committees known as Domains Working Groups.

The CISSP Certification is widely recognized as a mark of excellence in the field of information security. It is a testament to a candidate's commitment to advancing their knowledge and skills in the industry. Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) certification is highly respected by employers and is often seen as a way to demonstrate a candidate's ability to protect organizations from cyber threats. Overall, the ISC CISSP Certification Exam is a rigorous and highly respected certification that can help professionals advance their careers in the field of information security.

The CISSP exam covers eight domains of information security, including security and risk management, asset security, security engineering, communication and network security, identity and access management, security assessment and testing, security operations, and software development security. CISSP exam consists of 250 multiple-choice and advanced innovative questions, and candidates have six hours to complete it. To be eligible for the exam, candidates must have a minimum of five years of professional experience in at least two of the eight domains or four years of experience with a relevant college degree. A passing score on the exam demonstrates a candidate's ability to effectively manage security risks and protect organizations from security threats.

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### ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q637-Q642):

#### NEW QUESTION # 637

Smart cards are an example of which type of control?

- A. Administrative control
- B. Physical control
- C. Detective control
- **D. Technical control**

#### Answer: D

#### Explanation:

Logical or technical controls involve the restriction of access to systems and the protection of information. Smart cards and encryption are examples of these types of control.

Controls are put into place to reduce the risk an organization faces, and they come in three main flavors: administrative, technical, and physical. Administrative controls are commonly referred to as "soft controls" because they are more management-oriented. Examples of administrative controls are security documentation, risk management, personnel security, and training. Technical controls (also called logical controls) are software or hardware components, as in firewalls, IDS, encryption, identification and authentication mechanisms. And physical controls are items put into place to protect facility, personnel, and resources. Examples of physical controls are security guards, locks, fencing, and lighting. Many types of technical controls enable a user to access a system and the resources within that system. A technical control may be a username and password combination, a Kerberos implementation, biometrics, public key infrastructure (PKI), RADIUS, TACACS+, or authentication using a smart card through a reader connected to a system. These technologies verify the user is who he says he is by using different types of authentication methods. Once a user is properly authenticated, he can be authorized and allowed access to network resources.

Reference(s) used for this question:

Harris, Shon (2012-10-25). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (p. 245). McGraw-Hill. Kindle Edition.

and

KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 2: Access control systems (page 32).

### NEW QUESTION # 638

Which of the following entails identification of data end links to business processes, applications, and data stores as well as assignment of ownership responsibilities?

- A. Risk management
- B. Risk assessment
- C. Security governance
- **D. Security portfolio management**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Security portfolio management is the process of identifying, classifying, and managing the data assets of an organization, as well as assigning ownership responsibilities and defining protection requirements. Security portfolio management entails identification of data and links to business processes, applications, and data stores, as well as assessment of data value, sensitivity, and risk. Security portfolio management can help an organization achieve data security, compliance, and governance objectives.

### NEW QUESTION # 639

Backup information that is critical to the organization is identified through a

- **A. Business Impact Analysis (BIA).**
- B. Vulnerability Assessment (VA).
- C. Business Continuity Plan (BCP).
- D. data recovery analysis.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 640

A data owner determines the appropriate job-based access for an employee to perform their duties. Which type of access control is this?

- A. Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
- B. Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
- C. Non-discretionary access control
- **D. Role-based access control (RBAC)**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Section: Mixed questions

Explanation/Reference: <https://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/role-based-access-control-RBAC>

### NEW QUESTION # 641

A Differential backup process will:

- A. Backs up data labeled with archive bit 1 and changes the data label to archive bit 0
- B. Backs up data labeled with archive bit 0 and changes the data label to archive bit 1
- C. Backs up data labeled with archive bit 0 and leaves the data labeled as archive bit 0
- **D. Backs up data labeled with archive bit 1 and leaves the data labeled as archive bit 1**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Archive bit 1 = On (the archive bit is set).

Archive bit 0 = Off (the archive bit is NOT set).

When the archive bit is set to ON, it indicates a file that has changed and needs to be backed up. Differential backups backup all files changed since the last full. To do this, they don't change the archive bit value when they backup a file. Instead the differential let's the full backup make that change. An incremental only backs up data since the last incremental backup. Thus it does change the

