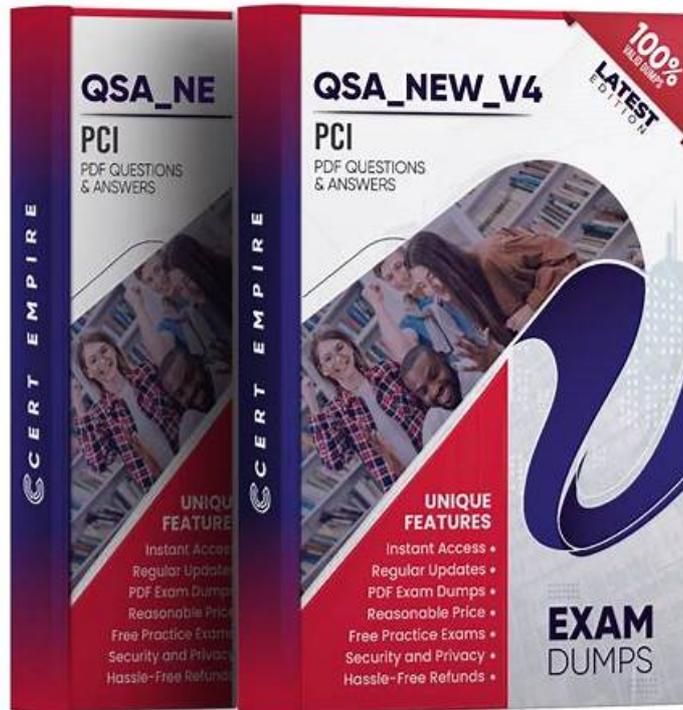# Guaranteed PCI SSC QSA_New_V4 Passing & QSA_New_V4 Reliable Study Plan

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PCI SSC QSA_New_V4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• PCI Validation Requirements: This section of the exam measures the skills of Compliance Analysts and evaluates the processes involved in validating PCI DSS compliance. Candidates must understand the different levels of merchant and service provider validation, including self-assessment questionnaires and external audits. One essential skill tested is determining the appropriate validation method based on business type.
Topic 2	• PCI Reporting Requirements: This section of the exam measures the skills of Risk Management Professionals and covers the reporting obligations associated with PCI DSS compliance. Candidates must be able to prepare and submit necessary documentation, such as Reports on Compliance (ROCs) and Self-Assessment Questionnaires (SAQs). One critical skill assessed is compiling and submitting accurate PCI compliance reports.
Topic 3	• PCI DSS Testing Procedures: This section of the exam measures the skills of PCI Compliance Auditors and covers the testing procedures required to assess compliance with the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI DSS). Candidates must understand how to evaluate security controls, identify vulnerabilities, and ensure that organizations meet compliance requirements. One key skill evaluated is assessing security measures against PCI DSS standards.
Topic 4	• Payment Brand Specific Requirements: This section of the exam measures the skills of Payment Security Specialists and focuses on the unique security and compliance requirements set by different payment brands, such as Visa, Mastercard, and American Express. Candidates must be familiar with the specific mandates and expectations of each brand when handling cardholder data. One skill assessed is identifying brand-specific compliance variations.
Topic 5	• Real-World Case Studies: This section of the exam measures the skills of Cybersecurity Consultants and involves analyzing real-world breaches, compliance failures, and best practices in PCI DSS implementation. Candidates must review case studies to understand practical applications of security standards and identify lessons learned. One key skill evaluated is applying PCI DSS principles to prevent security breaches.

PCI SSC Qualified Security Assessor V4 Exam Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27
Which statement is true regarding the presence of both hashed and truncated versions of the same PAN in an environment?

- A. Controls are needed to prevent the original PAN being exposed by the hashed and truncated versions.
- B. The hashed version of the PAN must also be truncated per PCI DSS requirements for strong cryptography.
- C. Hashed and truncated versions of a PAN must not exist in same environment.
- D. The hashed and truncated versions must be correlated so the source PAN can be identified.

Answer: A

Explanation:
PCI DSS allows for the use of truncation and hashing for protecting PAN, but Requirement 3.4.1 and its guidance warn against combining hashed and truncated PANs in such a way that the original PAN could be reconstructed. If both formats exist, controls must ensure they can't be used together to reverse-engineer the PAN.
* Option A:#Correct. Controls must ensure PAN cannot be reconstructed using both versions.
* Option B:#Incorrect. A hashed PAN does not need truncation - hashing is a separate mechanism.
* Option C:#Incorrect. PCI DSS aims to prevent correlation, not encourage it.
* Option D:#Incorrect. They can coexist, but must be secured so that PAN cannot be derived.

NEW QUESTION # 28
An entity accepts e-commerce payment card transactions and stores account data in a database. The database server and the web server are both accessible from the Internet. The database server and the web server are on separate physical servers. What is required for the entity to meet PCI DSS requirements?

- A. The web server should be moved into the internal network.

- B. The database server should be relocated so that it is not accessible from untrusted networks.
- C. The database server should be moved to a separate segment from the web server to allow for more concurrent connections.
- D. The web server and the database server should be installed on the same physical server.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Requirement 1.3.7 and Requirement 3.3.1 emphasise that databases storing cardholder data must not be directly accessible from the Internet or untrusted networks. The database must be behind firewalls and accessible only via controlled, authorised connections.
* Option A:#Incorrect. Combining servers may violate the one-function-per-server rule (Requirement 2.2.1).
* Option B:#Correct. The database must be protected from direct public access.
* Option C:#Incorrect. Web servers often reside in the DMZ; moving them internally could increase risk.
* Option D:#Incorrect. Network performance is not a PCI DSS concern - security isolation is.
References:
PCI DSS v4.0.1 - Requirement 1.3.7, Requirement 3.3.1, and Requirement 2.2.1.

NEW QUESTION # 29
Which statement is true regarding the presence of both hashed and truncated versions of the same PAN in an environment?

- A. Controls are needed to prevent the original PAN being exposed by the hashed and truncated versions.
- B. The hashed version of the PAN must also be truncated per PCI DSS requirements for strong cryptography.
- C. Hashed and truncated versions of a PAN must not exist in same environment.
- D. The hashed and truncated versions must be correlated so the source PAN can be identified.

Answer: A

Explanation:
PCI DSS allows for the use of truncation and hashing for protecting PAN, but Requirement 3.4.1 and its guidance warn against combining hashed and truncated PANs in such a way that the original PAN could be reconstructed. If both formats exist, controls must ensure they can't be used together to reverse-engineer the PAN.
* Option A:#Correct. Controls must ensure PAN cannot be reconstructed using both versions.
* Option B:#Incorrect. A hashed PAN does not need truncation - hashing is a separate mechanism.
* Option C:#Incorrect. PCI DSS aims to prevent correlation, not encourage it.
* Option D:#Incorrect. They can coexist, but must be secured so that PAN cannot be derived.
Reference:PCI DSS v4.0.1 - Requirement 3.4.1 and associated guidance.

NEW QUESTION # 30
Which of the following types of events is required to be logged?

- A. All access to all audit trails.
- B. All use of end-user messaging technologies.
- C. All network transmissions.
- D. All access to external web sites.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Requirement 10.2.2 mandates that all access to audit trails must be logged. This ensures that any tampering, viewing, or deletion of audit data is traceable. It supports the broader goal of maintaining audit trail integrity and accountability.
* Option A:Incorrect. PCI DSS does not require logging use of end-user messaging.
* Option B:Incorrect. There's no explicit requirement to log access to external websites.
* Option C:Correct. PCI DSS mandates logging all access to audit trails to detect and respond to unauthorised attempts.
* Option D:Incorrect. Logging all network transmissions is not feasible and not required.

NEW QUESTION # 31

A retail merchant has a server room containing systems that store encrypted PAN data. The merchant has implemented a badge access-control system that identifies who entered and exited the room, on what date, and at what time. There are no video cameras located in the server room. Based on this information, which statement is true regarding PCI DSS physical security requirements?

- A. The merchant must install video cameras in addition to the existing access-control system.
- B. The merchant must install motion-sensing alarms in addition to the existing access-control system.
- C. The badge access-control system must be protected from tampering or disabling.
- D. Data from the access-control system must be securely deleted on a monthly basis.

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to Requirement 9.3.1 and 9.4.1.2, physical access control mechanisms - including badge readers - must be protected against tampering or disabling to prevent unauthorized access and maintain the integrity of access logs.
* Option A:Correct. Physical access control systems must be protected from tampering.
* Option B:Incorrect. Video cameras are required only where appropriate; badge access may suffice.
* Option C:Incorrect. Access logs must be retained for at least three months, not deleted monthly (see 9.4.1.3).
* Option D:Incorrect. Motion sensors are not specifically required.
Reference:PCI DSS v4.0.1 - Requirements 9.3.1, 9.4.1.2, 9.4.1.3.

NEW QUESTION # 32

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