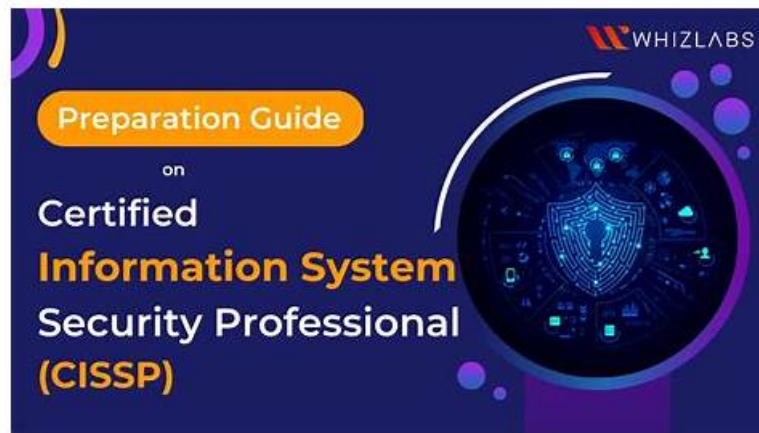


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ISC Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) Sample Questions (Q1631-Q1636):

NEW QUESTION # 1631

Which of the following is the BEST method to perform an end-to-end testing on production for both operational and security requirements?

- A. Dynamic code analysis
- B. Synthetic transaction analysis.
- C. Static code analysis
- D. Vulnerability analysis

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 1632

Which of the following is NOT a definition or characteristic of Due Care?

- A. It may and often does require extraordinary care.
- B. Implies that a party has been guilty of a violation of the law in relation to the subject-matter or transaction.
- C. Just, proper, and sufficient care, so far as the circumstances demand it.
- D. That care which an ordinary prudent person would have exercised under the same or similar circumstances.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Due Care implies that not only has a party not been negligent or careless, but also that he/she has been guilty of no violation of law in relation to the subject matter or transaction which constitutes the cause of action. Due Care and Reasonable Care are used interchangeably. The definitions of Due Care given in the other answers re from Blacks Law Dictionary, Abridged Fifth Edition, West Publishing Company, St. Paul Minnesota, 1983.

NEW QUESTION # 1633

Which of the following are valid legal issues associated with computer crime? Select three

- A. Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) makes it easier to relate a crime to an individual.
- B. It may be difficult to prove criminal intent.
- C. It may be difficult to obtain a trail of evidence of activities performed on the computer.
- D. It may be difficult to show causation.

Answer: B,C,D

Explanation:

EDI makes it more difficult to tie an individual to transactions since EDI involves computer-to-computer data interchanges and this makes it more difficult to trace the originator of some transactions.

*Answer "It may be difficult to prove criminal intent" is a valid legal issue since it may be very difficult to prove criminal intent by a person perusing computer files and then causing damage to the files. The damage may have not been intentional.

*Answer "It may be difficult to obtain a trail of evidence of activities performed on the computer" describes the situation of trying to track activities on a computer where the information is volatile and may have been destroyed.

* In answer "It may be difficult to show causation", common law refers to causation of the criminal act. Causation is particularly difficult to show in instances where a virus or other malicious code erases itself after causing damage to vital information.

NEW QUESTION # 1634

Recovery Site Strategies for the technology environment depend on how much downtime an organization can tolerate before the recovery must be completed. What would you call a strategy where the alternate site is internal, standby ready, with all the technology and equipment necessary to run the applications?

- A. Internal Hot Site
- B. Dual Data Center
- C. External Hot site
- D. Warm Site

Answer: A

Explanation:

Internal Hot Site-This site is standby ready with all the technology and equipment necessary to run the applications positioned there. The planner will be able to effectively restart an application in a hot site recovery without having to perform any bare metal recovery of servers. If this is an internal solution, then often the organization will run non-time sensitive processes there such as development or test environments, which will be pushed aside for recovery of production when needed. When employing this strategy, it is important that the two environments be kept as close to identical as possible to avoid problems with O/S levels, hardware differences, capacity differences, etc., from preventing or delaying recovery.

Recovery Site Strategies Depending on how much downtime an organization has before the technology recovery must be complete, recovery strategies selected for the technology environment could be any one of the following:

Dual Data Center-This strategy is employed for applications, which cannot accept any downtime without negatively impacting the organization. The applications are split between two geographically dispersed data centers and either load balanced between the two centers or hot swapped between the two centers. The surviving data center must have enough head room to carry the full production load in either case.

External Hot Site-This strategy has equipment on the floor waiting, but the environment must be rebuilt for the recovery. These are services contracted through a recovery service provider. Again, it is important that the two environments be kept as close to identical as possible to avoid problems with O/S levels, hardware differences, capacity differences, etc., from preventing or delaying recovery. Hot site vendors tend to have the most commonly used hardware and software products to attract the largest number of customers to utilize the site. Unique equipment or software would generally need to be provided by the organization either at time of disaster or stored there ahead of time.

Warm Site-A leased or rented facility that is usually partially configured with some equipment, but not the actual computers. It will generally have all the cooling, cabling, and networks in place to accommodate the recovery but the actual servers, mainframe, etc., equipment are delivered to the site at time of disaster.

Cold Site-A cold site is a shell or empty data center space with no technology on the floor. All technology must be purchased or acquired at the time of disaster.

Reference(s) used for this question:

Hernandez CISSP, Steven (2012-12-21). Official (ISC)2 Guide to the CISSP CBK, Third Edition ((ISC)2 Press) (Kindle Locations 21265-21291). Auerbach Publications. Kindle Edition.

NEW QUESTION # 1635

Which of the following is the last-mile reliability of plain old Telephone service (PTS)?

- A. 95.999%
- B. 98.999%
- C. 93.999%
- D. 99.999%

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 1636

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