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ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q1527-Q1532):

NEW QUESTION # 1527
Which of the following is used to help business units understand the impact of a disruptive event?

- A. A disaster recovery plan.
- B. A vulnerability assessment.
- C. A risk analysis.
- D. A business impact assessment.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A Business impact assessment can provide information in combination with the BIA to the different business units about how can an attack impact or disrupt the business. Every disaster recovery plan should include an study containing a BIA and a
Business impact assessment to better understand how is going to be in the case that a business continuity disruptive event takes place.

NEW QUESTION # 1528
Which of the following is a canon of the (ISC)2 Code of Ethics?

- A. Integrity first, association before serf, and excellence in all we do
- B. Perform all professional activities and duties in accordance with all applicable laws and the highest ethical standards.
- C. Cooperate with others in the interchange of knowledge and ideas for mutual security.
- D. Provide diligent and competent service to principals.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The (ISC)2 Code of Ethics is a set of principles and guidelines that govern the professional and ethical conduct of the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders, such as the CISSP. The (ISC)2 Code of Ethics consists of four canons, which are the main rules or obligations that the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders must follow and uphold. The four canons of the (ISC)2 Code of Ethics are: 1. Protect society, the common good, necessary public trust and confidence, and the infrastructure. 2. Act honorably, honestly, justly, responsibly, and legally.
3. Provide diligent and competent service to principals. 4. Advance and protect the profession. The canon that states "Perform all professional activities and duties in accordance with all applicable laws and the highest ethical standards" is the second canon of the (ISC)2 Code of Ethics, which requires the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders to act honorably, honestly, justly, responsibly, and legally. This canon implies that the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders must respect and obey the laws and regulations of the jurisdictions where they operate, and must not engage in any illegal or unethical activities or practices that may harm the society, the common good, the public trust and confidence, or the infrastructure. This canon also implies that the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders must act with integrity, fairness, accountability, and professionalism, and must not misuse or abuse their authority, position, or knowledge. The canon that states
"Integrity first, association before self, and excellence in all we do" is not a canon of the (ISC)2 Code of Ethics, as it is a core value of the United States Air Force, not a rule or obligation of the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders. The canon that states "Provide diligent and competent service to principals" is the third canon of the (ISC)2 Code of Ethics, which requires the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders to provide diligent and competent service to principals, which are the parties or the entities that employ or engage the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders, such as the employers, the clients, or the customers. This canon implies that the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders must perform their professional activities and duties with due care, skill, and diligence, and must meet or exceed the expectations and the requirements of the principals. This canon also implies that the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders must protect the interests and the confidentiality of the principals, and must not disclose or misuse any information or resources that belong to the principals. The canon that states "Cooperate with others in the interchange of knowledge and ideas for mutual security" is not a canon of the (ISC)2 Code of Ethics, as it is a part of the preamble of the (ISC)2 Code of Ethics, not a main rule or obligation of the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders. The preamble of the (ISC)2 Code of Ethics is a statement that explains the purpose and the scope of the (ISC)2 Code of Ethics, and the responsibilities and the expectations of the (ISC)2 members and certificate holders.
The preamble of the (ISC)2 Code of Ethics states: "The safety and welfare of society and the common good, duty to our principals,

and to each other, requires that we adhere, and be seen to adhere, to the highest ethical standards of behavior. Therefore, strict adherence to this Code is a condition of certification. (ISC)² members and certified individuals (the "members") shall: - Advance and protect the profession - Sponsor for membership only those individuals who are qualified and who subscribe to this Code - Comply with this Code and all applicable laws and regulations - Cooperate with others in the interchange of knowledge and ideas for mutual security - Refrain from any activities or actions that might adversely reflect on the profession, (ISC)², or the (ISC)² certification programs." References: [(ISC)2 Code of Ethics]. CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, Eighth Edition, Chapter 1: Security and Risk Management, page 59

NEW QUESTION # 1529
What should be the FIRST action to protect the chain of evidence when a desktop computer is involved?

- A. Start documenting
- B. Turn off the computer
- C. Take the computer to a forensic lab
- D. Make a copy of the hard drive

Answer: D

Explanation:
Making a copy of the hard drive should be the first action to protect the chain of evidence when a desktop computer is involved. A chain of evidence, also known as a chain of custody, is a process that documents and preserves the integrity and authenticity of the evidence collected from a crime scene, such as a desktop computer. A chain of evidence should include information such as:
* The identity and role of the person who collected, handled, or transferred the evidence
* The date and time of the collection, handling, or transfer of the evidence
* The location and condition of the evidence
* The method and tool used to collect, handle, or transfer the evidence
* The signature or seal of the person who collected, handled, or transferred the evidence Making a copy of the hard drive should be the first action to protect the chain of evidence when a desktop computer is involved, because it can ensure that the original hard drive is not altered, damaged, or destroyed during the forensic analysis, and that the copy can be used as a reliable and admissible source of evidence.
Making a copy of the hard drive should also involve using a write blocker, which is a device or a software that prevents any modification or deletion of the data on the hard drive, and generating a hash value, which is a unique and fixed identifier that can verify the integrity and consistency of the data on the hard drive.
The other options are not the first actions to protect the chain of evidence when a desktop computer is involved, but rather actions that should be done after or along with making a copy of the hard drive. Taking the computer to a forensic lab is an action that should be done after making a copy of the hard drive, because it can ensure that the computer is transported and stored in a secure and controlled environment, and that the forensic analysis is conducted by qualified and authorized personnel. Starting documenting is an action that should be done along with making a copy of the hard drive, because it can ensure that the chain of evidence is maintained and recorded throughout the forensic process, and that the evidence can be traced and verified.
Turning off the computer is an action that should be done after making a copy of the hard drive, because it can ensure that the computer is powered down and disconnected from any network or device, and that the computer is protected from any further damage or tampering.

NEW QUESTION # 1530
What is the MOST important step during forensic analysis when trying to learn the purpose of an unknown application?

- A. Isolate the system from the network
- B. Prepare another backup of the system
- C. Ensure chain of custody
- D. Disable all unnecessary services

Answer: A

Explanation:
Isolating the system from the network is the most important step during forensic analysis when trying to learn the purpose of an unknown application. An unknown application is an application that is not recognized or authorized by the system or network administrator, and that may have been installed or executed without the user's knowledge or consent. An unknown application may have various purposes, such as:
* Providing a legitimate or useful function or service for the user, such as a utility or a tool

* Providing an illegitimate or malicious function or service for the attacker, such as a malware or a backdoor
* Providing a neutral or benign function or service for the developer, such as a trial or a demo Forensic analysis is a process that involves examining and investigating the system or network for any evidence or traces of the unknown application, such as its origin, nature, behavior, and impact. Forensic analysis can provide several benefits, such as:
* Identifying and classifying the unknown application as legitimate, malicious, or neutral
* Determining and assessing the purpose and function of the unknown application
* Detecting and resolving any issues or risks caused by the unknown application
* Preventing and mitigating any future incidents or attacks involving the unknown application Isolating the system from the network is the most important step during forensic analysis when trying to learn the purpose of an unknown application, because it can ensure that the system is isolated and protected from any external or internal influences or interferences, and that the forensic analysis is conducted in a safe and controlled environment. Isolating the system from the network can also help to:
* Prevent the unknown application from communicating or connecting with any other system or network, and potentially spreading or escalating the attack
* Prevent the unknown application from receiving or sending any commands or data, and potentially altering or deleting the evidence
* Prevent the unknown application from detecting or evading the forensic analysis, and potentially hiding
* or destroying itself
The other options are not the most important steps during forensic analysis when trying to learn the purpose of an unknown application, but rather steps that should be done after or along with isolating the system from the network. Disabling all unnecessary services is a step that should be done after isolating the system from the network, because it can ensure that the system is optimized and simplified for the forensic analysis, and that the system resources and functions are not consumed or affected by any irrelevant or redundant services.
Ensuring chain of custody is a step that should be done along with isolating the system from the network, because it can ensure that the integrity and authenticity of the evidence are maintained and documented throughout the forensic process, and that the evidence can be traced and verified. Preparing another backup of the system is a step that should be done after isolating the system from the network, because it can ensure that the system data and configuration are preserved and replicated for the forensic analysis, and that the system can be restored and recovered in case of any damage or loss.

NEW QUESTION # 1531
Which of the following techniques is effective to detect taps in fiber optic cables?

- A. utilizing electromagnetic field strength
- B. Measuring signal through external oscillator solution devices
- C. Performing network vulnerability scanning
- D. Taking baseiirte signal level of the cable

Answer: D

Explanation:
In fiber optic cables, any attempt to tap into the cable will likely cause a slight attenuation or disturbance in the signal. By taking a baseline signal level and then monitoring for changes in that signal, you can detect the presence of a tap or an intrusion. This is an effective technique because tapping a fiber optic cable often introduces subtle losses or distortions that can be detected by comparing the signal to its known baseline.

NEW QUESTION # 1532
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