

Online CC Version, CC New Real Exam

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**ISC2 CERTIFIED IN CYBERSECURITY (CC) EXAM
NEWEST 2025 ACTUAL EXAM TEST BANK| 2
VERSIONS (VERSION A & B) WITH 700 REAL EXAM
QUESTIONS AND CORRECT DETAILED ANSWERS
(VERIFIED ANSWERS) GRADED A+| ISC2 CERTIFIED
IN CYBERSECURITY EXAM PREP 2025 (NEW!!)**

ISC2 CERTIFIED IN CYBERSECURITY VERSION A

Zarma is an (ISC)² member and a security analyst for Triffid Corporation. One of Zarma's colleagues is interested in getting an (ISC)2 certification and asks Zarma what the test questions are like. What should Zarma do?

A. Inform (ISC)2
B. Explain the style and format of the questions, but no detail
C. Inform the colleague's supervisor
D. Nothing - Correct Answer - B. Explain the style and format of the questions, but no detail

Druna is a security practitioner tasked with ensuring that laptops are not stolen from the organization's offices. Which sort of security control would probably be best for this purpose?

A. Technical
B. Observe
C. Physical
D. Administrative - Correct Answer - C. Physical

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The CC desktop practice exam software and CC web-based practice test is very beneficial for the applicants in their preparation because these ISC CC practice exam provides them with the ISC CC Actual Test environment. SureTorrent offers ISC CC practice tests that are customizable. It means takers can change durations and questions as per their learning needs.

ISC CC Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Business Continuity (BC), Disaster Recovery (DR) & Incident Response Concepts: This domain targets Business Continuity Planners and Incident Response Coordinators. It focuses on the purpose, importance, and core components of business continuity, disaster recovery, and incident response. Candidates learn how to prepare for and manage disruptions while maintaining or quickly restoring critical business operations and IT services.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Network Security: This domain assesses the knowledge of Network Security Engineers and Cybersecurity Specialists. It covers foundational computer networking concepts including OSI and TCP IP models, IP addressing, and network ports. Candidates study network threats such as DDoS attacks, malware variants, and man-in-the-middle attacks, along with detection tools like IDS, HIDS, and NIDS. Prevention strategies including firewalls and antivirus software are included. The domain also addresses network security infrastructure encompassing on-premises data centers, design techniques like segmentation and defense in depth, and cloud security models such as SaaS, IaaS, and hybrid deployments.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Principles: This section of the exam measures skills of Security Analysts and Information Assurance Specialists and covers fundamental security concepts such as confidentiality, integrity, availability, authentication methods including multi-factor authentication, non-repudiation, and privacy. It also includes understanding the risk management process with emphasis on identifying, assessing, and treating risks based on priorities and tolerance. Candidates are expected to know various security controls, including technical, administrative, and physical, as well as the ISC2 professional code of ethics. Governance processes such as policies, procedures, standards, regulations, and laws are also covered to ensure adherence to organizational and legal requirements.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Access Control Concepts: This section measures skills of Access Control Specialists and Physical Security Managers in understanding physical and logical access controls. Topics include physical security measures like badge systems, CCTV, monitoring, and managing authorized versus unauthorized personnel. Logical access control concepts such as the principle of least privilege, segregation of duties, discretionary access control, mandatory access control, and role-based access control are essential for controlling information system access.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Security Operations: This area targets Security Operations Center (SOC) Analysts and System Administrators. It covers data security with encryption methods, secure handling of data including classification and retention, and the importance of logging and monitoring security events. System hardening through configuration management, baselines, updates, and patching is included. Best practice security policies such as data handling, password, acceptable use, BYOD, change management, and privacy policies are emphasized. Finally, the domain highlights security awareness training addressing social engineering awareness and password protection to foster a security-conscious organizational culture.

>> Online CC Version <<

CC New Real Exam - Latest Test CC Experience

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ISC Certified in Cybersecurity (CC) Sample Questions (Q193-Q198):

NEW QUESTION # 193

Events with negative consequences such as crashes, floods, defacement, or malicious code execution are called:

- A. Exploit
- B. Adverse event**
- C. Breach
- D. Incident

Answer: B

Explanation:

An adverse event is a harmful occurrence that may or may not constitute a security incident or breach.

NEW QUESTION # 194

The prevention of authorized access to resources or the delaying of time critical operations.

- A. Denial-of-Service (DoS)
- B. Syn Flood
- C. ARP Poisoning
- D. All

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 195

A human guard monitoring a hidden camera could be considered a _____ control.

- A. Detective
- B. Logical
- C. Preventive
- D. Deterrent

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 196

What does a breach refer to in the context of cybersecurity

- A. Any observable occurrence in a network or system
- B. An unauthorized access to a system or system recurs
- C. A previously known system vulnerability
- D. A deliberate security incident

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 197

Which type of network is set up similar to the internet but is private to an organization? Select the MOST appropriate answer.

- A. VLAN
- B. VPN
- C. Intranet
- D. Extranet

Answer: C

Explanation:

An intranet is a private network that uses internet technologies (such as TCP/IP and web browsers) but is accessible only to an organization's internal users. It mirrors the structure and functionality of the internet while remaining private.

An extranet extends limited access to external partners. A VLAN is a logical network segmentation technique.

A VPN is a secure communication tunnel, not a network architecture.

Intranets are commonly used for internal portals, documentation, collaboration tools, and internal services.

From a security standpoint, intranets require strong authentication, segmentation, and access controls.

NEW QUESTION # 198

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