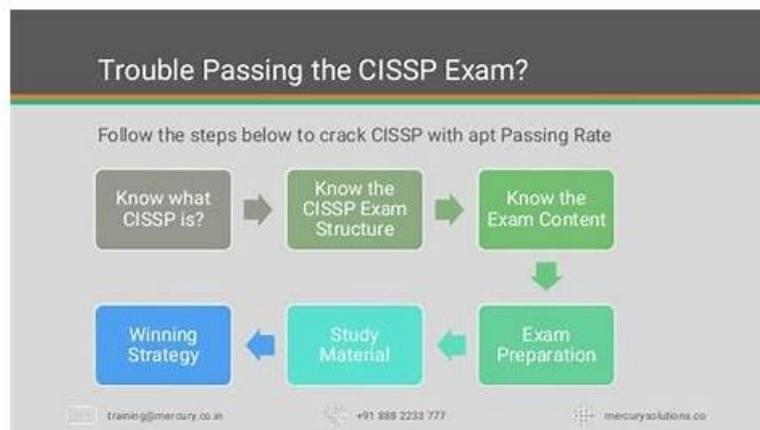


# Pass the First Time For The ISC CISSP Exam



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## What to Explore: (ISC)2 CISSP Exam Topics

The CISSP exam evaluates the applicants' knowledge and expertise in a wide range of areas. The skills measured in this certification test are typically combined in 8 objectives that are listed below:

- **Software Development Security (10%)**

Before answering the questions from this topic, the professionals need to understand software security and know how to apply and enforce it. In this last area, the individuals need to demonstrate that they have the ability to secure coding standards and guidelines and provide security controls in development environments. They also need to show that they can ensure the effectiveness of software security and ensure security in the lifecycle of software development.

- **Asset Security (10%)**

Answering the questions from the second topic area, the test takers need to be well versed with all the physical requirements of information security. This means that they need to show that they have knowledge of ownership and classification of information and assets, as well as data security controls. In addition, they should be able to explain privacy, handling requirements, and retention periods.

- **Security Architecture and Engineering (13%)**

This subject encompasses the individuals' proficiency in implementing and designing physical security as well as mitigating and assessing vulnerabilities in systems. Also, the candidates need to know how to use secure design principles to accomplish engineering processes. Within this domain, they should be knowledgeable regarding the security capabilities of information systems and fundamental concepts of security models.

- **Security Assessment and Testing (12%)**

In the framework of this subject, the focus is on the design, analysis, and performance of security testing. This includes test outputs, security control testing, and collecting security process data. Some questions from this area also require that the individuals demonstrate their expertise in the third-party and internal security audits as well as test and assessment strategies.

- **Security Operations (13%)**

This section focuses on how plans are properly implemented. It specifically involves skills in incident management, business continuity, disaster recovery, and management of physical security. The candidates also need to demonstrate that they understand and can support investigations, as well as accomplish logging and monitoring activities. Besides that, they are required to prove that they have the ability to apply resource protection techniques and secure the provision of resources. The

examinees also need to have a thorough understanding of the basic concepts of security operations and the requirements for investigation types.

- **Security and Risk Management (15%)**

This is the first and largest domain in the (ISC)2 CISSP Exam content, covering a comprehensive overview of everything one should know about information systems management. By answering the questions from this section, the students need to prove their knowledge of the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of information. They should also prove that they have a deep understanding of security governance principles, regulatory and legal issues related to information security, compliance requirements, risk-based management concepts, and IT policies and procedures.

## How to earn MCISSP credential?

The candidate must earn 40 continuing education units (CEUs) for the MCISSP credential. The CEUs may be earned through participation in the ISSA-certified training course, obtaining CEUs from any other Information Systems Security Association (ISSA) member, obtaining certification credits for passing the exam, or through participating in many other online sites.

The Master level provides a well-rounded view of the entire field of information security and prepares professionals to step into security executive positions as well as pursuing the CISSP (ISC)2. The candidate must have either a minimum of five years professional experience in two or more areas of information security; or one year of experience in two or more areas of information security and a four-year college degree. As the MCISSP has broadened its reach, it can now be achieved by those who hold this credential and no prior professional-level certifications.

Three new specialties were added to give depth to students' profession knowledge, which was not previously seen with the MCSE speciality.

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## CISSP Practice Questions - CISSP Reliable Learning Materials

So you rest assured that with the ISC CISSP actual questions you will not only ace the ISC CISSP exam preparation but also boost confidence to perform well in the final ISC CISSP test. With the ISC CISSP pdf questions you can experience the type and pattern of the final CISSP exam. In this way, you will be confident on the day of the Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) CISSP Exam and solve all the ISC CISSP exam questions. The ISC wants to make the CISSP exam preparation simple and quick. To achieve this objective the ISC is offering the top-notch and top-rated CISSP practice test questions in three user-friendly and compatible formats.

## ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q674-Q679):

### NEW QUESTION # 674

Which one of these is a basic firewall?

- **A. Packet Filtering Firewalls**
- B. None of the above
- C. Proxy Firewalls
- D. All of the above

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Packet Filtering Firewall - only examines an IP packet based on Source IP (SIP), Destination IP (DIP), Source Port and Destination Port for both UDP and TCP by subjecting each IP packet to an Access Control List.

### NEW QUESTION # 675

Which of the following BEST ensures the integrity of transactions to intended recipients?

- **A. Public key infrastructure (PKI)**

- B. Pre-shared key (PSK)
- C. Blockchain technology
- D. Web of trust

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The best option that ensures the integrity of transactions to intended recipients is public key infrastructure (PKI). PKI is a system that provides the services and the mechanisms for creating, managing, distributing, using, storing, and revoking the digital certificates and the public keys that are used for securing the communication and the transactions between the systems or the entities. PKI ensures the integrity of transactions to intended recipients, because it can:

\* Verify and authenticate the identity and the validity of the systems or the entities that are involved in the transactions, by using the digital certificates and the public keys, and prevent any impersonation, spoofing, or repudiation of the transactions.

\* Encrypt and decrypt the data or the information that are exchanged in the transactions, by using the public keys and the private keys, and prevent any interception, modification, or eavesdropping of the transactions.

\* Sign and verify the data or the information that are exchanged in the transactions, by using the digital signatures and the public keys, and ensure that the transactions are not altered, corrupted, or tampered with.

The other options are not the best options that ensure the integrity of transactions to intended recipients.

Blockchain technology is a system that provides a distributed and decentralized ledger or database that records and validates the transactions or the events that are shared and agreed upon by the participants or the nodes in the network, by using the cryptographic hashes and the consensus mechanisms. Blockchain technology can ensure the integrity of transactions to intended recipients, but it is not the best option, because it may not provide the same level of verification, authentication, encryption, decryption, signing, and verification as PKI, and it may have some limitations or challenges, such as the scalability, the performance, or the interoperability of the system. Pre-shared key (PSK) is a system that provides a symmetric encryption or decryption key that is shared or agreed upon by the systems or the entities that are involved in the communication or the transactions, and that is used for securing the communication or the transactions. PSK can ensure the integrity of transactions to intended recipients, but it is not the best option, because it may not provide the same level of verification, authentication, encryption, decryption, signing, and verification as PKI, and it may have some risks or drawbacks, such as the key distribution, the key management, or the key compromise of the system.

Web of trust is a system that provides a decentralized and distributed trust model that relies on the users or the entities to create, validate, and exchange the digital certificates and the public keys that are used for securing the communication or the transactions, by using the endorsements or the ratings of the other users or the entities. Web of trust can ensure the integrity of transactions to intended recipients, but it is not the best option, because it may not provide the same level of verification, authentication, encryption, decryption, signing, and verification as PKI, and it may have some issues or problems, such as the quality, the reliability, or the consistency of the system. References: CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, Eighth Edition, Chapter 5:

Communication and Network Security, page 633. Official (ISC)2 CISSP CBK Reference, Fifth Edition, Chapter 5: Communication and Network Security, page 634.

### NEW QUESTION # 676

Which choice describes the Forest Green Book?

- A. It does not exist; there is no Forest Green Book.
- **B. It is a Rainbow series book that defines the secure handling of storage media.**
- C. It is a tool that assists vendors in data gathering for certifiers.
- D. It is a Rainbow series book that defines guidelines for implementing access control lists.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Forest Green book is a Rainbow series book that defines the secure handling of sensitive or classified automated information system memory and secondary storage media, such as degaussers, magnetic tapes, hard disks, floppy disks, and cards. The Forest Green book details procedures for clearing, purging, declassifying, or destroying automated information system (AIS) storage media to prevent data remanence. Data remanence is the residual physical representation of data that has been erased in some way. After storage media is erased there may be some physical characteristics that allow data to be reconstructed.

\*Answer "It is a tool that assists vendors in data gathering for certifiers." is the Blue Book, NCSCTG-019 Trusted Product Evaluation Questionnaire Version-2. The Blue book is a tool to assist system developers and vendors in gathering data to assist evaluators and certifiers assessing trusted computer systems.

\*Answer "It is a Rainbow series book that defines guidelines for implementing access control lists." is the Grey/Silver Book, NCSC-TG-020A, the Trusted UNIX Working Group (TRUSIX) Rationale for Selecting Access Control. The Grey/Silver book defines guidelines for implementing access control lists (ACLs) in the UNIX system. Source: NCSC-TG025 A Guide to Understanding

**NEW QUESTION # 677**

Electrical systems are the lifeblood of computer operations. The continued supply of clean, steady power is required to maintain the proper personnel environment as well as to sustain data operations. Which of the following is not an element that can threaten power systems?

- A. Brownouts
- **B. UPS**
- C. Faulty Ground
- D. Transient Noise

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

An uninterruptible power supply, also uninterruptible power source, UPS or battery/flywheel backup, is an electrical apparatus that provides emergency power to a load when the input power source, typically mains power, fails. A UPS differs from an auxiliary or emergency power system or standby generator in that it will provide near-instantaneous protection from input power interruptions, by supplying energy stored in batteries or a flywheel. The on-battery runtime of most uninterruptible power sources is relatively short (only a few minutes) but sufficient to start a standby power source or properly shut down the protected equipment.

A UPS is typically used to protect computers, data centers, telecommunication equipment or other electrical equipment where an unexpected power disruption could cause injuries, fatalities, serious business disruption or data loss.

The primary role of any UPS is to provide short-term power when the input power source fails. However, most UPS units are also capable in varying degrees of correcting common utility power problems:

Voltage spike or sustained Overvoltage

Momentary or sustained reduction in input voltage.

Noise, defined as a high frequency transient or oscillation, usually injected into the line by nearby equipment.

Instability of the mains frequency.

Harmonic distortion: defined as a departure from the ideal sinusoidal waveform expected on the line.

NOTE:

Some organization are constantly running off the UPS. Of course in such case if the online

UPS would fail and you did not think about redundancy, it could contribute to failure instead of helping to avoid power failure. It was reported by a few quiz takers that standby UPS could create issues as well. I totally agree but this is more the exception than the norm.

Any countermeasures, safeguards, or controls not deployed or maintained properly could introduce risks instead of minimizing their effect or preventing them. Once again, the question is not attempting to look at ALL possible issues and situations, you must remain within the context of the question, you look at the four choice and see which one is the best according to the question presented.

Looking at the 4 choices presented along with this question, UPS is definitively the least likely to cause power issues.

Reference used for this question:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uninterruptible\\_power\\_supply](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Uninterruptible_power_supply)

**NEW QUESTION # 678**

What is an effective practice when returning electronic storage media to third parties for repair?

- A. Ensuring the media is not labeled in any way that indicates the organization's name.
- **B. Establishing a contract with the third party regarding the secure handling of the media.**
- C. Physically breaking parts of the media that may contain sensitive data.
- D. Disassembling the media and removing parts that may contain sensitive data.

**Answer: B**

**NEW QUESTION # 679**

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Studying for attending Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) exam pays attention to the method. The good method often can bring the result with half the effort, therefore we in the examination time, and also should know some test-taking

