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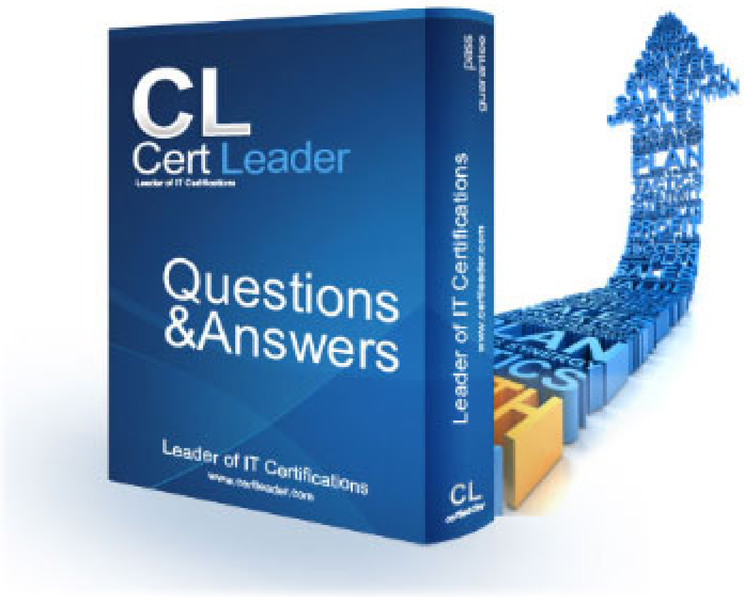


NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 1)
The type of discretionary access control (DAC) that is based on an individual's identity is also called:

A. Identity-based Access control
B. Rule-based Access control
C. Non-Discretionary Access Control
D. Lattice-based Access control

Answer: A

Explanation:
An identity-based access control is a type of Discretionary Access Control (DAC) that is based on an individual's identity.
DAC is good for low level security environment. The owner of the file decides who has access to the file.
If a user creates a file, he is the owner of that file. An identifier for this user is placed in the file header and/or in an access control matrix within the operating system.
Ownership might also be granted to a specific individual. For example, a manager for a certain department might be made the owner of the files and resources within her department. A system that uses discretionary access control (DAC) enables the owner of the resource to specify which subjects can access specific resources.
This model is called discretionary because the control of access is based on the discretion of the owner. Many times department managers, or business unit managers , are the owners of the data within their specific department. Being the owner, they can specify who should have access and who should not.
Reference(s) used for this question:
Harris, Shon (2012-10-18). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (p. 220). McGraw- Hill . Kindle Edition.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
Which access control model achieves data integrity through well-formed transactions and separation of duties?

A. Clark-Wilson model
B. Biba model
C. Non-interference model
D. Sutherland model

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Clark-Wilson model differs from other models that are subject- and object- oriented by introducing a third access element programs resulting in what is called an access triple, which prevents unauthorized users from modifying data or programs. The Biba model uses objects and subjects and addresses integrity based on a hierarchical
lattice of integrity levels. The non-interference model is related to the information flow model with restrictions on the information flow. The Sutherland model approaches integrity by focusing on the problem of inference.
Source: ANDRESS, Mandy, Exam Cram CISSP, Coriolis, 2001, Chapter 2: Access Control Systems and Methodology (page 12).
And: KRAUSE, Micki & TIPTON, Harold F., Handbook of Information Security Management, CRC Press, 1997, Domain 1: Access Control.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Controlling access to information systems and associated networks is necessary for the preservation of their:

A. Authenticity, confidentiality and availability
B. Confidentiality, integrity, and availability.
C. integrity and availability.
D. authenticity,confidentiality, integrity and availability.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Controlling access to information systems and associated networks is necessary for the preservation of their confidentiality, integrity and availability.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 31.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
What is the main concern with single sign-on?

A. Maximum unauthorized access would be possible if a password is disclosed.
B. The security administrator's workload would increase.
C. The users' password would be too hard to remember.
D. User access rights would be increased.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A major concern with Single Sign-On (SSO) is that if a user's ID and password are compromised, the intruder would have access to all the systems that the user was authorized for.
The following answers are incorrect:
The security administrator's workload would increase. Is incorrect because the security administrator's workload would decrease and not increase. The admin would not be responsible for maintaining multiple user accounts just the one.
The users' password would be too hard to remember. Is incorrect because the users would have less passwords to remember.
User access rights would be increased. Is incorrect because the user access rights would not be any different than if they had to log into systems manually.

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is implemented through scripts or smart agents that replays the users multiple log-ins against authentication servers to verify a user's identity which permit access to system services?

A. Single Sign-On
B. Dynamic Sign-On
C. Smart cards
D. Kerberos

Answer: A

Explanation:
SSO can be implemented by using scripts that replay the users multiple log- ins against authentication servers to verify a user's identity and to permit access to system services.
Single Sign on was the best answer in this case because it would include Kerberos. When you have two good answers within the 4 choices presented you must select the
BEST one. The high level choice is always the best. When one choice would include the
other one that would be the best as well.
Reference(s) used for this question:
KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 40.

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
What refers to legitimate users accessing networked services that would normally be restricted to them?

A. Spoofing
B. Piggybacking
C. Eavesdropping
D. Logon abuse

Answer: D

Explanation:
Unauthorized access of restricted network services by the circumvention of security access controls is known as logon abuse. This type of abuse refers to users who may be internal to the network but access resources they would not normally be allowed. Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 3:
Telecommunications and Network Security (page 74).

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would be used to implement Mandatory Access Control (MAC)?

A. Clark-Wilson Access Control
B. Role-based access control
C. Lattice-based access control
D. User dictated access control

Answer: C

Explanation:
The lattice is a mechanism use to implement Mandatory Access Control (MAC)
Under Mandatory Access Control (MAC) you have: Mandatory Access Control
Under Non Discretionary Access Control (NDAC) you have: Rule-Based Access Control
Role-Based Access Control
Under Discretionary Access Control (DAC) you have: Discretionary Access Control
The Lattice Based Access Control is a type of access control used to implement other access control method. A lattice is an ordered list of elements that has a least upper bound and a most lower bound. The lattice can be used for MAC, DAC, Integrity level, File Permission, and more
For example in the case of MAC, if we look at common government classifications, we have the following:
TOP SECRET
SECRET -----------------------I am the user at secret CONFIDENTIAL
SENSITIVE BUT UNCLASSIFIED UNCLASSIFIED
If you look at the diagram above where I am a user at SECRET it means that I can access document at lower classification but not document at TOP SECRET. The lattice is a list of ORDERED ELEMENT, in this case the ordered elements are classification levels. My least upper bound is SECRET and my most lower bound is UNCLASSIFIED.
However the lattice could also be used for Integrity Levels such as: VERY HIGH
HIGH
MEDIUM ----------I am a user, process, application at the medium level LOW
VERY LOW
In the case of of Integrity levels you have to think about TRUST. Of course if I take for example the the VISTA operating system which is based on Biba then Integrity Levels would be used. As a user having access to the system I cannot tell a process running with administrative privilege what to do. Else any users on the system could take control of the system by getting highly privilege process to do things on their behalf. So no read down would be allowed in this case and this is an example of the Biba model.
Last but not least the lattice could be use for file permissions: RWX
RW ---------User at this level
R
If I am a user with READ and WRITE (RW) access privilege then I cannot execute the file
because I do not have execute permission which is the X under linux and UNIX.
Many people confuse the Lattice Model and many books says MAC = LATTICE, however the lattice can be use for other purposes.
There is also Role Based Access Control (RBAC) that exists out there. It COULD be used to simulate MAC but it is not MAC as it does not make use of Label on

objects indicating sensitivity and categories. MAC also require a clearance that dominates the object.
You can get more info about RBAC at:http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/SNS/rbac/faq.html#03 Also note that many book uses the same acronym for Role Based Access Control and Rule
Based Access Control which is RBAC, this can be confusing.
The proper way of writing the acronym for Rule Based Access Control is RuBAC, unfortunately it is not commonly used.
References:
There is a great article on technet that talks about the lattice in VISTA: http://blogs.technet.com/b/steriley/archive/2006/07/21/442870.aspx
also see:
KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 2: Access control systems (page 33).
and
http://www.microsoft-watch.com/content/vista/gaging_vistas_integrity.html

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
In the Bell-LaPadula model, the Star-property is also called:

A. The simple security property
B. The confidentiality property
C. The confinement property
D. The tranquility property

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Bell-LaPadula model focuses on data confidentiality and access to classified information, in contrast to the Biba Integrity Model which describes rules for the protection of data integrity.
In this formal model, the entities in an information system are divided into subjects and objects.
The notion of a "secure state" is defined, and it is proven that each state transition preserves security by moving from secure state to secure state, thereby proving that the system satisfies the security objectives of the model.
The Bell-LaPadula model is built on the concept of a state machine with a set of allowable states in a system. The transition from one state to another state is defined by transition functions.
A system state is defined to be "secure" if the only permitted access modes of subjects to objects are in accordance with a security policy.
To determine whether a specific access mode is allowed, the clearance of a subject is compared to the classification of the object (more precisely, to the combination of classification and set of compartments, making up the security level) to determine if the subject is authorized for the specific access mode.
The clearance/classification scheme is expressed in terms of a lattice. The model defines two mandatory access control (MAC) rules and one discretionary access control (DAC) rule with three security properties:
The Simple Security Property - a subject at a given security level may not read an object at a higher security level (no read-up).
The property (read "star"-property) - a subject at a given security level must not write to any object at a lower security level (no write-down). The property is also known as the Confinement property.
The Discretionary Security Property - use an access control matrix to specify the discretionary access control.
The transfer of information from a high-sensitivity document to a lower-sensitivity document may happen in the Bell-LaPadula model via the concept of trusted subjects. Trusted Subjects are not restricted by the property. Untrusted subjects are.
Trusted Subjects must be shown to be trustworthy with regard to the security policy. This security model is directed toward access control and is characterized by the phrase: "no read up, no write down." Compare the Biba model, the Clark-Wilson model and the Chinese Wall.
With Bell-LaPadula, users can create content only at or above their own security level (i.e. secret researchers can create secret or top-secret files but may not create public files; no write-down). Conversely, users can view content only at or below their own security level
(i.e. secret researchers can view public or secret files, but may not view top-secret files; no read-up).
Strong Property
The Strong Property is an alternative to the Property in which subjects may write to objects with only a matching security level. Thus, the write-up operation permitted in the usual Property is not present, only a write-to-same level operation. The Strong Property is usually discussed in the context of multilevel database management systems and is motivated by integrity concerns.
Tranquility principle
The tranquility principle of the Bell-LaPadula model states that the classification of a subject or object does not change while it is being referenced. There are two forms to the tranquility principle: the "principle of strong tranquility" states that security levels do not change during the normal operation of the system and the "principle of weak tranquility" states that security levels do not change in a way that violates the rules of a given security policy.
Another interpretation of the tranquility principles is that they both apply only to the period of time during which an operation involving an object or subject is occurring. That is, the strong tranquility principle means that an object's security level/label will not change during an operation (such as read or write); the weak tranquility principle means that an object's security level/label may change in a way that does not violate the security policy during an operation.
Reference(s) used for this question: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Biba_Model
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mandatory_access_control http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Discretionary_access_control http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clark-Wilson_model
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brewer_and_Nash_model

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
In which of the following model are Subjects and Objects identified and the permissions applied to each subject/object combination are specified. Such a model can be used to quickly summarize what permissions a subject has for various system objects.

A. Access Control Matrix model
B. Take-Grant model
C. Bell-LaPadula model
D. Biba model

Answer: A

Explanation:
An access control matrix is a table of subjects and objects indicating what actions individual subjects can take upon individual objects. Matrices are data structures that programmers implement as table lookups that will be used and enforced by the operating system.
This type of access control is usually an attribute of DAC models. The access rights can be assigned directly to the subjects (capabilities) or to the objects (ACLs).
Capability Table
A capability table specifies the access rights a certain subject possesses pertaining to specific objects. A capability table is different from an ACL because the

subject is bound to the capability table, whereas the object is bound to the ACL.
Access control lists (ACLs)
ACLs are used in several operating systems, applications, and router configurations. They are lists of subjects that are authorized to access a specific object, and they define what level of authorization is granted. Authorization can be specific to an individual, group, or role. ACLs map values from the access control matrix to the object.
Whereas a capability corresponds to a row in the access control matrix, the ACL corresponds to a column of the matrix.
NOTE: Ensure you are familiar with the terms Capability and ACLs for the purpose of the exam.
Resource(s) used for this question:
Harris, Shon (2012-10-25). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (Kindle Locations 5264-5267). McGraw-Hill. Kindle Edition.
or
Harris, Shon (2012-10-25). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition, Page 229 and
Hernandez CISSP, Steven (2012-12-21). Official (ISC)2 Guide to the CISSP CBK, Third Edition ((ISC)2 Press) (Kindle Locations 1923-1925). Auerbach Publications. Kindle Edition.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
What does the (star) property mean in the Bell-LaPadula model?

A. No write up
B. No read up
C. No write down
D. No read down

Answer: C

Explanation:
The (star) property of the Bell-LaPadula access control model states that writing of information by a subject at a higher level of sensitivity to an object at a lower level of sensitivity is not permitted (no write down).
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 5: Security Architectures and Models (page 202).
Also check out: HARRIS, Shon, All-In-One CISSP Certification Exam Guide, McGraw- Hill/Osborne, 2002, Chapter 5: Security Models and Architecture (page 242, 243).

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Rule-Based Access Control (RuBAC) access is determined by rules. Such rules would fit within what category of access control ?

A. Discretionary Access Control (DAC)
B. Mandatory Access control (MAC)
C. Non-Discretionary Access Control (NDAC)
D. Lattice-based Access control

Answer: C

Explanation:
Rule-based access control is a type of non-discretionary access control because this access is determined by rules and the subject does not decide what those rules will be, the rules are uniformly applied to ALL of the users or subjects.
In general, all access control policies other than DAC are grouped in the category of non- discretionary access control (NDAC). As the name implies, policies in this category have rules that are not established at the discretion of the user. Non-discretionary policies establish controls that cannot be changed by users, but only through administrative action.
Both Role Based Access Control (RBAC) and Rule Based Access Control (RuBAC) fall within Non Discretionary Access Control (NDAC). If it is not DAC or MAC then it is most likely NDAC.
IT IS NOT ALWAYS BLACK OR WHITE
The different access control models are not totally exclusive of each others. MAC is making use of Rules to be implemented. However with MAC you have requirements above and beyond having simple access rules. The subject would get formal approval from management, the subject must have the proper security clearance, objects must have labels/sensitivity levels attached to them, subjects must have the proper security clearance. If all of this is in place then you have MAC.
BELOW YOU HAVE A DESCRIPTION OF THE DIFFERENT CATEGORIES:
MAC = Mandatory Access Control
Under a mandatory access control environment, the system or security administrator will define what permissions subjects have on objects. The administrator does not dictate user's access but simply configure the proper level of access as dictated by the Data Owner.
The MAC system will look at the Security Clearance of the subject and compare it with the object sensitivity level or classification level. This is what is called the dominance relationship.
The subject must DOMINATE the object sensitivity level. Which means that the subject must have a security clearance equal or higher than the object he is attempting to access.
MAC also introduce the concept of labels. Every objects will have a label attached to them indicating the classification of the object as well as categories that are used to impose the need to know (NTK) principle. Even thou a user has a security clearance of Secret it does not mean he would be able to access any Secret documents within the system. He would be allowed to access only Secret document for which he has a Need To Know, formal approval, and object where the user belong to one of the categories attached to the object.
If there is no clearance and no labels then IT IS NOT Mandatory Access Control.
Many of the other models can mimic MAC but none of them have labels and a dominance relationship so they are NOT in the MAC category.
NISTR-7316 Says:
Usually a labeling mechanism and a set of interfaces are used to determine access based on the MAC policy; for example, a user who is running a process at the Secret classification should not be allowed to read a file with a label of Top Secret. This is known as the "simple security rule," or "no read up." Conversely, a user who is running a process with a label of Secret should not be allowed to write to a file with a label of Confidential. This rule is called the "*-property" (pronounced "star property") or "no write down." The *- property is required to maintain system security in an automated environment. A variation on this rule called the "strict *-property" requires that information can be written at, but not above, the subject's clearance level. Multilevel security models such as the Bell-La Padula Confidentiality and Biba Integrity models are used to formally specify this kind of MAC policy.
DAC = Discretionary Access Control
DAC is also known as: Identity Based access control system.
The owner of an object is define as the person who created the object. As such the owner has the discretion to grant access to other users on the network. Access

will be granted based solely on the identity of those users.
Such system is good for low level of security. One of the major problem is the fact that a user who has access to someone's else file can further share the file with other users without the knowledge or permission of the owner of the file. Very quickly this could become the wild wild west as there is no control on the dissimination of the information.
RBAC = Role Based Access Control
RBAC is a form of Non-Discretionary access control.
Role Based access control usually maps directly with the different types of jobs performed by employees within a company.
For example there might be 5 security administrator within your company. Instead of creating each of their profile one by one, you would simply create a role and assign the administrators to the role. Once an administrator has been assigned to a role, he will IMPLICITLY inherit the permissions of that role.
RBAC is great tool for environment where there is a a large rotation of employees on a daily basis such as a very large help desk for example.
RBAC or RuBAC = Rule Based Access Control RuBAC is a form of Non-Discretionary access control.
A good example of a Rule Based access control device would be a Firewall. A single set of rules is imposed to all users attempting to connect through the firewall.
NOTE FROM CLEMENT:
Lot of people tend to confuse MAC and Rule Based Access Control.
Mandatory Access Control must make use of LABELS. If there is only rules and no label, it cannot be Mandatory Access Control. This is why they call it Non Discretionary Access control (NDAC).
There are even books out there that are WRONG on this subject. Books are sometimes opiniated and not strictly based on facts.
In MAC subjects must have clearance to access sensitive objects. Objects have labels that contain the classification to indicate the sensitivity of the object and the label also has categories to enforce the need to know.
Today the best example of rule based access control would be a firewall. All rules are imposed globally to any user attempting to connect through the device. This is NOT the case with MAC.
I strongly recommend you read carefully the following document:
NISTIR-7316 at http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistir/7316/NISTIR-7316.pdf
It is one of the best Access Control Study document to prepare for the exam. Usually I tell people not to worry about the hundreds of NIST documents and other reference. This document is an exception. Take some time to read it.
Reference(s) used for this question:
KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 33.
and
NISTIR-7316 at http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistir/7316/NISTIR-7316.pdf and
Conrad, Eric; Misenar, Seth; Feldman, Joshua (2012-09-01). CISSP Study Guide (Kindle Locations 651-652). Elsevier Science (reference). Kindle Edition.

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following questions is less likely to help in assessing identification and authentication controls?

A. Is a current list maintained and approved of authorized users and their access?
B. Are passwords changed at least every ninety days or earlier if needed?
C. Are inactive user identifications disabled after a specified period of time?
D. Is there a process for reporting incidents?

Answer: D

Explanation:
Identification and authentication is a technical measure that prevents unauthorized people (or unauthorized processes) from entering an IT system. Access control usually requires that the system be able to identify and differentiate among users. Reporting incidents is more related to incident response capability (operational control) than to identification and authentication (technical control).
Source: SWANSON, Marianne, NIST Special Publication 800-26, Security Self- Assessment Guide for Information Technology Systems, November 2001 (Pages A-30 to A-32).

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 1)
What is the most critical characteristic of a biometric identifying system?

A. Perceived intrusiveness
B. Storage requirements
C. Accuracy
D. Scalability

Answer: C

Explanation:
Accuracy is the most critical characteristic of a biometric identifying verification system.
Accuracy is measured in terms of false rejection rate (FRR, or type I errors) and false acceptance rate (FAR or type II errors).
The Crossover Error Rate (CER) is the point at which the FRR equals the FAR and has become the most important measure of biometric system accuracy.
Source: TIPTON, Harold F. & KRAUSE, Micki, Information Security Management Handbook, 4th edition (volume 1), 2000, CRC Press, Chapter 1, Biometric Identification (page 9).

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 1)
In discretionary access environments, which of the following entities is authorized to grant information access to other people?

A. Manager
B. Group Leader
C. Security Manager
D. Data Owner

Answer: D

Explanation:
In Discretionary Access Control (DAC) environments, the user who creates a file is also considered the owner and has full control over the file including the ability

to set permissions for that file.
The following answers are incorrect:
manager. Is incorrect because in Discretionary Access Control (DAC) environments it is the owner/user that is authorized to grant information access to other people.
group leader. Is incorrect because in Discretionary Access Control (DAC) environments it is the owner/user that is authorized to grant information access to other people.
security manager. Is incorrect because in Discretionary Access Control (DAC) environments it is the owner/user that is authorized to grant information access to other people.
IMPORTANT NOTE:
The term Data Owner is also used within Classifications as well. Under the subject of classification the Data Owner is a person from management who has been entrusted with a data set that belongs to the company. For example it could be the Chief Financial Officer (CFO) who is entrusted with all of the financial data for a company. As such the CFO would determine the classification of the financial data and who can access as well. The Data Owner would then tell the Data Custodian (a technical person) what the classification and need to know is on the specific set of data.
The term Data Owner under DAC simply means whoever created the file and as the creator of the file the owner has full access and can grant access to other subjects based
on their identity.

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 1)
Controls to keep password sniffing attacks from compromising computer systems include which of the following?

A. static and recurring passwords.
B. encryption and recurring passwords.
C. one-time passwords and encryption.
D. static and one-time passwords.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To minimize the chance of passwords being captured one-time passwords would prevent a password sniffing attack because once used it is no longer valid. Encryption will also minimize these types of attacks.
The following answers are correct:
static and recurring passwords. This is incorrect because if there is no encryption then someone password sniffing would be able to capture the password much easier if it never changed.
encryption and recurring passwords. This is incorrect because while encryption helps, recurring passwords do nothing to minimize the risk of passwords being captured.
static and one-time passwords. This is incorrect because while one-time passwords will prevent these types of attacks, static passwords do nothing to minimize the risk of passwords being captured.

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Topic 1)
A network-based vulnerability assessment is a type of test also referred to as:

A. An active vulnerability assessment.
B. A routing vulnerability assessment.
C. A host-based vulnerability assessment.
D. A passive vulnerability assessment.

Answer: A

Explanation:
A network-based vulnerability assessment tool/system either re-enacts system attacks, noting and recording responses to the attacks, or probes different targets to infer weaknesses from their responses.
Since the assessment is actively attacking or scanning targeted systems, network-based vulnerability assessment systems are also called active vulnerability systems.
There are mostly two main types of test:
PASSIVE: You don't send any packet or interact with the remote target. You make use of public database and other techniques to gather information about your target.
ACTIVE: You do send packets to your target, you attempt to stimulate response which will help you in gathering information about hosts that are alive, services runnings, port state, and more.
See example below of both types of attacks:
Eavesdropping and sniffing data as it passes over a network are considered passive attacks because the attacker is not affecting the protocol, algorithm, key, message, or any parts of the encryption system. Passive attacks are hard to detect, so in most cases methods are put in place to try to prevent them rather than to detect and stop them.
Altering messages , modifying system files, and masquerading as another individual are acts that are considered active attacks because the attacker is actually doing something instead of sitting back and gathering data. Passive attacks are usually used to gain information prior to carrying out an active attack.
IMPORTANT NOTE:
On the commercial vendors will sometimes use different names for different types of scans. However, the exam is product agnostic. They do not use vendor terms but general terms. Experience could trick you into selecting the wrong choice sometimes. See feedback from Jason below:
"I am a system security analyst. It is my daily duty to perform system vulnerability analysis. We use Nessus and Retina (among other tools) to perform our network based vulnerability scanning. Both commercially available tools refer to a network based vulnerability scan as a "credentialed" scan. Without credentials, the scan tool cannot login to the system being scanned, and as such will only receive a port scan to see what ports are open and exploitable"
Reference(s) used for this question:
Harris, Shon (2012-10-18). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (p. 865). McGraw- Hill. Kindle Edition.
and
DUPUIS, Clement, Access Control Systems and Methodology CISSP Open Study Guide, version 1.0, march 2002 (page 97).

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Topic 1)
What does the Clark-Wilson security model focus on?

A. Confidentiality
B. Integrity
C. Accountability
D. Availability

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Clark-Wilson model addresses integrity. It incorporates mechanisms to enforce internal and external consistency, a separation of duty, and a mandatory integrity policy.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 5: Security Architectures and Models (page 205).

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 1)
Organizations should consider which of the following first before allowing external access to their LANs via the Internet?

A. plan for implementing workstation locking mechanisms.
B. plan for protecting the modem pool.
C. plan for providing the user with his account usage information.
D. plan for considering proper authentication options.

Answer: D

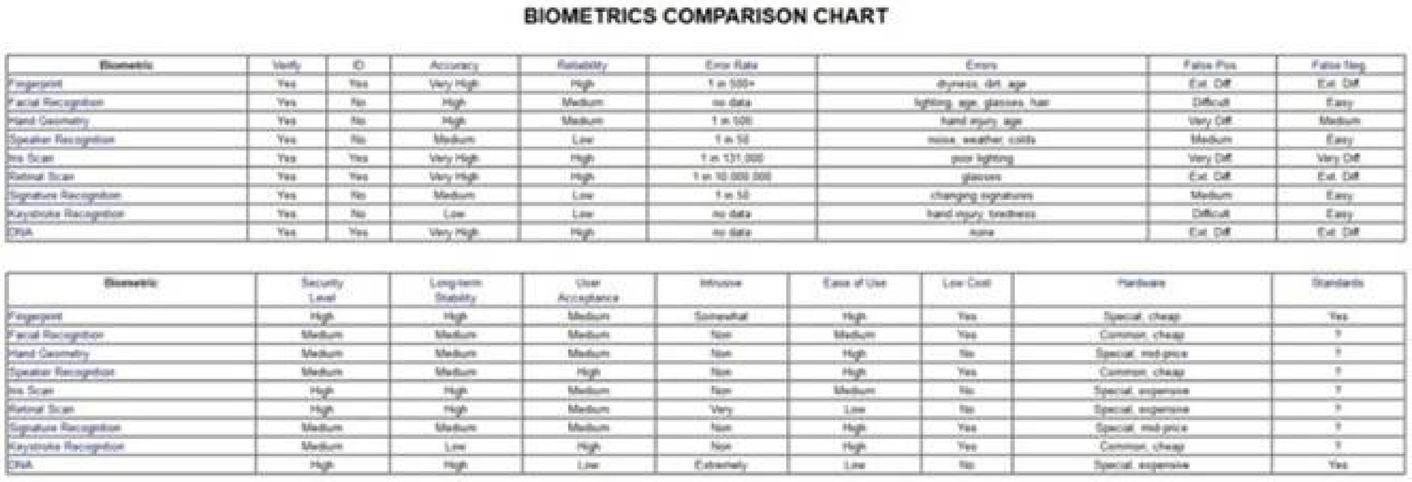
Explanation:
Before a LAN is connected to the Internet, you need to determine what the
access controls mechanisms are to be used, this would include how you are going to authenticate individuals that may access your network externally through access control.
The following answers are incorrect:
plan for implementing workstation locking mechanisms. This is incorrect because locking the workstations have no impact on the LAN or Internet access.
plan for protecting the modem pool. This is incorrect because protecting the modem pool has no impact on the LAN or Internet access, it just protects the modem.
plan for providing the user with his account usage information. This is incorrect because the question asks what should be done first. While important your primary concern should be focused on security.

NEW QUESTION 29
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following biometric devices has the lowest user acceptance level?

A. Retina Scan
B. Fingerprint scan
C. Hand geometry
D. Signature recognition

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the cited reference, of the given options, the Retina scan has the lowest user acceptance level as it is needed for the user to get his eye close to a device and it is not user friendly and very intrusive.
However, retina scan is the most precise with about one error per 10 millions usage. Look at the 2 tables below. If necessary right click on the image and save it on your
desktop for a larger view or visit the web site directly at
https://sites.google.com/site/biometricsecuritysolutions/crossover-accuracy . Biometric Comparison Chart



BIOMETRICS COMPARISON CHART

Biometric	Verify	ID	Accuracy	Reliability	Error Rate	Errors	False Pos.	False Neg.
Fingerprint	Yes	Yes	Very High	High	1 in 500+	dryness, dirt, age	Ext. Diff	Ext. Diff
Facial Recognition	Yes	No	High	Medium	no data	lighting, age, glasses, hair	Difficult	Easy
Hand Geometry	Yes	No	High	Medium	1 in 500	hand injury, age	Very Diff	Medium
Speaker Recognition	Yes	No	Medium	Low	1 in 50	noise, weather, colds	Medium	Easy
Iris Scan	Yes	Yes	Very High	High	1 in 131,000	poor lighting	Very Diff	Very Diff
Retinal Scan	Yes	Yes	Very High	High	1 in 10,000,000	glasses	Ext. Diff	Ext. Diff
Signature Recognition	Yes	No	Medium	Low	1 in 50	changing signatures	Medium	Easy
Keystroke Recognition	Yes	No	Low	Low	no data	hand injury, tiredness	Difficult	Easy
DNA	Yes	Yes	Very High	High	no data	none	Ext. Diff	Ext. Diff

Biometric	Security Level	Long-term Stability	User Acceptance	Intrusive	Ease of Use	Low Cost	Hardware	Standards
Fingerprint	High	High	Medium	Somewhat	High	Yes	Special, cheap	Yes
Facial Recognition	Medium	Medium	Medium	Non	Medium	Yes	Common, cheap	?
Hand Geometry	Medium	Medium	Medium	Non	High	No	Special, mid-price	?
Speaker Recognition	Medium	Medium	High	Non	High	Yes	Common, cheap	?
Iris Scan	High	High	Medium	Non	Medium	No	Special, expensive	?
Retinal Scan	High	High	Medium	Very	Low	No	Special, expensive	?
Signature Recognition	Medium	Medium	Medium	Non	High	Yes	Special, mid-price	?
Keystroke Recognition	Medium	Low	High	Non	High	Yes	Common, cheap	?
DNA	High	High	Low	Extremely	Low	No	Special, expensive	Yes

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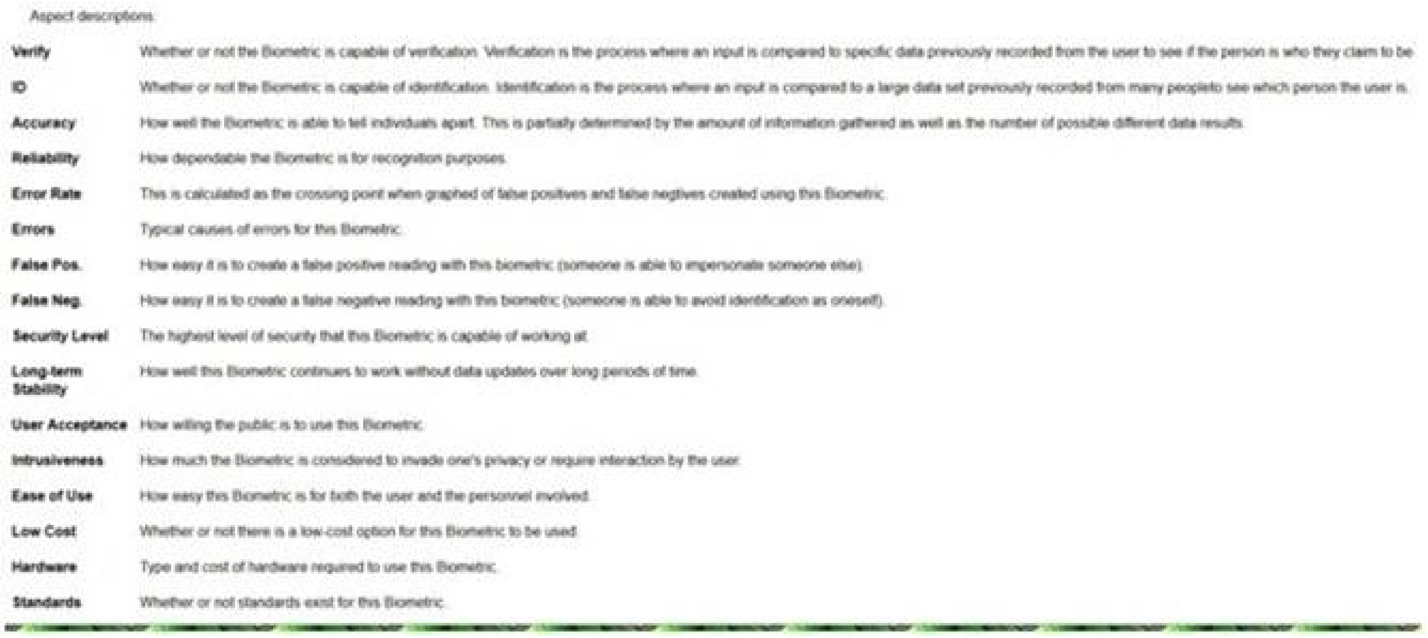

Aspect descriptions

Verify	Whether or not the Biometric is capable of verification. Verification is the process where an input is compared to specific data previously recorded from the user to see if the person is who they claim to be.
ID	Whether or not the Biometric is capable of identification. Identification is the process where an input is compared to a large data set previously recorded from many peopleto see which person the user is.
Accuracy	How well the Biometric is able to tell individuals apart. This is partially determined by the amount of information gathered as well as the number of possible different data results.
Reliability	How dependable the Biometric is for recognition purposes.
Error Rate	This is calculated as the crossing point when graphed of false positives and false negtives created using this Biometric.
Errors	Typical causes of errors for this Biometric.
False Pos.	How easy it is to create a false positive reading with this biometric (someone is able to impersonate someone else).
False Neg.	How easy it is to create a false negative reading with this biometric (someone is able to avoid identification as oneself).
Security Level	The highest level of security that this Biometric is capable of working at.
Long-term Stability	How well this Biometric continues to work without data updates over long periods of time.
User Acceptance	How willing the public is to use this Biometric.
Intrusiveness	How much the Biometric is considered to invade one's privacy or require interaction by the user.
Ease of Use	How easy this Biometric is for both the user and the personnel involved.
Low Cost	Whether or not there is a low-cost option for this Biometric to be used.
Hardware	Type and cost of hardware required to use this Biometric.
Standards	Whether or not standards exist for this Biometric.

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Biometric Aspect Descriptions Reference(s) used for this question:
RHODES, Keith A., Chief Technologist, United States General Accounting Office, National Preparedness, Technologies to Secure Federal Buildings, April 2002 (page 10).
and
https://sites.google.com/site/biometricsecuritysolutions/crossover-accuracy

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Topic 1)
Which access control model provides upper and lower bounds of access capabilities for a subject?

A. Role-based access control
B. Lattice-based access control
C. Biba access control
D. Content-dependent access control

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the lattice model, users are assigned security clearences and the data is classified. Access decisions are made based on the clearence of the user and the classification of the object. Lattice-based access control is an essential ingredient of formal security models such as Bell-LaPadula, Biba, Chinese Wall, etc.
The bounds concept comes from the formal definition of a lattice as a "partially ordered set for which every pair of elements has a greatest lower bound and a least upper bound." To see the application, consider a file classified as "SECRET" and a user Joe with a security clearence of "TOP SECRET." Under Bell-LaPadula, Joe's "least upper bound" access to the file is "READ" and his least lower bound is "NO WRITE" (star property).
Role-based access control is incorrect. Under RBAC, the access is controlled by the permissions assigned to a role and the specific role assigned to the user.
Biba access control is incorrect. The Biba integrity model is based on a lattice structure but the context of the question disqualiifes it as the best answer.
Content-dependent access control is incorrect. In content dependent access control, the actual content of the information determines access as enforced by the arbiter.
References:
CBK, pp. 324-325.
AIO3, pp. 291-293. See aprticularly Figure 5-19 on p. 293 for an illustration of bounds in action.

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following protocol was used by the INITIAL version of the Terminal Access Controller Access Control System TACACS for communication between clients and servers?

A. TCP
B. SSL
C. UDP
D. SSH

Answer: C

Explanation:
The original TACACS, developed in the early ARPANet days, had very limited functionality and used the UDP transport. In the early 1990s, the protocol was extended to include additional functionality and the transport changed to TCP.
TACACS is defined in RFC 1492, and uses (either TCP or UDP) port 49 by default. TACACS allows a client to accept a username and password and send a query to a TACACS authentication server, sometimes called a TACACS daemon or simply TACACSD. TACACSD uses TCP and usually runs on port 49. It would determine whether to accept or deny the authentication request and send a response back.
TACACS+
TACACS+ and RADIUS have generally replaced TACACS and XTACACS in more recently built or updated networks. TACACS+ is an entirely new protocol and is not compatible with TACACS or XTACACS. TACACS+ uses the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) and RADIUS uses the User Datagram Protocol (UDP). Since TCP is connection oriented
protocol, TACACS+ does not have to implement transmission control. RADIUS, however, does have to detect and correct transmission errors like packet loss, timeout etc. since it rides on UDP which is connectionless.
RADIUS encrypts only the users' password as it travels from the RADIUS client to RADIUS server. All other information such as the username, authorization, accounting are transmitted in clear text. Therefore it is vulnerable to different types of attacks. TACACS+ encrypts all the information mentioned above and therefore does not have the vulnerabilities present in the RADIUS protocol.
RADIUS and TACACS + are client/ server protocols, which means the server portion cannot send unsolicited commands to the client portion. The server portion can only speak when spoken to. Diameter is a peer-based protocol that allows either end to initiate communication. This functionality allows the Diameter server to send a message to the access server to request the user to provide another authentication credential if she is attempting to access a secure resource.

Reference(s) used for this question: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TACACS
and
Harris, Shon (2012-10-18). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (p. 239). McGraw- Hill. Kindle Edition.

NEW QUESTION 38
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is most relevant to determining the maximum effective cost of access control?

A. the value of information that is protected
B. management's perceptions regarding data importance
C. budget planning related to base versus incremental spending.
D. the cost to replace lost data

Answer: A

Explanation:
The cost of access control must be commensurate with the value of the information that is being protected.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 49.

NEW QUESTION 43
- (Topic 1)
Which access control type has a central authority that determine to what objects the subjects have access to and it is based on role or on the organizational security policy?

A. Mandatory Access Control
B. Discretionary Access Control
C. Non-Discretionary Access Control
D. Rule-based Access control

Answer: C

Explanation:
Non Discretionary Access Control include Role Based Access Control (RBAC) and Rule Based Access Control (RBAC or RuBAC). RABC being a subset of NDAC, it was easy to eliminate RBAC as it was covered under NDAC already.
Some people think that RBAC is synonymous with NDAC but RuBAC would also fall into this category.
Discretionary Access control is for environment with very low level of security. There is no control on the dissemination of the information. A user who has access to a file can copy the file or further share it with other users.
Rule Based Access Control is when you have ONE set of rules applied uniformly to all users. A good example would be a firewall at the edge of your network. A single rule based is applied against any packets received from the internet.
Mandatory Access Control is a very rigid type of access control. The subject must dominate the object and the subject must have a Need To Know to access the information. Objects have labels that indicate the sensitivity (classification) and there is also categories to enforce the Need To Know (NTK).
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the
Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 33.

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following describes the major disadvantage of many Single Sign-On (SSO) implementations?

A. Once an individual obtains access to the system through the initial log-on, they have access to all resources within the environment that the account has access to.
B. The initial logon process is cumbersome to discourage potential intruders.
C. Once a user obtains access to the system through the initial log-on, they only need to logon to some applications.
D. Once a user obtains access to the system through the initial log-on, he has to logout from all other systems

Answer: A

Explanation:
Single Sign-On is a distrubuted Access Control methodology where an individual only has to authenticate once and would have access to all primary and secondary network domains. The individual would not be required to re-authenticate when they needed additional resources. The security issue that this creates is if a fraudster is able to compromise those credential they too would have access to all the resources that account has access to.
All the other answers are incorrect as they are distractors.

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Topic 1)
What is called a password that is the same for each log-on session?

A. "one-time password"
B. "two-time password"
C. static password
D. dynamic password

Answer: C

Explanation:
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 36.

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Topic 1)

Which security model is based on the military classification of data and people with clearances?

A. Brewer-Nash model
B. Clark-Wilson model
C. Bell-LaPadula model
D. Biba model

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Bell-LaPadula model is a confidentiality model for information security based on the military classification of data, on people with clearances and data with a classification or sensitivity model. The Biba, Clark-Wilson and Brewer-Nash models are concerned with integrity.
Source: HARE, Chris, Security Architecture and Models, Area 6 CISSP Open Study Guide, January 2002.

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would constitute the best example of a password to use for access to a system by a network administrator?

A. holiday
B. Christmas12
C. Jenny
D. GyN19Za!

Answer: D

Explanation:
GyN19Za! would be the the best answer because it contains a mixture of upper and lower case characters, alphabetic and numeric characters, and a special character making it less vulnerable to password attacks.
All of the other answers are incorrect because they are vulnerable to brute force or dictionary attacks. Passwords should not be common words or names. The addition of a number to the end of a common word only marginally strengthens it because a common password attack would also check combinations of words: Christmas23 Christmas123 etc...

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 1)
Pin, Password, Passphrases, Tokens, smart cards, and biometric devices are all items that can be used for Authentication. When one of these item listed above in conjunction with a second factor to validate authentication, it provides robust authentication of the individual by practicing which of the following?

A. Multi-party authentication
B. Two-factor authentication
C. Mandatory authentication
D. Discretionary authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:
Once an identity is established it must be authenticated. There exist numerous technologies and implementation of authentication methods however they almost all fall under three major areas.
There are three fundamental types of authentication: Authentication by knowledge—something a person knows
Authentication by possession—something a person has
Authentication by characteristic—something a person is Logical controls related to these types are called “factors.”
Something you know can be a password or PIN, something you have can be a token fob or smart card, and something you are is usually some form of biometrics.
Single-factor authentication is the employment of one of these factors, two-factor authentication is using two of the three factors, and three-factor authentication is the combination of all three factors.
The general term for the use of more than one factor during authentication is multifactor authentication or strong authentication.
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 2367-2379). Auerbach Publications. Kindle Edition.

NEW QUESTION 61
- (Topic 1)
The three classic ways of authenticating yourself to the computer security software are by something you know, by something you have, and by something:

A. you need.
B. non-trivial
C. you are.
D. you can get.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This is more commonly known as biometrics and is one of the most accurate ways to authenticate an individual.
The rest of the answers are incorrect because they not one of the three recognized forms for Authentication.

NEW QUESTION 65
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following control pairings include: organizational policies and procedures, pre- employment background checks, strict hiring practices, employment agreements, employee termination procedures, vacation scheduling, labeling of sensitive materials, increased supervision, security awareness training, behavior awareness, and sign-up procedures to obtain access to information systems and networks?

A. Preventive/Administrative Pairing
B. Preventive/Technical Pairing
C. Preventive/Physical Pairing
D. Detective/Administrative Pairing

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Answer: Preventive/Administrative Pairing: These mechanisms include organizational policies and procedures, pre-employment background checks, strict hiring practices, employment agreements, friendly and unfriendly employee termination procedures, vacation scheduling, labeling of sensitive materials, increased supervision, security awareness training, behavior awareness, and sign-up procedures to obtain access to information systems and networks.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 34.

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following statements relating to the Bell-LaPadula security model is FALSE (assuming the Strong Star property is not being used) ?

A. A subject is not allowed to read up.
B. The property restriction can be escaped by temporarily downgrading a high level subject.
C. A subject is not allowed to read down.
D. It is restricted to confidentiality.

Answer: C

Explanation:
It is not a property of Bell LaPadula model. The other answers are incorrect because:
A subject is not allowed to read up is a property of the 'simple security rule' of Bell LaPadula model.
The property restriction can be escaped by temporarily downgrading a high level subject can be escaped by temporarily downgrading a high level subject or by identifying a set of trusted objects which are permitted to violate the property as long as it is not in the middle of an operation.
It is restricted to confidentiality as it is a state machine model that enforces the confidentiality aspects of access control.
Reference: Shon Harris AIO v3 , Chapter-5 : Security Models and Architecture , Page:279-
282

NEW QUESTION 68
- (Topic 1)
In regards to information classification what is the main responsibility of information (data) owner?

A. determining the data sensitivity or classification level
B. running regular data backups
C. audit the data users
D. periodically check the validity and accuracy of the data

Answer: A

Explanation:
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 date 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 70
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following control pairing places emphasis on "soft" mechanisms that support the access control objectives?

A. Preventive/Technical Pairing
B. Preventive/Administrative Pairing
C. Preventive/Physical Pairing
D. Detective/Administrative Pairing

Answer: B

Explanation:
Soft Control is another way of referring to Administrative control.
Technical and Physical controls are NOT soft control, so any choice listing them was not the best answer.
Preventative/Technical is incorrect because although access control can be technical control, it is commonly not referred to as a "soft" control
Preventative/Administrative is correct because access controls are preventative in nature. it is always best to prevent a negative event, however there are times where controls might fail and you cannot prevent everything. Administrative controls are roles, responsibilities,

policies, etc which are usually paper based. In the administrative category you would find audit, monitoring, and security awareness as well.
Preventative/Physical pairing is incorrect because Access controls with an emphasis on "soft" mechanisms conflict with the basic concept of physical controls, physical controls are usually tangible objects such as fences, gates, door locks, sensors, etc...
Detective/Administrative Pairing is incorrect because access control is a preventative control used to control access, not to detect violations to access.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 34.

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 1)
What can be defined as a list of subjects along with their access rights that are authorized to access a specific object?

A. A capability table
B. An access control list
C. An access control matrix
D. A role-based matrix

Answer: B

Explanation:
"It [ACL] specifies a list of users [subjects] who are allowed access to each object" CBK, p. 188
A capability table is incorrect. "Capability tables are used to track, manage and apply controls based on the object and rights, or capabilities of a subject. For example, a table identifies the object, specifies access rights allowed for a subject, and permits access based on the user's posession of a capability (or ticket) for the object." CBK, pp. 191-192. The distinction that makes this an incorrect choice is that access is based on posession of a capability by the subject.
To put it another way, as noted in AIO3 on p. 169, "A capabiltiy table is different from an ACL because the subject is bound to the capability table, whereas the object is bound to the ACL."
An access control matrix is incorrect. The access control matrix is a way of describing the rules for an access control strategy. The matrix lists the users, groups and roles down the left side and the resources and functions across the top. The cells of the matrix can either indicate that access is allowed or indicate the type of access. CBK pp 317 - 318.
AIO3, p. 169 describes it as a table if subjects and objects specifying the access rights a certain subject possesses pertaining to specific objects.
In either case, the matrix is a way of analyzing the access control needed by a population of subjects to a population of objects. This access control can be applied using rules, ACL's, capability tables, etc.
A role-based matrix is incorrect. Again, a matrix of roles vs objects could be used as a tool for thinking about the access control to be applied to a set of objects. The results of the analysis could then be implemented using RBAC.
References:
CBK, Domain 2: Access Control. AIO3, Chapter 4: Access Control

NEW QUESTION 79
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is not a security goal for remote access?

A. Reliable authentication of users and systems
B. Protection of confidential data
C. Easy to manage access control to systems and network resources
D. Automated login for remote users

Answer: D

Explanation:
An automated login function for remote users would imply a weak authentication, thus certainly not a security goal.
Source: TIPTON, Harold F. & KRAUSE, Micki, Information Security Management Handbook, 4th edition, volume 2, 2001, CRC Press, Chapter 5: An Introduction to Secure Remote Access (page 100).

NEW QUESTION 84
- (Topic 1)
In the CIA triad, what does the letter A stand for?

A. Auditability
B. Accountability
C. Availability
D. Authentication

Answer: C

Explanation:
The CIA triad stands for Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability.

NEW QUESTION 87
- (Topic 1)
In biometric identification systems, at the beginning, it was soon apparent that truly positive identification could only be based on physical attributes of a person. This raised the necessity of answering 2 questions :

A. what was the sex of a person and his age
B. what part of body to be used and how to accomplish identification that is viable
C. what was the age of a person and his income level
D. what was the tone of the voice of a person and his habits

Answer: B

Explanation:
Today implementation of fast, accurate reliable and user-acceptable biometric identification systems is already taking place. Unique physical attributes or behavior

of a person are used for that purpose.
From: TIPTON, Harold F. & KRAUSE, MICKI, Information Security Management Handbook, 4th Edition, Volume 1, Page 7.

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following statements pertaining to access control is false?

A. Users should only access data on a need-to-know basis.
B. If access is not explicitly denied, it should be implicitly allowed.
C. Access rights should be granted based on the level of trust a company has on a subject.
D. Roles can be an efficient way to assign rights to a type of user who performs certain tasks.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Access control mechanisms should default to no access to provide the necessary level of security and ensure that no security holes go unnoticed. If access is not explicitly allowed, it should be implicitly denied.
Source: HARRIS, Shon, All-In-One CISSP Certification Exam Guide, McGraw- Hill/Osborne, 2002, Chapter 4: Access Control (page 143).

NEW QUESTION 95
- (Topic 1)
A department manager has read access to the salaries of the employees in his/her department but not to the salaries of employees in other departments. A database security mechanism that enforces this policy would typically be said to provide which of the following?

A. Content-dependent access control
B. Context-dependent access control
C. Least privileges access control
D. Ownership-based access control

Answer: A

Explanation:
When access control is based on the content of an object, it is considered to be content dependent access control.
Content-dependent access control is based on the content itself. The following answers are incorrect:
context-dependent access control. Is incorrect because this type of control is based on what the context is, facts about the data rather than what the object contains.
least privileges access control. Is incorrect because this is based on the least amount of rights needed to perform their jobs and not based on what is contained in the database. ownership-based access control. Is incorrect because this is based on the owner of the data and and not based on what is contained in the database.
References:
OIG CBK Access Control (page 191)

NEW QUESTION 100
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following attacks could capture network user passwords?

A. Data diddling
B. Sniffing
C. IP Spoofing
D. Smurfing

Answer: B

Explanation:
A network sniffer captures a copy every packet that traverses the network segment the sniffer is connect to.
Sniffers are typically devices that can collect information from a communication medium, such as a network. These devices can range from specialized equipment to basic workstations with customized software.
A sniffer can collect information about most, if not all, attributes of the communication. The most common method of sniffing is to plug a sniffer into an existing network device like a hub or switch. A hub (which is designed to relay all traffic passing through it to all of its ports) will automatically begin sending all the traffic on that network segment to the sniffing device. On the other hand, a switch (which is designed to limit what traffic gets sent to which port) will have to be specially configured to send all traffic to the port where the sniffer is plugged in.
Another method for sniffing is to use a network tap—a device that literally splits a network transmission into two identical streams; one going to the original network destination and the other going to the sniffing device. Each of these methods has its advantages and disadvantages, including cost, feasibility, and the desire to maintain the secrecy of the sniffing activity.
The packets captured by sniffer are decoded and then displayed by the sniffer. Therfore, if the username/password are contained in a packet or packets traversing the segment the sniffer is connected to, it will capture and display that information (and any other information on that segment it can see).
Of course, if the information is encrypted via a VPN, SSL, TLS, or similar technology, the information is still captured and displayed, but it is in an unreadable format.
The following answers are incorrect:
Data diddling involves changing data before, as it is enterred into a computer, or after it is extracted.
Spoofing is forging an address and inserting it into a packet to disguise the origin of the communication - or causing a system to respond to the wrong address.
Smurfing would refer to the smurf attack, where an attacker sends spoofed packets to the broadcast address on a gateway in order to cause a denial of service.
The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question: CISA Review manual 2014 Page number 321
Official ISC2 Guide to the CISSP 3rd edition Page Number 153

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Topic 1)
The Orange Book is founded upon which security policy model?

A. The Biba Model
B. The Bell LaPadula Model
C. Clark-Wilson Model
D. TEMPEST

Answer: B

Explanation:
From the glossary of Computer Security Basics:
The Bell-LaPadula model is the security policy model on which the Orange Book requirements are based. From the Orange Book definition, "A formal state transition model of computer security policy that describes a set of access control rules. In this formal model, the entities in a computer system are divided into abstract sets of subjects and objects. The notion of secure state is defined and it is proven that each state transition preserves security by moving from secure state to secure state; thus, inductively proving the system is secure. A system state is defined to be 'secure' if the only permitted access modes of subjects to objects are in accordance with a specific security policy. In order to determine whether or not a specific access mode is allowed, the clearance of a subject is compared to the classification of the object and a determination is made as to whether the subject is authorized for the specific access mode."
The Biba Model is an integrity model of computer security policy that describes a set of rules. In this model, a subject may not depend on any object or other subject that is less trusted than itself.
The Clark Wilson Model is an integrity model for computer security policy designed for a commercial environment. It addresses such concepts as nondiscretionary access control, privilege separation, and least privilege. TEMPEST is a government program that prevents the compromising electrical and electromagnetic signals that emanate from computers and related equipment from being intercepted and deciphered.
Source: RUSSEL, Deborah & GANGEMI, G.T. Sr., Computer Security Basics, O'Reilly, 1991.
Also: U.S. Department of Defense, Trusted Computer System Evaluation Criteria (Orange Book), DOD 5200.28-STD. December 1985 (also available here).

NEW QUESTION 103
- (Topic 1)
How would nonrepudiation be best classified as?

A. A preventive control
B. A logical control
C. A corrective control
D. A compensating control

Answer: A

Explanation:
Systems accountability depends on the ability to ensure that senders cannot deny sending information and that receivers cannot deny receiving it. Because the mechanisms implemented in nonrepudiation prevent the ability to successfully repudiate an action, it can be considered as a preventive control.
Source: STONEBURNER, Gary, NIST Special Publication 800-33: Underlying Technical Models for Information Technology Security, National Institute of Standards and Technology, December 2001, page 7.

NEW QUESTION 105
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following Operation Security controls is intended to prevent unauthorized intruders from internally or externally accessing the system, and to lower the amount and impact of unintentional errors that are entering the system?

A. Detective Controls
B. Preventative Controls
C. Corrective Controls
D. Directive Controls

Answer: B

Explanation:
In the Operations Security domain, Preventative Controls are designed to prevent unauthorized intruders from internally or externally accessing the system, and to lower the amount and impact of unintentional errors that are entering the system. Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 217.

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following floors would be most appropriate to locate information processing facilities in a 6-stories building?

A. Basement
B. Ground floor
C. Third floor
D. Sixth floor

Answer: C

Explanation:
You data center should be located in the middle of the facility or the core of a building to provide protection from natural disasters or bombs and provide easier access to emergency crewmembers if necessary. By being at the core of the facility the external wall would act as a secondary layer of protection as well.
Information processing facilities should not be located on the top floors of buildings in case of a fire or flooding coming from the roof. Many crimes and theft have also been conducted by simply cutting a large hole on the roof.
They should not be in the basement because of flooding where water has a natural tendancy to flow down :-) Even a little amount of water would affect your operation
considering the quantity of electrical cabling sitting directly on the cement floor under under your raise floor.
The data center should not be located on the first floor due to the presence of the main entrance where people are coming in and out. You have a lot of high traffic areas such as the elevators, the loading docks, cafeteria, coffee shopt, etc.. Really a bad location for a data center.
So it was easy to come up with the answer by using the process of elimination where the top, the bottom, and the basement are all bad choices. That left you with only one possible answer which is the third floor.

Source: HARRIS, Shon, All-In-One CISSP Certification Exam Guide, 5th Edition, Page 425.

NEW QUESTION 108
- (Topic 1)
A central authority determines what subjects can have access to certain objects based on the organizational security policy is called:

A. Mandatory Access Control
B. Discretionary Access Control
C. Non-Discretionary Access Control
D. Rule-based Access control

Answer: C

Explanation:
A central authority determines what subjects can have access to certain objects based on the organizational security policy.
The key focal point of this question is the 'central authority' that determines access rights. Cecilia one of the quiz user has sent me feedback informing me that NIST defines MAC as:
"MAC Policy means that Access Control Policy Decisions are made by a CENTRAL
AUTHORITY. Which seems to indicate there could be two good answers to this question.
However if you read the NISTR document mentioned in the references below, it is also mentioned that: MAC is the most mentioned NDAC policy. So MAC is a form of NDAC policy.
Within the same document it is also mentioned: "In general, all access control policies other than DAC are grouped in the category of non- discretionary access control (NDAC). As the name implies, policies in this category have rules that are not established at the discretion of the user. Non-discretionary policies establish controls that cannot be changed by users, but only through administrative action."
Under NDAC you have two choices:
Rule Based Access control and Role Base Access Control
MAC is implemented using RULES which makes it fall under RBAC which is a form of NDAC. It is a subset of NDAC.
This question is representative of what you can expect on the real exam where you have more than once choice that seems to be right. However, you have to look closely if one of the choices would be higher level or if one of the choice falls under one of the other choice. In this case NDAC is a better choice because MAC is falling under NDAC through the use of Rule Based Access Control.
The following are incorrect answers: MANDATORY ACCESS CONTROL
In Mandatory Access Control the labels of the object and the clearance of the subject
determines access rights, not a central authority. Although a central authority (Better known as the Data Owner) assigns the label to the object, the system does the determination of access rights automatically by comparing the Object label with the Subject clearance. The subject clearance MUST dominate (be equal or higher) than the object being accessed.
The need for a MAC mechanism arises when the security policy of a system dictates that:
* 1. Protection decisions must not be decided by the object owner.
* 2. The system must enforce the protection decisions (i.e., the system enforces the security policy over the wishes or intentions of the object owner).
Usually a labeling mechanism and a set of interfaces are used to determine access based on the MAC policy; for example, a user who is running a process at the Secret classification should not be allowed to read a file with a label of Top Secret. This is known as the “simple security rule,” or “no read up.”
Conversely, a user who is running a process with a label of Secret should not be allowed to write to a file with a label of Confidential. This rule is called the “*-property” (pronounced
“star property”) or “no write down.” The *-property is required to maintain system security in an automated environment.
DISCRETIONARY ACCESS CONTROL
In Discretionary Access Control the rights are determined by many different entities, each of the persons who have created files and they are the owner of that file, not one central authority.
DAC leaves a certain amount of access control to the discretion of the object's owner or anyone else who is authorized to control the object's access. For example, it is generally used to limit a user's access to a file; it is the owner of the file who controls other users' accesses to the file. Only those users specified by the owner may have some combination of read, write, execute, and other permissions to the file.
DAC policy tends to be very flexible and is widely used in the commercial and government sectors. However, DAC is known to be inherently weak for two reasons:
First, granting read access is transitive; for example, when Ann grants Bob read access to a file, nothing stops Bob from copying the contents of Ann’s file to an object that Bob controls. Bob may now grant any other user access to the copy of Ann’s file without Ann’s knowledge.
Second, DAC policy is vulnerable to Trojan horse attacks. Because programs inherit the identity of the invoking user, Bob may, for example, write a program for Ann that, on the surface, performs some useful function, while at the same time destroys the contents of Ann’s files. When investigating the problem, the audit files would indicate that Ann destroyed her own files. Thus, formally, the drawbacks of DAC are as follows:
Discretionary Access Control (DAC) Information can be copied from one object to another; therefore, there is no real assurance on the flow of information in a system.
No restrictions apply to the usage of information when the user has received it.
The privileges for accessing objects are decided by the owner of the object, rather than through a system-wide policy that reflects the organization’s security requirements.
ACLs and owner/group/other access control mechanisms are by far the most common mechanism for implementing DAC policies. Other mechanisms, even though not designed with DAC in mind, may have the capabilities to implement a DAC policy.
RULE BASED ACCESS CONTROL
In Rule-based Access Control a central authority could in fact determine what subjects can
have access when assigning the rules for access. However, the rules actually determine the access and so this is not the most correct answer.
RuBAC (as opposed to RBAC, role-based access control) allow users to access systems and information based on pre determined and configured rules. It is important to note that there is no commonly understood definition or formally defined standard for rule-based access control as there is for DAC, MAC, and RBAC. “Rule-based access” is a generic term applied to systems that allow some form of organization-defined rules, and therefore rule-based access control encompasses a broad range of systems. RuBAC may in fact be combined with other models, particularly RBAC or DAC. A RuBAC system intercepts every access request and compares the rules with the rights of the user to make an access decision. Most of the rule-based access control relies on a security label system, which dynamically composes a set of rules defined by a security policy. Security labels are attached to all objects, including files, directories, and devices. Sometime roles to subjects (based on their attributes) are assigned as well. RuBAC meets the business needs as well as the technical needs of controlling service access. It allows business rules to be applied to access control—for example, customers who have overdue balances may be denied service access. As a mechanism for MAC, rules of RuBAC cannot be changed by users. The rules can be established by any attributes of a system related to the users such as domain, host, protocol, network, or IP addresses. For example, suppose that a user wants to access an object in another network on the other side of a router. The router employs RuBAC with the rule composed by the network addresses, domain, and protocol to decide whether or not the user can be granted access. If employees change their roles within the organization, their existing authentication credentials remain in effect and do not need to be re configured. Using rules in conjunction with roles adds greater flexibility because rules can be applied to people as well as to devices. Rule-based access control can be combined with role-based access control, such that the role of a user is one of the attributes in rule setting. Some provisions of access control systems have rule- based policy engines in addition to a role-based policy engine and certain implemented dynamic policies [Des03]. For example, suppose that two of the primary types of software users are product engineers and quality engineers. Both groups usually have access to the same data, but they have different roles to perform in relation to the data and the application's function. In addition, individuals within each group have different job responsibilities that may be identified using several types of

attributes such as developing programs and testing areas. Thus, the access decisions can be made in real time by a scripted policy that regulates the access between the groups of product engineers and quality engineers, and each individual within these groups. Rules can either replace or complement role-based access control. However, the creation of rules and security policies is also a complex process, so each organization will need to strike the appropriate balance.
References used for this question: http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/nistir/7316/NISTIR-7316.pdf and
AIO v3 p162-167 and OIG (2007) p.186-191
also
KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 33.

NEW QUESTION 110
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following choices describe a Challenge-response tokens generation?

A. A workstation or system that generates a random challenge string that the user enters into the token when prompted along with the proper PIN.
B. A workstation or system that generates a random login id that the user enters when prompted along with the proper PIN.
C. A special hardware device that is used to generate ramdom text in a cryptography system.
D. The authentication mechanism in the workstation or system does not determine if the owner should be authenticated.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Challenge-response tokens are:
- A workstation or system generates a random challenge string and the owner enters the string into the token along with the proper PIN.
- The token generates a response that is then entered into the workstation or system.
- The authentication mechanism in the workstation or system then determines if the owner should be authenticated.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 37.
Also: HARRIS, Shon, All-In-One CISSP Certification Exam Guide, McGraw-Hill/Osborne, 2002, chapter 4: Access Control (pages 136-137).

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Topic 1)
This baseline sets certain thresholds for specific errors or mistakes allowed and the amount of these occurrences that can take place before it is considered suspicious?

A. Checkpoint level
B. Ceiling level
C. Clipping level
D. Threshold level

Answer: C

Explanation:
Organizations usually forgive a particular type, number, or pattern of violations, thus permitting a predetermined number of user errors before gathering this data for analysis. An organization attempting to track all violations, without sophisticated statistical computing ability, would be unable to manage the sheer quantity of such data. To make a violation listing effective, a clipping level must be established.
The clipping level establishes a baseline for violation activities that may be normal user errors. Only after this baseline is exceeded is a violation record produced. This solution is particularly effective for small- to medium-sized installations. Organizations with large-scale computing facilities often track all violations and use statistical routines to cull out the minor infractions (e.g., forgetting a password or mistyping it several times).
If the number of violations being tracked becomes unmanageable, the first step in correcting the problems should be to analyze why the condition has occurred. Do users understand how they are to interact with the computer resource? Are the rules too difficult to follow? Violation tracking and analysis can be valuable tools in assisting an organization to develop thorough but useable controls. Once these are in place and records are produced that accurately reflect serious violations, tracking and analysis become the first line of defense. With this procedure, intrusions are discovered before major damage occurs and sometimes early enough to catch the perpetrator. In addition, business protection and preservation are strengthened.
The following answers are incorrect:
All of the other choices presented were simply detractors. The following reference(s) were used for this question:
Handbook of Information Security Management

NEW QUESTION 112
- (Topic 1)
In addition to the accuracy of the biometric systems, there are other factors that must also be considered:

A. These factors include the enrollment time and the throughput rate, but not acceptability.
B. These factors do not include the enrollment time, the throughput rate, and acceptability.
C. These factors include the enrollment time, the throughput rate, and acceptability.
D. These factors include the enrollment time, but not the throughput rate, neither the acceptability.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In addition to the accuracy of the biometric systems, there are other factors that must also be considered.
These factors include the enrollment time, the throughput rate, and acceptability. Enrollment time is the time it takes to initially "register" with a system by providing samples
of the biometric characteristic to be evaluated. An acceptable enrollment time is around two
minutes.
For example, in fingerprint systems, the actual fingerprint is stored and requires approximately 250kb per finger for a high quality image. This level of information is required for one-to-many searches in forensics applications on very large databases.
In finger-scan technology, a full fingerprint is not stored-the features extracted from this fingerprint are stored using a small template that requires approximately 500 to 1000 bytes of storage. The original fingerprint cannot be reconstructed from this template.
Updates of the enrollment information may be required because some biometric characteristics, such as voice and signature, may change with time.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 37 & 38.

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Topic 1)
In biometrics, "one-to-many" search against database of stored biometric images is done in:

A. Authentication
B. Identification
C. Identities
D. Identity-based access control

Answer: B

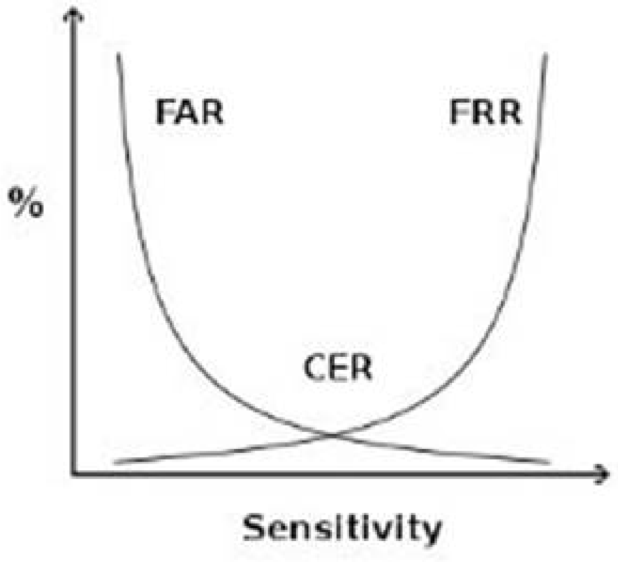
Explanation:
In biometrics, identification is a "one-to-many" search of an individual's characteristics from a database of stored images.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 38.

NEW QUESTION 118
- (Topic 1)
Almost all types of detection permit a system's sensitivity to be increased or decreased during an inspection process. If the system's sensitivity is increased, such as in a biometric authentication system, the system becomes increasingly selective and has the possibility of generating:

A. Lower False Rejection Rate (FRR)
B. Higher False Rejection Rate (FRR)
C. Higher False Acceptance Rate (FAR)
D. It will not affect either FAR or FRR

Answer: B

Explanation:
Almost all types of detection permit a system's sensitivity to be increased or decreased during an inspection process. If the system's sensitivity is increased, such as in a biometric authentication system, the system becomes increasingly selective and has a higher False Rejection Rate (FRR).
Conversely, if the sensitivity is decreased, the False Acceptance Rate (FRR) will increase. Thus, to have a valid measure of the system performance, the Cross Over Error (CER) rate is used. The Crossover Error Rate (CER) is the point at which the false rejection rates and the false acceptance rates are equal. The lower the value of the CER, the more accurate the system.
There are three categories of biometric accuracy measurement (all represented as percentages):
False Reject Rate (a Type I Error): When authorized users are falsely rejected as unidentified or unverified.
False Accept Rate (a Type II Error): When unauthorized persons or imposters are falsely accepted as authentic.
Crossover Error Rate (CER): The point at which the false rejection rates and the false acceptance rates are equal. The smaller the value of the CER, the more accurate the system.
NOTE:
Within the ISC2 book they make use of the term Accept or Acceptance and also Reject or Rejection when referring to the type of errors within biometrics. Below we make use of Acceptance and Rejection throughout the text for conistency. However, on the real exam you could see either of the terms.
Performance of biometrics
Different metrics can be used to rate the performance of a biometric factor, solution or application. The most common performance metrics are the False Acceptance Rate FAR and the False Rejection Rate FRR.
When using a biometric application for the first time the user needs to enroll to the system. The system requests fingerprints, a voice recording or another biometric factor from the
operator, this input is registered in the database as a template which is linked internally to a user ID. The next time when the user wants to authenticate or identify himself, the biometric input provided by the user is compared to the template(s) in the database by a matching algorithm which responds with acceptance (match) or rejection (no match).
FAR and FRR
The FAR or False Acceptance rate is the probability that the system incorrectly authorizes a non-authorized person, due to incorrectly matching the biometric input with a valid template. The FAR is normally expressed as a percentage, following the FAR definition this is the percentage of invalid inputs which are incorrectly accepted.
The FRR or False Rejection Rate is the probability that the system incorrectly rejects access to an authorized person, due to failing to match the biometric input provided by the user with a stored template. The FRR is normally expressed as a percentage, following the FRR definition this is the percentage of valid inputs which are incorrectly rejected.
FAR and FRR are very much dependent on the biometric factor that is used and on the technical implementation of the biometric solution. Furthermore the FRR is strongly person dependent, a personal FRR can be determined for each individual.
Take this into account when determining the FRR of a biometric solution, one person is insufficient to establish an overall FRR for a solution. Also FRR might increase due to environmental conditions or incorrect use, for example when using dirty fingers on a fingerprint reader. Mostly the FRR lowers when a user gains more experience in how to use the biometric device or software.
FAR and FRR are key metrics for biometric solutions, some biometric devices or software even allow to tune them so that the system more quickly matches or rejects. Both FRR and FAR are important, but for most applications one of them is considered most important. Two examples to illustrate this:
When biometrics are used for logical or physical access control, the objective of the application is to disallow access to unauthorized individuals under all circumstances. It is clear that a very low FAR is needed for such an application, even if it comes at the price of a higher FRR.
When surveillance cameras are used to screen a crowd of people for missing children, the objective of the application is to identify any missing children that come up on the screen. When the identification of those children is automated using a face recognition software, this software has to be set up with a low FRR. As such a higher number of matches will be false positives, but these can be reviewed quickly by surveillance personnel.
False Acceptance Rate is also called False Match Rate, and False Rejection Rate is sometimes referred to as False Non-Match Rate.
crossover error rate



crossover error rate
Above see a graphical representation of FAR and FRR errors on a graph, indicating the CER
CER
The Crossover Error Rate or CER is illustrated on the graph above. It is the rate where both FAR and FRR are equal.
The matching algorithm in a biometric software or device uses a (configurable) threshold which determines how close to a template the input must be for it to be considered a match. This threshold value is in some cases referred to as sensitivity, it is marked on the X axis of the plot. When you reduce this threshold there will be more false acceptance errors (higher FAR) and less false rejection errors (lower FRR), a higher threshold will lead to lower FAR and higher FRR.
Speed
Most manufacturers of biometric devices and softwares can give clear numbers on the time it takes to enroll as well on the time for an individual to be authenticated or identified using their application. If speed is important then take your time to consider this, 5 seconds might seem a short time on paper or when testing a device but if hundreds of people will use the device multiple times a day the cumulative loss of time might be significant.
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 2723-2731). Auerbach Publications. Kindle Edition.
and
KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 37.
and
http://www.biometric-solutions.com/index.php?story=performance_biometrics

NEW QUESTION 122
- (Topic 1)
What are the components of an object's sensitivity label?

A. A Classification Set and a single Compartment.
B. A single classification and a single compartment.
C. A Classification Set and user credentials.
D. A single classification and a Compartment Set.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Both are the components of a sensitivity label. The following are incorrect:
A Classification Set and a single Compartment. Is incorrect because the nomenclature "Classification Set" is incorrect, there only one classifcation and it is not a "single compartment" but a Compartment Set.
A single classification and a single compartment. Is incorrect because while there only is one classifcation, it is not a "single compartment" but a Compartment Set.
A Classification Set and user credentials. Is incorrect because the nomenclature "Classification Set" is incorrect, there only one classifcation and it is not "user credential" but a Compartment Set. The user would have their own sensitivity label.

NEW QUESTION 124
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the WEAKEST authentication mechanism?

A. Passphrases
B. Passwords
C. One-time passwords
D. Token devices

Answer: B

Explanation:
Most of the time users usually choose passwords which can be guessed , hence passwords is the BEST answer out of the choices listed above.
The following answers are incorrect because :
Passphrases is incorrect as it is more secure than a password because it is longer.
One-time passwords is incorrect as the name states , it is good for only once and cannot be reused.
Token devices is incorrect as this is also a password generator and is an one time
password mechanism.
Reference : Shon Harris AIO v3 , Chapter-4 : Access Control , Page : 139 , 142.

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Topic 1)
What is the name of the first mathematical model of a multi-level security policy used to define the concept of a secure state, the modes of access, and rules for

granting access?

A. Clark and Wilson Model
B. Harrison-Ruzzo-Ullman Model
C. Rivest and Shamir Model
D. Bell-LaPadula Model

Answer: D

Explanation:
Source: TIPTON, Hal, (ISC)2, Introduction to the CISSP Exam presentation.

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is true about Kerberos?

A. It utilizes public key cryptography.
B. It encrypts data after a ticket is granted, but passwords are exchanged in plain text.
C. It depends upon symmetric ciphers.
D. It is a second party authentication system.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Kerberos depends on secret keys (symmetric ciphers). Kerberos is a third party authentication protocol. It was designed and developed in the mid 1980's by MIT. It is considered open source but is copyrighted and owned by MIT. It relies on the user's secret keys. The password is used to encrypt and decrypt the keys.
The following answers are incorrect:
It utilizes public key cryptography. Is incorrect because Kerberos depends on secret keys
(symmetric ciphers).
It encrypts data after a ticket is granted, but passwords are exchanged in plain text. Is incorrect because the passwords are not exchanged but used for encryption and decryption of the keys.
It is a second party authentication system. Is incorrect because Kerberos is a third party authentication system, you authenticate to the third party (Kerberos) and not the system you are accessing.
References:
MIT http://web.mit.edu/kerberos/
Wikipedi http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kerberos_%28protocol%29
OIG CBK Access Control (pages 181 - 184) AIOv3 Access Control (pages 151 - 155)

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would be true about Static password tokens?

A. The owner identity is authenticated by the token
B. The owner will never be authenticated by the token.
C. The owner will authenticate himself to the system.
D. The token does not authenticates the token owner but the system.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Password Tokens
Tokens are electronic devices or cards that supply a user's password for them. A token system can be used to supply either a static or a dynamic password. There is a big difference between the static and dynamic systems, a static system will normally log a user in but a dynamic system the user will often have to log themselves in.
Static Password Tokens:
The owner identity is authenticated by the token. This is done by the person who issues the token to the owner (normally the employer). The owner of the token is now authenticated by "something you have". The token authenticates the identity of the owner to the information system. An example of this occurring is when an employee swipes his or her smart card over an electronic lock to gain access to a store room.
Synchronous Dynamic Password Tokens:
This system is a lot more complex then the static token password. The synchronous dynamic password tokens generate new passwords at certain time intervals that are synched with the main system. The password is generated on a small device similar to a pager or a calculator that can often be attached to the user's key ring. Each password is only valid for a certain time period, typing in the wrong password in the wrong time period will invalidate the authentication. The time factor can also be the systems downfall. If a clock on the system or the password token device becomes out of synch, a user can have troubles authenticating themselves to the system.
Asynchronous Dynamic Password Tokens:
The clock synching problem is eliminated with asynchronous dynamic password tokens. This system works on the same principal as the synchronous one but it does not have a time frame. A lot of big companies use this system especially for employee's who may work from home on the companies VPN (Virtual private Network).
Challenge Response Tokens:
This is an interesting system. A user will be sent special "challenge" strings at either random or timed intervals. The user inputs this challenge string into their token device and the device will respond by generating a challenge response. The user then types this response into the system and if it is correct they are authenticated.
Reference(s) used for this question: http://www.informit.com/guides/content.aspx?g=security&seqNum=146
and
KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 37.

NEW QUESTION 137
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is not a two-factor authentication mechanism?

A. Something you have and something you know.
B. Something you do and a password.
C. A smartcard and something you are.
D. Something you know and a password.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Something you know and a password fits within only one of the three ways authentication could be done. A password is an example of something you know, thereby something you know and a password does not constitute a two-factor authentication as both are in the same category of factors.
A two-factor (strong) authentication relies on two different kinds of authentication factors out of a list of three possible choice:
something you know (e.g. a PIN or password),
something you have (e.g. a smart card, token, magnetic card),
something you are is mostly Biometrics (e.g. a fingerprint) or something you do (e.g. signature dynamics).
TIP FROM CLEMENT:
On the real exam you can expect to see synonyms and sometimes sub-categories under the main categories. People are familiar with Pin, Passphrase, Password as subset of Something you know.
However, when people see choices such as Something you do or Something you are they immediately get confused and they do not think of them as subset of Biometrics where you have Biometric implementation based on behavior and physilogical attributes. So something you do falls under the Something you are category as a subset.
Something your do would be signing your name or typing text on your keyboard for example.
Strong authentication is simply when you make use of two factors that are within two different categories.
Reference(s) used for this question:
Shon Harris, CISSP All In One, Fifth Edition, pages 158-159

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Topic 1)
In an organization where there are frequent personnel changes, non-discretionary access control using Role Based Access Control (RBAC) is useful because:

A. people need not use discretion
B. the access controls are based on the individual's role or title within the organization.
C. the access controls are not based on the individual's role or title within the organization
D. the access controls are often based on the individual's role or title within the organization

Answer: B

Explanation:
In an organization where there are frequent personnel changes, non- discretionary access control (also called Role Based Access Control) is useful because the access controls are based on the individual's role or title within the organization. You can easily configure a new employee acces by assigning the user to a role that has been predefine. The user will implicitly inherit the permissions of the role by being a member of that role.
These access permissions defined within the role do not need to be changed whenever a new person takes over the role.
Another type of non-discretionary access control model is the Rule Based Access Control (RBAC or RuBAC) where a global set of rule is uniformly applied to all subjects accessing the resources. A good example of RuBAC would be a firewall.
This question is a sneaky one, one of the choice has only one added word to it which is often. Reading questions and their choices very carefully is a must for the real exam. Reading it twice if needed is recommended.
Shon Harris in her book list the following ways of managing RBAC: Role-based access control can be managed in the following ways:
Non-RBAC Users are mapped directly to applications and no roles are used. (No roles being used)
Limited RBAC Users are mapped to multiple roles and mapped directly to other types of
applications that do not have role-based access functionality. (A mix of roles for applications that supports roles and explicit access control would be used for applications that do not support roles)
Hybrid RBAC Users are mapped to multiapplication roles with only selected rights assigned to those roles.
Full RBAC Users are mapped to enterprise roles. (Roles are used for all access being granted)
NIST defines RBAC as:
Security administration can be costly and prone to error because administrators usually specify access control lists for each user on the system individually. With RBAC, security is managed at a level that corresponds closely to the organization's structure. Each user is assigned one or more roles, and each role is assigned one or more privileges that are permitted to users in that role. Security administration with RBAC consists of determining the operations that must be executed by persons in particular jobs, and assigning employees to the proper roles. Complexities introduced by mutually exclusive roles or role hierarchies are handled by the RBAC software, making security administration easier.
Reference(s) used for this question:
KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 32.
and
Harris, Shon (2012-10-25). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition McGraw-Hill. and
http://csrc.nist.gov/groups/SNS/rbac/

NEW QUESTION 146
- (Topic 1)
Why should batch files and scripts be stored in a protected area?

A. Because of the least privilege concept.
B. Because they cannot be accessed by operators.
C. Because they may contain credentials.
D. Because of the need-to-know concept.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Because scripts contain credentials, they must be stored in a protected area and the transmission of the scripts must be dealt with carefully. Operators might need access to batch files and scripts. The least privilege concept requires that each subject in a system be granted the most restrictive set of privileges needed for the performance of authorized tasks. The need-to-know principle requires a user having necessity for access to, knowledge of, or possession of specific information required to perform official tasks or services.
Source: WALLHOFF, John, CISSP Summary 2002, April 2002, CBK#1 Access Control System & Methodology (page 3)

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Topic 1)
Kerberos can prevent which one of the following attacks?

A. tunneling attack.
B. playback (replay) attack.
C. destructive attack.
D. process attack.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Each ticket in Kerberos has a timestamp and are subject to time expiration to
help prevent these types of attacks. The following answers are incorrect:
tunneling attack. This is incorrect because a tunneling attack is an attempt to bypass security and access low-level systems. Kerberos cannot totally prevent these types of attacks.
destructive attack. This is incorrect because depending on the type of destructive attack, Kerberos cannot prevent someone from physically destroying a server.
process attack. This is incorrect because with Kerberos cannot prevent an authorzied individuals from running processes.

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Topic 1)
What does the (star) integrity axiom mean in the Biba model?

A. No read up
B. No write down
C. No read down
D. No write up

Answer: D

Explanation:
The (star) integrity axiom of the Biba access control model states that an object at one level of integrity is not permitted to modify an object of a higher level of integrity (no write up).
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 5: Security Architectures and Models (page 205).

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following access control models requires defining classification for objects?

A. Role-based access control
B. Discretionary access control
C. Identity-based access control
D. Mandatory access control

Answer: D

Explanation:
With mandatory access control (MAC), the authorization of a subject's access to an object is dependant upon labels, which indicate the subject's clearance, and classification of objects.
The Following answers were incorrect:
Identity-based Access Control is a type of Discretionary Access Control (DAC), they are synonymous.
Role Based Access Control (RBAC) and Rule Based Access Control (RuBAC or RBAC) are types of Non Discretionary Access Control (NDAC).
Tip:
When you have two answers that are synonymous they are not the right choice for sure.
There is only one access control model that makes use of Label, Clearances, and Categories, it is Mandatory Access Control, none of the other one makes use of those items.
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, Chapter 2: Access control systems (page 33).

NEW QUESTION 156
- (Topic 1)
Examples of types of physical access controls include all EXCEPT which of the following?

A. badges
B. locks
C. guards
D. passwords

Answer: D

Explanation:
Passwords are considered a Preventive/Technical (logical) control. The following answers are incorrect:
badges Badges are a physical control used to identify an individual. A badge can include a smart device which can be used for authentication and thus a Technical control, but the actual badge itself is primarily a physical control.
locks Locks are a Preventative Physical control and has no Technical association. guards Guards are a Preventative Physical control and has no Technical association.
The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 2: Access control systems (page 35).

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following statements pertaining to Kerberos is TRUE?

A. Kerberos does not address availability
B. Kerberos does not address integrity
C. Kerberos does not make use of Symmetric Keys
D. Kerberos cannot address confidentiality of information

Answer: A

Explanation:
The question was asking for a TRUE statement and the only correct statement is "Kerberos does not address availability".
Kerberos addresses the confidentiality and integrity of information. It does not directly address availability.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 2: Access control
systems (page 42).

NEW QUESTION 166
- (Topic 1)
The controls that usually require a human to evaluate the input from sensors or cameras to determine if a real threat exists are associated with:

A. Preventive/physical
B. Detective/technical
C. Detective/physical
D. Detective/administrative

Answer: C

Explanation:
Detective/physical controls usually require a human to evaluate the input from sensors or cameras to determine if a real threat exists.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 36.

NEW QUESTION 171
- (Topic 1)
The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standard pertaining to perimeter protection states that critical areas should be illuminated up to?

A. Illiminated at nine feet high with at least three foot-candles
B. Illiminated at eight feet high with at least three foot-candles
C. Illiminated at eight feet high with at least two foot-candles
D. Illuminated at nine feet high with at least two foot-candles

Answer: B

Explanation:
The National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standard pertaining to perimeter protection states that critical areas should be illuminated eight feet high with at least two foot-candles.
It can also be referred to as illuminating to a height of eight feet, with a BRIGHTNESS of two foot-candles.
One footcandle 10.764 lux. The footcandle (or lumen per square foot) is a non-SI unit of illuminance. Like the BTU, it is obsolete but it is still in fairly common use in the United States, particularly in construction-related engineering and in building codes. Because lux and footcandles are different units of the same quantity, it is perfectly valid to convert footcandles to lux and vice versa.
The name "footcandle" conveys "the illuminance cast on a surface by a one-candela source one foot away." As natural as this sounds, this style of name is now frowned upon, because the dimensional formula for the unit is not foot • candela, but lumens per square foot.
Some sources do however note that the "lux" can be thought of as a "metre-candle" (i.e. the illuminance cast on a surface by a one-candela source one meter away). A source that is farther away casts less illumination than one that is close, so one lux is less illuminance than one footcandle. Since illuminance follows the inverse-square law, and since one foot = 0.3048 m, one lux = 0.30482 footcandle 1/10.764 footcandle.
TIPS FROM CLEMENT:
Illuminance (light level) – The amount of light, measured in foot-candles (US unit), that falls n a surface, either horizontal or vertical.
Parking lots lighting needs to be an average of 2 foot candles; uniformity of not more than 3:1, no area less than 1 fc.
All illuminance measurements are to be made on the horizontal plane with a certified light meter calibrated to NIST standards using traceable light sources.
The CISSP Exam Cram 2 from Michael Gregg says: Lighting is a commonly used form of perimeter protection.
Some studies have found that up to 80% of criminal acts at businesses and shopping centers happen in adjacent parking lots. Therefore, it's easy to see why lighting can be such an important concern.
Outside lighting discourages prowlers and thieves.
The National Institute of Standards and Technologies (NIST) states that, for effective perimeter control, buildings should be illuminated 8 feet high, with 2-foot candle power.
Reference used for this question:
HARRIS, Shon, All-In-One CISSP Certification Exam Guide, McGraw-Hill/Osborne, 2001, Page 325.
and
Shon's AIO v5 pg 459 and
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Foot-candle

NEW QUESTION 174
- (Topic 1)
Because all the secret keys are held and authentication is performed on the Kerberos TGS and the authentication servers, these servers are vulnerable to:

A. neither physical attacks nor attacks from malicious code.
B. physical attacks only
C. both physical attacks and attacks from malicious code.
D. physical attacks but not attacks from malicious code.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Since all the secret keys are held and authentication is performed on the Kerberos TGS and the authentication servers, these servers are vulnerable to both physical attacks and attacks from malicious code.
Because a client's password is used in the initiation of the Kerberos request for the service protocol, password guessing can be used to impersonate a client.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 42.

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is true of two-factor authentication?

A. It uses the RSA public-key signature based on integers with large prime factors.
B. It requires two measurements of hand geometry.
C. It does not use single sign-on technology.
D. It relies on two independent proofs of identity.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Answer It relies on two independent proofs of identity. Two-factor authentication refers to using two independent proofs of identity, such as something the user has (e.g. a token card) and something the user knows (a password). Two-factor authentication may be used with single sign-on.
The following answers are incorrect: It requires two measurements of hand geometry. Measuring hand geometry twice does not yield two independent proofs.
It uses the RSA public-key signature based on integers with large prime factors. RSA encryption uses integers with exactly two prime factors, but the term "two-factor authentication" is not used in that context.
It does not use single sign-on technology. This is a detractor. The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:
Shon Harris AIO v.3 p.129
ISC2 OIG, 2007 p. 126

NEW QUESTION 181
- (Topic 1)
In the context of access control, locks, gates, guards are examples of which of the following?

A. Administrative controls
B. Technical controls
C. Physical controls
D. Logical controls

Answer: C

Explanation:
Administrative, technical and physical controls are categories of access control mechanisms.
Logical and Technical controls are synonymous. So both of them could be eliminated as possible choices.
Physical Controls: These are controls to protect the organization’s people and physical environment, such as locks, gates, and guards. Physical controls may be called “operational controls” in some contexts.
Physical security covers a broad spectrum of controls to protect the physical assets (primarily the people) in an organization. Physical Controls are sometimes referred to as “operational” controls in some risk management frameworks. These controls range from doors, locks, and windows to environment controls, construction standards, and guards. Typically, physical security is based on the notion of establishing security zones or concentric areas within a facility that require increased security as you get closer to the
valuable assets inside the facility. Security zones are the physical representation of the defense-in-depth principle discussed earlier in this chapter. Typically, security zones are associated with rooms, offices, floors, or smaller elements, such as a cabinet or storage locker. The design of the physical security controls within the facility must take into account the protection of the asset as well as the individuals working in that area.
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 1301-1303). Auerbach Publications. Kindle Edition.
and
Hernandez CISSP, Steven (2012-12-21). Official (ISC)2 Guide to the CISSP CBK, Third Edition ((ISC)2 Press) (Kindle Locations 1312-1318). Auerbach Publications. Kindle Edition.

NEW QUESTION 186
- (Topic 1)
What mechanism automatically causes an alarm originating in a data center to be transmitted over the local municipal fire or police alarm circuits for relaying to both the local police/fire station and the appropriate headquarters?

A. Central station alarm
B. Proprietary alarm
C. A remote station alarm
D. An auxiliary station alarm

Answer: D

Explanation:
Auxiliary station alarms automatically cause an alarm originating in a data center to be transmitted over the local municipal fire or police alarm circuits for relaying to both the local police/fire station and the appropriate headquarters. They are usually Municipal Fire Alarm Boxes are installed at your business or building, they are wired directly into the fire station.

Central station alarms are operated by private security organizations. It is very similar to a proprietary alarm system (see below). However, the biggest difference is the monitoring and receiving of alarm is done off site at a central location manned by non staff members. It is a third party.
Proprietary alarms are similar to central stations alarms except that monitoring is performed directly on the protected property. This type of alarm is usually use to protect large industrials or commercial buildings. Each of the buildings in the same vincinity has their own alarm system, they are all wired together at a central location within one of the building acting as a common receiving point. This point is usually far away from the other building so it is not under the same danger. It is usually man 24 hours a day by a trained team who knows how to react under different conditions.
A remote station alarm is a direct connection between the signal-initiating device at the protected property and the signal-receiving device located at a remote station, such as the fire station or usually a monitoring service. This is the most popular type of implementation and the owner of the premise must pay a monthly monitoring fee. This is what most people use in their home where they get a company like ADT to receive the alarms on their behalf.
A remote system differs from an auxiliary system in that it does not use the municipal fire of police alarm circuits.
Reference(s) used for this question:
ANDRESS, Mandy, Exam Cram CISSP, Coriolis, 2001, Chapter 11: Physical Security (page 211).
and
Great presentation J.T.A. Stone on SlideShare

NEW QUESTION 191
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is not a preventive login control?

A. Last login message
B. Password aging
C. Minimum password length
D. Account expiration

Answer: A

Explanation:
The last login message displays the last login date and time, allowing a user to discover if their account was used by someone else. Hence, this is rather a detective control.
Source: RUSSEL, Deborah & GANGEMI, G.T. Sr., Computer Security Basics, O'Reilly, July 1992 (page 63).

NEW QUESTION 192
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following division is defined in the TCSEC (Orange Book) as minimal protection?

A. Division D
B. Division C
C. Division B
D. Division A

Answer: A

Explanation:
The criteria are divided into four divisions: D, C, B, and A ordered in a hierarchical manner with the highest division (A) being reserved for systems providing the most comprehensive security.
Each division represents a major improvement in the overall confidence one can place in the system for the protection of sensitive information.
Within divisions C and B there are a number of subdivisions known as classes. The classes are also ordered in a hierarchical manner with systems representative of division C and lower classes of division B being characterized by the set of computer security mechanisms that they possess.
Assurance of correct and complete design and implementation for these systems is gained mostly through testing of the security- relevant portions of the system. The security-relevant portions of a system are referred to throughout this document as the Trusted Computing Base (TCB).
Systems representative of higher classes in division B and division A derive their security attributes more from their design and implementation structure. Increased assurance that the required features are operative, correct, and tamperproof under all circumstances is gained through progressively more rigorous analysis during the design process.
TCSEC provides a classification system that is divided into hierarchical divisions of assurance levels:
Division D - minimal security Division C - discretionary protection Division B - mandatory protection Division A - verified protection
Reference: page 358 AIO V.5 Shon Harris
also
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, page 197.
Also:
THE source for all TCSEC "level" questions: http://csrc.nist.gov/publications/secpubs/rainbow/std001.txt

NEW QUESTION 194
- (Topic 1)
A confidential number used as an authentication factor to verify a user's identity is called a:

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

Answer: A

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 197
- (Topic 1)
In non-discretionary access control using Role Based Access Control (RBAC), a central authority determines what subjects can have access to certain objects based on the organizational security policy. The access controls may be based on:

A. The societies role in the organization
B. The individual's role in the organization
C. The group-dynamics as they relate to the individual's role in the organization
D. The group-dynamics as they relate to the master-slave role in the organization

Answer: B

Explanation:
In Non-Discretionary Access Control, when Role Based Access Control is being used, a central authority determines what subjects can have access to certain objects based on the organizational security policy. The access controls may be based on the individual's role in the organization.
Reference(S) used for this question:
KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 33.

NEW QUESTION 201
- (Topic 1)
The throughput rate is the rate at which individuals, once enrolled, can be processed and
identified or authenticated by a biometric system. Acceptable throughput rates are in the range of:

A. 100 subjects per minute.
B. 25 subjects per minute.
C. 10 subjects per minute.
D. 50 subjects per minute.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The throughput rate is the rate at which individuals, once enrolled, can be processed and identified or authenticated by a biometric system.
Acceptable throughput rates are in the range of 10 subjects per minute.
Things that may impact the throughput rate for some types of biometric systems may include:
A concern with retina scanning systems may be the exchange of body fluids on the eyepiece.
Another concern would be the retinal pattern that could reveal changes in a person's health, such as diabetes or high blood pressure.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 38.

NEW QUESTION 206
- (Topic 1)
Examples of types of physical access controls include all EXCEPT which of the following?

A. badges
B. locks
C. guards
D. passwords

Answer: D

Explanation:
Passwords are considered a Preventive/Technical (logical) control. The following answers are incorrect:
badges Badges are a physical control used to identify an individual. A badge can include a smart device which can be used for authentication and thus a Technical control, but the actual badge itself is primarily a physical control.
locks Locks are a Preventative Physical control and has no Technical association. guards Guards are a Preventative Physical control and has no Technical association.
The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 2: Access control systems (page 35).

NEW QUESTION 209
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is NOT an advantage that TACACS+ has over TACACS?

A. Event logging
B. Use of two-factor password authentication
C. User has the ability to change his password
D. Ability for security tokens to be resynchronized

Answer: A

Explanation:
Although TACACS+ provides better audit trails, event logging is a service that is provided with TACACS.
Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 3: Telecommunications and Network Security (page 121).

NEW QUESTION 213
- (Topic 1)
Controls like guards and general steps to maintain building security, securing of server rooms or laptops, the protection of cables, and usage of magnetic switches on doors and windows are some of the examples of:

A. Administrative controls
B. Logical controls
C. Technical controls
D. Physical controls

Answer: D

Explanation:
Controls like guards and general steps to maintain building security, securing of server rooms or laptops, the protection of cables, and usage of magnetic switches on doors and windows are all examples of Physical Security.
Reference(s) used for this question:
KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 33.

NEW QUESTION 218
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