

Quiz Valid ISC - Practice CC Exams



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It seems that it's a terrible experience for some candidates to prepare and take part in the CC Exam, we will provide you the CC training materials to help you pass it successfully. The CC training materials have the knowledge points, it will help you to command the knowledge of the Certified in Cybersecurity (CC). The pass rate is above 98%, which can ensure you pass it. If you have the Desktop version, it stimulates the real environment, you can know the exact situation about the exam, and your nervous for it will be reduced.

The ISC CC Dumps PDF File material is printable, enabling your off-screen study. This format is portable and easily usable on smart devices including laptops, tablets, and smartphones. ISC CC dumps team of professionals keeps an eye on content of the ISC CC Exam and updates its product accordingly. Our pdf is a very handy format for casual and quick preparation of the ISC certification exam.

>> Practice CC Exams <<

ISC CC Study Guide & CC Latest Exam Pattern

Annual test syllabus is essential to predicate the real CC questions. So you must have a whole understanding of the test syllabus. After all, you do not know the CC exam clearly. It must be difficult for you to prepare the CC exam. Then our study materials can give you some guidance. All questions on our CC study materials are strictly in accordance with the knowledge points on newest test syllabus. Also, our experts are capable of predicating the difficult knowledge parts of the CC Exam according to the test syllabus. We have tried our best to simply the difficult questions. In order to help you memorize the CC study materials better, we have detailed explanations of the difficult questions such as illustration, charts and referring website. Every year some knowledge is reoccurring over and over. You must ensure that you master them completely.

ISC CC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access Controls Concepts: This section measures skills of Access Control Specialists and Physical Security Managers in understanding physical and logical access controls. Topics include physical security measures like badge systems, CCTV, monitoring, and managing authorized versus unauthorized personnel. Logical access control concepts such as the principle of least privilege, segregation of duties, discretionary access control, mandatory access control, and role-based access control are essential for controlling information system access.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business Continuity (BC), Disaster Recovery (DR) & Incident Response Concepts: This domain targets Business Continuity Planners and Incident Response Coordinators. It focuses on the purpose, importance, and core components of business continuity, disaster recovery, and incident response. Candidates learn how to prepare for and manage disruptions while maintaining or quickly restoring critical business operations and IT services.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Principles: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Analysts and Information Assurance Specialists and covers fundamental security concepts such as confidentiality, integrity, availability, authentication methods including multi-factor authentication, non-repudiation, and privacy. It also includes understanding the risk management process with emphasis on identifying, assessing, and treating risks based on priorities and tolerance. Candidates are expected to know various security controls, including technical, administrative, and physical, as well as the ISC2 professional code of ethics. Governance processes such as policies, procedures, standards, regulations, and laws are also covered to ensure adherence to organizational and legal requirements.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network Security: This domain assesses the knowledge of Network Security Engineers and Cybersecurity Specialists. It covers foundational computer networking concepts including OSI and TCP • IP models, IP addressing, and network ports. Candidates study network threats such as DDoS attacks, malware variants, and man-in-the-middle attacks, along with detection tools like IDS, HIDS, and NIDS. Prevention strategies including firewalls and antivirus software are included. The domain also addresses network security infrastructure encompassing on-premises data centers, design techniques like segmentation and defense in depth, and cloud security models such as SaaS, IaaS, and hybrid deployments.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Operations: This area targets Security Operations Center (SOC) Analysts and System Administrators. It covers data security with encryption methods, secure handling of data including classification and retention, and the importance of logging and monitoring security events. System hardening through configuration management, baselines, updates, and patching is included. Best practice security policies such as data handling, password, acceptable use, BYOD, change management, and privacy policies are emphasized. Finally, the domain highlights security awareness training addressing social engineering awareness and password protection to foster a security-conscious organizational culture.

ISC Certified in Cybersecurity (CC) Sample Questions (Q287-Q292):

NEW QUESTION # 287

Which of the following is an endpoint?

- A. Firewall
- **B. Laptop**
- C. Router
- D. Switch

Answer: B

Explanation:

Endpoints are user-facing devices such as laptops, desktops, and mobile devices.

NEW QUESTION # 288

An organization must always be prepared to _____ when applying a patch.

- A. Buy a new system
- **B. Rollback**
- C. Pay for the updated content
- D. Settle lawsuits

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 289

Which of these is the WEAKEST form of authentication we can implement?

- A. Biometric authentication
- **B. Something you know**
- C. Something you have
- D. Something you are

Answer: B

Explanation:

"Something you know" authentication refers to knowledge-based credentials such as passwords, PINs, or passphrases. This is widely regarded as the weakest form of authentication because it is highly susceptible to compromise through phishing, brute-force attacks, credential stuffing, shoulder surfing, and social engineering.

Passwords can be guessed, reused, written down, or stolen through malware and data breaches. Users often choose weak or reused passwords, further reducing security. Even when password complexity rules are enforced, attackers frequently bypass them using previously leaked credentials.

In contrast, "something you have" (tokens, smart cards), "something you are" (biometrics), and biometric authentication provide stronger assurance because they are harder to steal or replicate. Modern security standards recommend combining factors using multi-factor authentication (MFA) to reduce reliance on knowledge-based authentication alone.

NIST SP 800-63 explicitly discourages password-only authentication for sensitive systems, emphasizing that "something you know" should be augmented with additional factors whenever possible.

NEW QUESTION # 290

What is the potential impact of an IPSec replay attack?

- A. Modification of network traffic
- **B. Disruption of network communication**
- C. Unauthorized access to network resources
- D. All

Answer: B

Explanation:

Replay attacks disrupt communication by resending captured packets, potentially causing session confusion or denial of service. IPSec mitigates this using sequence numbers.

NEW QUESTION # 291

Mark has purchased a Mac laptop. He is scared of losing his screen and is planning to buy an insurance policy. Which risk management strategy is this?

- A. Risk deterrence
- B. Risk mitigation
- **C. Risk transference**
- D. Risk acceptance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risk transference is a risk management strategy in which an organization or individual shifts the financial impact of a risk to a third party. Purchasing insurance is a classic example of risk transference. In this scenario, Mark transfers the financial consequences of potential damage to the laptop screen to the insurance provider.

Risk acceptance involves acknowledging a risk and choosing to do nothing. Risk deterrence discourages risky behavior through controls or penalties. Risk mitigation reduces the likelihood or impact of a risk through safeguards such as protective cases or training.

Risk transference does not eliminate the risk itself; the laptop can still be damaged. However, it reduces the financial burden associated with the event. In cybersecurity, common examples include cyber insurance, outsourcing, and service-level agreements (SLAs).

This strategy is widely recognized in risk management frameworks such as NIST SP 800-30 and ISO 31000 as an appropriate

