

## SSCP<sup>Q&As</sup>

System Security Certified Practitioner (SSCP)

**Pass ISC SSCP Exam with 100% Guarantee**

Free Download Real Questions & Answers **PDF** and **VCE** file from:

<https://www.leads4pass.com/sscp.html>

100% Passing Guarantee  
100% Money Back Assurance

Following Questions and Answers are all new published by ISC Official Exam Center

-  **Instant Download** After Purchase
-  **100% Money Back** Guarantee
-  **365 Days** Free Update
-  **800,000+** Satisfied Customers



## QUESTION 1

Which of the following devices enables more than one signal to be sent out simultaneously over one physical circuit?

- A. Router
- B. Multiplexer
- C. Channel service unit/Data service unit (CSU/DSU)
- D. Wan switch

Correct Answer: B

Multiplexers are devices that enable enables more than one signal to be sent out simultaneously over one physical circuit.

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. and VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley and Sons, 2001, Chapter 3: Telecommunications and Network Security (page 118).

---

## QUESTION 2

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

Correct Answer: D

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.

---

### QUESTION 3

Which of the following is not one of the three goals of Integrity addressed by the Clark-Wilson model?

- A. Prevention of the modification of information by unauthorized users.
- B. Prevention of the unauthorized or unintentional modification of information by authorized users.
- C. Preservation of the internal and external consistency.
- D. Prevention of the modification of information by authorized users.

Correct Answer: A

There is no need to prevent modification from authorized users. They are authorized and allowed to make the changes. On top of this, it is also NOT one of the goal of Integrity within Clark-Wilson.

As it turns out, the Biba model addresses only the first of the three integrity goals which is Prevention of the modification of information by unauthorized users. Clark-Wilson addresses all three goals of integrity.

The ClarkWilson model improves on Biba by focusing on integrity at the transaction level and addressing three major goals of integrity in a commercial environment. In addition to preventing changes by unauthorized subjects, Clark and Wilson realized that high-integrity systems would also have to prevent undesirable changes by authorized subjects and to ensure that the system continued to behave consistently. It also recognized that it would need to ensure that there is constant mediation between every subject and every object if such integrity was going to be maintained.

Integrity is addressed through the following three goals:

1.  
Prevention of the modification of information by unauthorized users.
2.  
Prevention of the unauthorized or unintentional modification of information by authorized users.
3.  
Preservation of the internal and external consistency.

The following reference(s) were 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 17689-17694). Auerbach Publications. Kindle Edition.

and KRUTZ, Ronald L. and VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley and Sons, Page 31.

---

### QUESTION 4

Which of the following services is NOT provided by the digital signature standard (DSS)?

- A. Encryption
- B. Integrity
- C. Digital signature
- D. Authentication

Correct Answer: A

DSS provides Integrity, digital signature and Authentication, but does not provide Encryption.

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. and VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley and Sons, 2001, Chapter 4: Cryptography (page 160).

---

## QUESTION 5

The control measures that are intended to reveal the violations of security policy using software and hardware are associated with:

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

Correct Answer: B

The detective/technical control measures are intended to reveal the violations of security policy using technical means.

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. and VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley and Sons, Page 35.

[SSCP PDF Dumps](#)

[SSCP Exam Questions](#)

[SSCP Braindumps](#)