

ISC CISSP Exam Preparation Material

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PRACTICE QUESTIONS RESOURCES

Several resources are available that offer practice questions for the CISSP exam. Some popular ones include:

- **Official (ISC)² CISSP Practice Tests:** The (ISC)² **CISSP Certified Information Systems Security Professional Official Practice Tests, 3rd Edition**, includes 1,300 unique practice questions that are in line with the latest 2021 CISSP Exam Outline. These practice tests provide valuable exam preparation and assessment for candidates.
- **CISSP Practice Exams, Fifth Edition:** Written by Shon Harris and Jonathan Ham, this book includes practice exams and explanations for CISSP candidates. These practice questions aim to enhance your reading skills effectively.
- **LearnzApp Practice Questions:** LearnzApp is designed to supercharge your CISSP exam preparation with over 5000 realistic test questions, detailed explanations, 2000+ flashcards, and an extensive glossary of terms and acronyms. Its dynamic Readiness Score feature allows continuous exam readiness assessment, pinpointing areas for focused study. The Custom Test Builder lets you create personalized tests, helping reinforce knowledge and improve performance on weaker areas. Regular updates ensure alignment with the latest exam objectives, new features, and important bug fixes.
- **Boson Practice Exams for CISSP:** Boson offers a set of practice exams that simulate the actual CISSP exam environment.
- **How To Think Like A Manager for the CISSP Exam:** This paperback book is designed to help CISSP candidates **develop a managerial mindset** when approaching security-related scenarios and questions in the CISSP exam.

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The ISC CISSP exam consists of 250 multiple-choice questions, which are designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in

eight security domains. These domains include security and risk management, asset security, security engineering, communications and network security, identity and access management, security assessment and testing, security operations, and software development security. CISSP Exam is designed to be challenging, and candidates are required to 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 degree. Passing the exam requires a score of 700 out of 1000 points, and the certification is valid for three years.

ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q106-Q111):

NEW QUESTION # 106

To comply with industry requirements, a security assessment on the cloud server should identify which protocols and weaknesses are being exposed to attackers on the Internet.

Which of the following tools is the MOST appropriate to complete the assessment?

- A. Use nmap and set the servers' public IPs as the targets.
- B. Use an IP scanner and target the cloud WAN network addressing
- C. Run netstat in each cloud server and retrieve the running processes.
- D. Use tcpdump and parse the output file in a protocol analyzer.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Nmap is a tool that can perform network scanning and enumeration, as well as vulnerability detection and exploitation. It can be used to identify which protocols and weaknesses are being exposed to attackers on the Internet by scanning the servers' public IP addresses and analyzing the open ports, services, and configurations. Nmap can also provide information about the operating system, version, and patch level of the servers, as well as the potential vulnerabilities and exploits that can be used against them. Nmap is the most appropriate tool to complete the security assessment on the cloud server, as it can provide a comprehensive and accurate view of the network exposure and risk. The other options are not as appropriate or effective as nmap, as they either do not provide enough information, do not target the right network, or do not scan the network at all. References: CISSP - Certified Information Systems Security Professional, Domain 4.

Communication and Network Security, 4.2 Secure network components, 4.2.2 Prevent or mitigate network attacks, 4.2.2.1 Network discovery and mapping; CISSP Exam Outline, Domain 4. Communication and Network Security, 4.2 Secure network components, 4.2.2 Prevent or mitigate network attacks, 4.2.2.1 Network discovery and mapping

NEW QUESTION # 107

Related to information security, confidentiality is the opposite of which of the following?

- A. closure
- B. disaster
- C. disclosure
- D. disposal

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 108

Which of the following should be allowed through a firewall to easy communication and usage by users?

- A. DNS
- B. OSPF
- C. RIP
- D. IGRP

Answer: A

Explanation:

DNS is a service that must be allowed through an organization's firewall because without it, network users won't be able to find anything unless they remember IP addresses for any sites they wish to connect to.

DNSSEC should be considered today as a more secure replacement for DNS. If you make use of DNS you must ensure it is properly configured to allow only queries (UDP 53) and not zone transfer (TCP 53). Else abuse could be attempted against your

DNS.

RIP, IGRP and OSPF are interior IP routing protocols normally used to keep routing tables updated and consistent inside an organization's network. Changes to an organization's routing tables should neither be advertised to, or come from, outside of the organization's network. Those protocols should not normally be allowed through the organization's firewall with an external network like the Internet.

Reference used for this question:

STREBE, Matthew and PERKINS, Charles, Firewalls 24seven, Sybex 2000, Chapter 4:

Sockets and Services from a Security Viewpoint.

NEW QUESTION # 109

Which of the following describes the sequence of steps required for a Kerberos session to be established between a user (Principal P1), and an application server (Principal P2)?

- A. Principal P1 authenticates to the Key Distribution Center (KDC),
- **B. Principal P1 authenticates to the Key Distribution Center(KDC), Principal P1 receives a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT), and Principal P1 requests a service ticket from the Ticket Granting Service (TGS) in order to access the application server P2**
- C. Principal P1 requests a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) from the authentication server, and then Principal P1 requests a service ticket from the application server P2
- D. Principals P1 and P2 authenticate to the Key Distribution Center (KDC), Principal P1 requests a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) from the authentication server, and application server P2 requests a service ticket from P1
- E. Principal P1 receives a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT), and then Principal P2 requests a service ticket from the KDC.
- F. Principals P1 and Principals P2 authenticate to the Key Distribution Center (KDC),

Answer: B

Explanation:

Principles P1 and P2 authenticate to the Key Distribution Center (KDC), principle P1 receives a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT), and principle P2 requests a service ticket from the KDC. The principle P2 does not request a service ticket. P1 would request a service ticket. Principles P1 and P2 authenticate to the Key Distribution Center (KDC), principle P1 requests a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) from the authentication server, and application server P2 requests a service ticket from P1 A request by P1 to access P2 will fail without a service ticket, but this is not the best answer. Principle P1 authenticates to the Key Distribution Center (KDC), principle P1 requests a Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) from the authentication server, and principle P1 requests a service ticket from the application server P2 The request for a service ticket is made to the KDC, not to P2 P2 does not proxy authentication requests for the principle P1

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

Sybex CISSP Study Guide, Third Edition. pg 21

Kerberos logon process: User types in username and password, a symmetric key is derive from the password, the user sends a Kerberos Authentication request to KDC, which returns a TGT showing the user was identified.

"1) The client sends its TGT back to Ticket Granting Service (TGS) on the KDC with request for access to a server or service"

"3) A service ticket (ST) is granted and sent to the client. The service ticket includes a session key encrypted with the client symmetric key and also encrypted with the service or server symmetric key"

"4) The client sends the ST to the server or service host."

NEW QUESTION # 110

Which of the following types of datacenter architectures will MOST likely be used in a large SDN and can be extended beyond the datacenter?

- A. Three-tiered network
- B. FCoE
- **C. Spine and leaf
E Top-of-rack switching**
- D. iSCSI

Answer: C

Explanation:

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