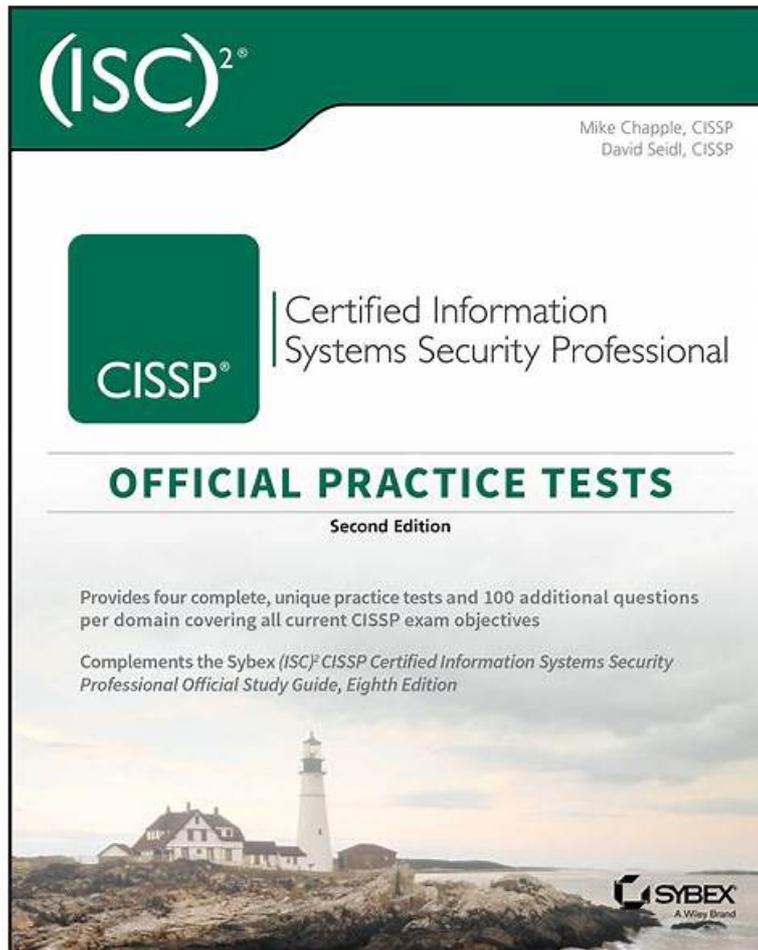


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ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q1706-Q1711):

NEW QUESTION # 1706

Which of the following is a Wide Area Network that was originally funded by the Department of Defense, which uses TCP/IP for data interchange?

- A. The Ethernet.
- B. The extranet.
- C. The Intranet.
- **D. The Internet.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The Advanced Research Projects Agency Network (ARPANET), funded by the Department of Defense, was an early packet switching network and the first network to implement the protocol suite TCP/IP. Both technologies became the technical foundation of the Internet.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Intranets can use other protocols than TCP/IP. Intranet is not standard that was developed by the Department of Defense.

C: Intranet can use other protocols than TCP/IP. Extranet is not standard that was developed by the Department of Defense.

D: Ethernet can use other protocols than TCP/IP. Ethernet is not standard that was developed by the Department of Defense.

References:

Harris, Shon, All In One CISSP Exam Guide, 6th Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2013, p. 549

NEW QUESTION # 1707

The Orange Book is founded upon which security policy model?

- A. Clark-Wilson Model
- B. TEMPEST
- **C. The Bell LaPadula Model**
- D. The Biba Model

Answer: C

Explanation:

From the glossary of Computer Security Basics:

The Bell-LaPadula model is the security policy model on which the Orange Book requirements are based. From the Orange Book definition, "A formal state transition model of computer security policy that describes a set of access control rules. In this formal model, the entities in a computer system are divided into abstract sets of subjects and objects. The notion of secure state is defined and it is proven that each state transition preserves security by moving from secure state to secure state; thus, inductively proving the system is secure. A system state is defined to be 'secure' if the only permitted access modes of subjects to objects are in accordance with a specific security policy. In order to determine whether or not a specific access mode is allowed, the clearance of a subject is compared to the classification of the object and a determination is made as to whether the subject is authorized for the specific access mode."

The Biba Model is an integrity model of computer security policy that describes a set of rules. In this model, a subject may not depend on any object or other subject that is less trusted than itself.

The Clark Wilson Model is an integrity model for computer security policy designed for a commercial environment. It addresses such concepts as nondiscretionary access control, privilege separation, and least privilege. TEMPEST is a government program that prevents the compromising electrical and electromagnetic signals that emanate from computers and related equipment from being intercepted and deciphered.

Source: RUSSEL, Deborah & GANGEMI, G.T. Sr., Computer Security Basics, O'Reilly, 1991.

Also: U.S. Department of Defense, Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria (Orange Book), DOD 5200.28-STD. December 1985 (also available here).

NEW QUESTION # 1708

Which of the following division is defined in the TCSEC (Orange Book) as minimal protection?

- A. Division D
- B. Division C
- C. Division B
- D. Division A

Answer: A

Explanation:

The criteria are divided into four divisions: D, C, B, and A ordered in a hierarchical manner with the highest division (A) being reserved for systems providing the most comprehensive security.

Each division represents a major improvement in the overall confidence one can place in the system for the protection of sensitive information.

Within divisions C and B there are a number of subdivisions known as classes. The classes are also ordered in a hierarchical manner with systems representative of division C and lower classes of division B being characterized by the set of computer security mechanisms that they possess.

Assurance of correct and complete design and implementation for these systems is gained mostly through testing of the security-relevant portions of the system. The security-relevant portions of a system are referred to throughout this document as the Trusted Computing Base (TCB).

Systems representative of higher classes in division B and division A derive their security attributes more from their design and implementation structure. Increased assurance that the required features are operative, correct, and tamperproof under all circumstances is gained through progressively more rigorous analysis during the design process.

TCSEC provides a classification system that is divided into hierarchical divisions of assurance levels:

Division D - minimal security Division C - discretionary protection Division B - mandatory protection Division A - verified protection

Reference: page 358 AIO V.5 Shon Harris

also

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, page 197.

Also:

THE source for all TCSEC "level" questions: <http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/secpubs/rainbow/std001.txt>

NEW QUESTION # 1709

Which of the following is a drawback of fiber optic cables?

- A. It can easily be tapped.
- B. The limited distance at high speeds.
- C. The expertise needed to install it.
- D. It is affected by electromagnetic interference (EMI).

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

Fiber-optic cable is expensive and difficult to work with.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Fiber optic cables are not affected by electromagnetic interference (EMI).

B: Fiber optic cables are hard to tap.

D: Fiber-optic cabling has higher transmission speeds that allow signals to travel over longer distances.

References:

Harris, Shon, All In One CISSP Exam Guide, 6th Edition, McGraw-Hill, New York, 2013, p. 560

NEW QUESTION # 1710

What is the MOST common component of a vulnerability management framework?

- A. Risk analysis
- B. Patch management

