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PCI SSC QSA_New_V4 Best Practice - QSA_New_V4 Exam Topic

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PCI SSC QSA_New_V4 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

PCI SSC Qualified Security Assessor V4 Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22

Which of the following file types must be monitored by a change-detection mechanism (e.g., a file-integrity monitoring tool)?

- A. Security policy and procedure documents
- B. Files that regularly change
- **C. System configuration and parameter files**
- D. Application vendor manuals

Answer: C

Explanation:

PCI DSS Requirement 11.5.2 mandates the use of file-integrity monitoring (FIM) or change-detection tools to monitor critical files such as system binaries, configuration files, and system parameters.

* Option A: Incorrect. Manuals are not critical system files.

* Option B: Incorrect. Regularly changing files (e.g., logs or temp files) are typically excluded.

* Option C: Incorrect. Policies and procedures are reviewed but not subject to FIM.

* Option D: Correct. System config and parameter files must be monitored for unauthorized changes.

Reference: PCI DSS v4.0.1 - Requirement 11.5.2.

NEW QUESTION # 23

An organization wishes to implement multi-factor authentication for remote access, using the user's individual password and a digital certificate. Which of the following scenarios would meet PCI DSS requirements for multi-factor authentication?

- A. Certificates are logged so they can be retrieved when the employee leaves the company.
- **B. A different certificate is assigned to each individual user account, and certificates are not shared.**
- C. Change control processes are in place to ensure certificates are changed every 90 days.
- D. Certificates are assigned only to administrative groups, and not to regular users.

Answer: B

Explanation:

PCI DSS Requirement 8.4.2 requires multi-factor authentication (MFA) to consist of two or more independent authentication factors.

MFA must also not involve shared credentials, so each certificate must be tied to a specific individual.

- * Option A: #Incorrect. MFA must apply to all applicable users, not just admins.
- * Option B: #Correct. This meets PCI DSS: unique credentials per user and non-shared certificates.
- * Option C: #Incorrect. Retaining certificates post-employment is a risk, not a compliance action.
- * Option D: #Incorrect. PCI DSS doesn't mandate 90-day certificate rotation; rather, secure usage and revocation are key.

NEW QUESTION # 24

What do PCI DSS requirements for protecting cryptographic keys include?

- A. Key-encrypting keys and data-encrypting keys must be assigned to the same key custodian.
- **B. Private or secret keys must be encrypted, stored within an SCD, or stored as key components.**
- C. Data-encrypting keys must be stronger than the key-encrypting key that protects it.
- D. Public keys must be encrypted with a key-encrypting key.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Key Management Requirements:

* PCI DSS Requirement 3.5 specifies the protection of cryptographic keys, including encryption, storage in secure cryptographic devices (SCDs), or as key components to ensure security and prevent unauthorized access.

Clarifications on Cryptographic Key Protection:

* A/B: Public keys and key strength requirements are not specified in this context.

* D: Separation of duties mandates that key-encrypting and data-encrypting keys must not be assigned to the same custodian.

Testing and Validation:

* QSAs verify compliance by examining key management practices, storage mechanisms, and access controls for cryptographic keys during the assessment.

NEW QUESTION # 25

An internal NTP server that provides time services to the Cardholder Data Environment is?

- A. Only in scope if it provides time services to database servers.
- B. Only in scope if it stores, processes or transmits cardholder data.
- C. Not in scope for PCI DSS.
- **D. In scope for PCI DSS.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Scope definition in PCI DSS v4.0.1 (Section 4) includes any system that can impact the security of the CDE.

Time synchronization servers such as NTP are critical to log integrity (Requirement 10.6), and if they provide services to CDE systems, they are in scope even if they do not directly process cardholder data.

* Option A: #Incorrect. Scope is broader than just databases.

* Option B: #Incorrect. Time servers impact log security, so they are in scope.

* Option C: #Incorrect. PCI DSS scope includes systems that affect the security of CDE, not just those storing card data.

* Option D: #Correct. Internal NTP servers providing services to the CDE are in scope.

References:

PCI DSS v4.0.1 - Section 4: Scope of PCI DSS Requirements;

Requirement 10.6.1.1.

NEW QUESTION # 26

Which of the following is an example of multi-factor authentication?

- A. A token that must be presented twice during the login process.
- B. A user fingerprint and a user thumbprint.
- C. A user passphrase and an application-level password.
- **D. A user password and a PIN-activated smart card.**

Answer: D

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