

ISC SSCP Reliable Exam Sample | Hot SSCP Questions



ISC2 SSCP SSCP Exam Practice Test

ISC2 IT Fundamentals SSCP SSCP Practice exam, a way to boost your performance and acquiring 100% success in your final ISC2 IT Fundamentals SSCP SSCP exam. Such ISC2 IT Fundamentals SSCP exam gives you confidence to pass the ISC2 IT Fundamentals SSCP SSCP exam with only a single attempt. ISC2 IT Fundamentals SSCP Microsoft Azure Practice exams offer you a 100% of guaranteed success and gives you the confidence to be a ISC2 IT Fundamentals SSCP Microsoft Azure certified professional and have the credentials you need to be the outstanding ISC2 IT Fundamentals SSCP SSCP expert with mega skills. The one more plus point of these tests is of full syllabus coverage with hands-on-practice of different questions consist different scenarios.

Vendor	ISC2
Exam Code	SSCP
Exam Name	Systems Security Certified Practitioner
Related Certification	Systems Security Certified Practitioner
Related Technology	IT Fundamentals
Test Format	MCQ
Product Questions	1074 Questions
Exam Language	English
Questions Format	PDF + Online Practice Test Format
Price (Bundle)	\$92

Use authentic preparation material – Pass4Leads SSCP Practice Questions

You can easily pass your ISC2 SSCP SSCP exam if you prepare for your ISC2 SSCP Systems Security Certified Practitioner exam from an authentic source. Pass4Leads are highly reputed and can provide you with an authentic and real study material through which you can get success in Systems Security Certified Practitioner certification exam. You just need to get ISC2 SSCP IT Fundamentals study material from Pass4Leads who are known in the market. Not only focus on study material you also need to prepare through SSCP SSCP practice exam, which can increase your performance in the real ISC2 SSCP exam.

Sample output to test PDF Combine only

What's more, part of that Dumpcollection SSCP dumps now are free: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fJ6oNHJPjuwQz0JlgXtKmNxuD1ErZS_

For the SSCP Test Dumps, we ensure you that the pass rate is 98%, if you fail to pass it, money back guarantee. SSCP test dumps contain the questions and answers, in the online version, you can conceal the right answers, so you can practice it by yourself, and make the answers appear after the practice. Besides, the PDF version can be printed into the paper, some notes can be noted if you like, it will help you to memorize.

Dumpcollection will give you confidence to pass ISC SSCP test. Our Exam Preparation Material provides you everything the candidates will need to get the SSCP certification. Our ISC SSCP will provide you with exam questions with verified answers that reflect the actual exam. These questions and answers will help you to do preparation for taking a certification examination. High quality and Value for the SSCP Exam: 100% guarantee to Pass Your ISC SSCP exam and get your certification.

>> ISC SSCP Reliable Exam Sample <<

Hot SSCP Questions, SSCP Exam Overview

Make yourself more valuable in today's competitive computer industry. Dumpcollection's preparation material includes the most excellent features, prepared by the same dedicated experts who have come together to offer an integrated solution. Dumpcollection's SSCP preparation material includes the most excellent features, prepared by the same dedicated experts who have come together to offer an integrated solution. SSCP Preparation material guarantee that you will get most excellent and simple method to pass your certification SSCP exams on the first attempt.

ISC System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) Sample Questions (Q850-

Q855):

NEW QUESTION # 850

One of these statements about the key elements of a good configuration process is NOT true

- A. Accommodate the reuse of proven standards and best practices
- B. Ensure that all requirements remain clear, concise, and valid
- C. **Control modifications to system hardware in order to prevent resource changes**
- D. Ensure changes, standards, and requirements are communicated promptly and precisely

Answer: C

Explanation:

Configuration management isn't about preventing change but ensuring the integrity of IT resources by preventing unauthorised or improper changes.

According to the Official ISC2 guide to the CISSP exam, a good CM process is one that can:

(1) accommodate change;
(2) accommodate the reuse of proven standards and best practices; (3) ensure that all requirements remain clear, concise, and valid;
(4) ensure changes, standards, and requirements are communicated promptly and precisely; and (5) ensure that the results conform to each instance of the product.

Configuration management

Configuration management (CM) is the detailed recording and updating of information that describes an enterprise's computer systems and networks, including all hardware and software components. Such information typically includes the versions and updates that have been applied to installed software packages and the locations and network addresses of hardware devices. Special configuration management software is available. When a system needs a hardware or software upgrade, a computer technician can access the configuration management program and database to see what is currently installed. The technician can then make a more informed decision about the upgrade needed.

An advantage of a configuration management application is that the entire collection of systems can be reviewed to make sure any changes made to one system do not adversely affect any of the other systems. Configuration management is also used in software development, where it is called Unified Configuration Management (UCM). Using UCM, developers can keep track of the source code, documentation, problems, changes requested, and changes made.

Change management

In a computer system environment, change management refers to a systematic approach to keeping track of the details of the system (for example, what operating system release is running on each computer and which fixes have been applied).

NEW QUESTION # 851

An attack initiated by an entity that is authorized to access system resources but uses them in a way not approved by those who granted the authorization is known as a(n):

- A. active attack
- **B. inside attack**
- C. passive attack
- D. outside attack

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

An inside attack is an attack initiated by an entity inside the security perimeter, an entity that is authorized to access system resources but uses them in a way not approved by those who granted the authorization whereas an outside attack is initiated from outside the perimeter, by an unauthorised or illegitimate user of the system. An active attack attempts to alter system resources to affect their operation and a passive attack attempts to learn or make use of the information from the system but does not affect system resources.

Source: SHIREY, Robert W., RFC2828: Internet Security Glossary, may 2000.

NEW QUESTION # 852

In regards to information classification what is the main responsibility of information (data) owner?

- **A. determining the data sensitivity or classification level**

- B. periodically check the validity and accuracy of the data
- C. running regular data backups
- D. audit the data users

Answer: A

Explanation:

Section: Access Control

Explanation/Reference:

Making the determination to decide what level of classification the information requires is the main responsibility of the data owner. The data owner within classification is a person from Management who has been entrusted with a data set that belong to the company. It could be for example the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) who has been entrusted with all financial data or it could be the Human Resource Director who has been entrusted with all Human Resource data. The information owner will decide what classification will be applied to the data based on Confidentiality, Integrity, Availability, Criticality, and Sensitivity of the data. The Custodian is the technical person who will implement the proper classification on objects in accordance with the Data Owner. The custodian DOES NOT decide what classification to apply, it is the Data Owner who will dictate to the Custodian what is the classification to apply.

NOTE:

The term Data Owner is also used within Discretionary Access Control (DAC). Within DAC it means the person who has created an object. For example, if I create a file on my system then I am the owner of the file and I can decide who else could get access to the file. It is left to my discretion. Within DAC access is granted based solely on the Identity of the subject, this is why sometimes DAC is referred to as Identity Based Access Control.

The other choices were not the best answer

Running regular backups is the responsibility of custodian.

Audit the data users is the responsibility of the auditors

Periodically check the validity and accuracy of the data is not one of the data owner responsibility Reference(s) used for this question:

KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Page 14, Chapter 1: Security Management Practices.

NEW QUESTION # 853

A confidential number used as an authentication factor to verify a user's identity is called a:

- A. Challenge
- **B. PIN**
- C. Password
- D. User ID

Answer: B

Explanation:

PIN Stands for Personal Identification Number, as the name states it is a combination of numbers.

The following answers are incorrect:

User ID This is incorrect because a Userid is not required to be a number and a Userid is only used to establish identity not verify it.

Password. This is incorrect because a password is not required to be a number, it could be any combination of characters.

Challenge. This is incorrect because a challenge is not defined as a number, it could be anything.

NEW QUESTION # 854

Which access control model would a lattice-based access control model be an example of?

- **A. Mandatory access control**
- B. Non-discretionary access control.
- C. Discretionary access control.
- D. Rule-based access control.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

In a lattice model, there are pairs of elements that have the least upper bound of values and greatest lower bound of values. In a Mandatory Access Control (MAC) model, users and data owners do not have as much freedom to determine who can access files.

TIPS FROM CLEMENT

Mandatory Access Control is in place whenever you have permissions that are being imposed on the subject and the subject cannot arbitrarily change them. When the subject/owner of the file can change permissions at will, it is discretionary access control.

Here is a breakdown largely based on explanations provided by Doug Landoll. I am reproducing below using my own word and not exactly how Doug explained it:

FIRST: The Lattice

A lattice is simply an access control tool usually used to implement Mandatory Access Control (MAC) and it could also be used to implement RBAC but this is not as common. The lattice model can be used for Integrity level or file permissions as well. The lattice has a least upper bound and greatest lower bound. It makes use of pair of elements such as the subject security clearance pairing with the object sensitivity label.

SECOND: DAC (Discretionary Access Control)

Let's get into Discretionary Access Control: It is an access control method where the owner (read the creator of the object) will decide who has access at his own discretion. As we all know, users are sometimes insane. They will share their files with other users based on their identity but nothing prevent the user from further sharing it with other users on the network. Very quickly you loose control on the flow of information and who has access to what. It is used in small and friendly environment where a low level of security is all that is required.

THIRD: MAC (Mandatory Access Control)

All of the following are forms of Mandatory Access Control:

Mandatory Access control (MAC) (Implemented using the lattice)

You must remember that MAC makes use of Security Clearance for the subject and also Labels will be assigned to the objects. The clearance of the Subject must dominate (be equal or higher) the clearance of the Object being accessed. The label attached to the object will indicate the sensitivity level and the categories the object belongs to. The categories are used to implement the Need to Know.

All of the following are forms of Non Discretionary Access Control:

Role Based Access Control (RBAC)

Rule Based Access Control (Think Firewall in this case)

The official ISC2 book says that RBAC (synonymous with Non Discretionary Access Control) is a form of DAC but they are simply wrong. RBAC is a form of Non Discretionary Access Control. Non Discretionary DOES NOT equal mandatory access control as there is no labels and clearance involved.

I hope this clarifies the whole drama related to what is what in the world of access control.

In the same line of taught, you should be familiar with the difference between Explicit permission (the user has his own profile) versus Implicit (the user inherit permissions by being a member of a role for example).

The following answers are incorrect:

Discretionary access control. Is incorrect because in a Discretionary Access Control (DAC) model, access is restricted based on the authorization granted to the users. It is identity based access control only. It does not make use of a lattice.

Non-discretionary access control. Is incorrect because Non-discretionary Access Control (NDAC) uses the role-based access control method to determine access rights and permissions. It is often times used as a synonym to RBAC which is Role Based Access Control. The user inherit permission from the role when they are assigned into the role. This type of access could make use of a lattice but could also be implemented without the use of a lattice in some case. Mandatory Access Control was a better choice than this one, but RBAC could also make use of a lattice. The BEST answer was MAC.

Rule-based access control. Is incorrect because it is an example of a Non-discretionary Access Control (NDAC) access control mode. You have rules that are globally applied to all users. There is no such thing as a lattice being use in Rule-Based Access Control.

References:

AIOv3 Access Control (pages 161 - 168)

AIOv3 Security Models and Architecture (pages 291 - 293)

NEW QUESTION # 855

.....

Dumpcollection regularly updates System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) (SSCP) practice exam material to ensure that it keeps in line with the test. In the same way, Dumpcollection provides a free demo before you purchase so that you may know the quality of the ISC SSCP dumps. Similarly, the Dumpcollection System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) (SSCP) practice test creates an actual exam scenario on each and every step so that you may be well prepared before your actual System Security

Certified Practitioner (SSCP) (SSCP) examination time. Hence, it saves you time and money.

Hot SSCP Questions: https://www.dumpcollection.com/SSCP_braindumps.html

It is very possible to help all customers pass the SSCP exam and get the related certification successfully, Ultimate Exam Success with Dumpcollection Hot SSCP Questions's 100% Verified Questions Answers, In this way, you will be confident on the day of the System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) SSCP exam and solve all the ISC SSCP exam questions, They pay attention to niceties and accuracy of content of SSCP pass-sure materials: System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) more than any anything in the world.

Thanks to Kevin for the contribution there, SSCP To use the Active Directory Recycle Bin, your environment must meet certain prerequisites, It is very possible to help all customers pass the SSCP Exam and get the related certification successfully.

100% Pass ISC - SSCP - System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) High Hit-Rate Reliable Exam Sample

Ultimate Exam Success with Dumpcollection's 100% Verified Questions Answers, In this way, you will be confident on the day of the System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) SSCP exam and solve all the ISC SSCP exam questions.

They pay attention to niceties and accuracy of content of SSCP pass-sure materials: System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP) more than any anything in the world. These ISC SSCP questions are available at Dumpcollection with up to 1 year of free updates.

P.S. Free & New SSCP dumps are available on Google Drive shared by Dumpcollection: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1fJ6oNHJPjuwQz0JlgXtKmNxucD1ErZS>