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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

The basic language of modems and dial-up remote access systems is:

Options:

- A- Asynchronous Communication.
- B- Synchronous Communication.
- C- Asynchronous Interaction.
- D- Synchronous Interaction.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

Asynchronous Communication is the basic language of modems and dial-up remote access systems.

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 100.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Communications devices must operate:

Options:

- A- at different speeds to communicate.
- B- at the same speed to communicate.
- C- at varying speeds to interact.
- D- at high speed to interact.

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Communications devices must operate at the same speed to communicate.

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 100.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Asynchronous Communication transfers data by sending:

Options:

- A- bits of data sequentially
- B- bits of data sequentially in irregular timing patterns
- C- bits of data in sync with a heartbeat or clock
- D- bits of data simultaneously

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Asynchronous Communication transfers data by sending bits of data in irregular timing patterns.

In asynchronous transmission each character is transmitted separately, that is one character at a time. The character is preceded by a start bit, which tells the receiving end where the character coding begins, and is followed by a stop bit, which tells the receiver where the character coding ends. There will be intervals of ideal time on the channel shown as gaps. Thus there can be gaps between two adjacent characters in the asynchronous communication scheme. In this scheme, the bits within the character frame (including start, parity and stop bits) are sent at the baud rate.

The START BIT and STOP BIT including gaps allow the receiving and sending computers to synchronise the data transmission. Asynchronous communication is used when slow speed peripherals communicate with the computer. The main disadvantage of asynchronous communication is slow speed transmission. Asynchronous communication however, does not require the complex and costly hardware equipments as is required for synchronous transmission.

Asynchronous communication is transmission of data without the use of an external clock signal. Any timing required to recover data from the communication symbols is encoded within the symbols. The most significant aspect of asynchronous communications is variable bit rate, or that the transmitter and receiver clock generators do not have to be exactly synchronized.

The asynchronous communication technique is a physical layer transmission technique which is most widely used for personal computers providing connectivity to printers, modems, fax machines, etc.

An asynchronous link communicates data as a series of characters of fixed size and format. Each character is preceded by a start bit and followed by 1-2 stop bits.

Parity is often added to provide some limited protection against errors occurring on the link.

The use of independent transmit and receive clocks constrains transmission to relatively short characters (<8 bits) and moderate data rates (< 64 kbps, but typically lower).

The asynchronous transmitter delimits each character by a start sequence and a stop sequence. The start bit (0), data (usually 8 bits plus parity) and stop bit(s) (1) are transmitted using a shift register clocked at the nominal data rate.

When asynchronous transmission is used to support packet data links (e.g. IP), then special characters have to be used ('framing') to indicate the start and end of each frame transmitted.

One character (none as an escape character) is reserved to mark any occurrence of the special characters within the frame. In this way the receiver is able to identify which characters are part of the frame and which are part of the 'framing'.

Packet communication over asynchronous links is used by some users to get access to a network using a modem.

Most Wide Area Networks use synchronous links and a more sophisticated link protocol

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 100.

and

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Asynchronous_communication

and

<http://www.erg.abdn.ac.uk/users/gorry/course/phy-pages/async.html>

and

http://www.ligaturesoft.com/data_communications/async-data-transmission.html

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

A Wide Area Network (WAN) is basically everything outside of:

Options:

- A- a Local Area Network (LAN).
- B- a Campus Area Network (CAN).
- C- a Metropolitan Area Network (MAN).
- D- the Internet.

Answer:

A

Explanation:

A WAN is basically everything outside of a LAN.

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, 2001, John Wiley & Sons, Page 99.

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following offers security to wireless communications?

Options:

A- S-WAP

B- WTLS

C- WSP

D- WDP

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Wireless Transport Layer Security (WTLS) is a communication protocol that allows wireless devices to send and receive encrypted information over the Internet. S-WAP is not defined. WSP (Wireless Session Protocol) and WDP (Wireless Datagram Protocol) are part of Wireless Access Protocol (WAP).

Source: KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 4: Cryptography (page 173).

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following protects Kerberos against replay attacks?

Options:

- A- Tokens
- B- Passwords
- C- Cryptography
- D- Time stamps

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A replay attack refers to the recording and retransmission of packets on the network. Kerberos uses time stamps, which protect against this type of attack.

Source: HARRIS, Shon, All-In-One CISSP Certification Exam Guide, McGraw-Hill/Osborne, 2002, chapter 8: Cryptography (page 581).

Question 7

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is true about link encryption?

Options:

- A- Each entity has a common key with the destination node.
- B- Encrypted messages are only decrypted by the final node.
- C- This mode does not provide protection if anyone of the nodes along the transmission path is compromised.
- D- Only secure nodes are used in this type of transmission.

Answer:

C

Explanation:

In link encryption, each entity has keys in common with its two neighboring nodes in the transmission chain.

Thus, a node receives the encrypted message from its predecessor, decrypts it, and then re-encrypts it with a new key, common to the successor node. Obviously, this mode does not provide protection if anyone of the nodes along the transmission path is compromised.

Encryption can be performed at different communication levels, each with different types of protection and implications. Two general modes of encryption implementation are link encryption and end-to-end encryption.

Link encryption encrypts all the data along a specific communication path, as in a satellite link, T3 line, or telephone circuit. Not only is the user information encrypted, but the header, trailers, addresses, and routing data that are part of the packets are also encrypted. The only traffic not encrypted in this technology is the data link control messaging information, which includes instructions and parameters that the different link devices use to synchronize communication methods. Link encryption provides protection against packet sniffers and eavesdroppers.

In end-to-end encryption, the headers, addresses, routing, and trailer information are not encrypted, enabling attackers to learn more about a captured packet and where it is headed.

Reference(s) used for this question:

Harris,

Shon (2012-10-25). CISSP All-in-One Exam Guide, 6th Edition (pp. 845-846). McGraw-Hill.

And:

KRUTZ, Ronald L. & VINES, Russel D., The CISSP Prep Guide: Mastering the Ten Domains of Computer Security, John Wiley & Sons, 2001, Chapter 4: Cryptography (page 132).

Question 8

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following remote access authentication systems is the most robust?

Options:

A- TACACS+

B- RADIUS

C- PAP

D- TACACS

Answer:

A

Explanation:

TACACS+ is a proprietary Cisco enhancement to TACACS and is more robust than RADIUS. PAP is not a remote access authentication system but a remote node security protocol.

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 122).

Question 9

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is NOT an advantage that TACACS+ has over TACACS?

Options:

- 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).

Question 10

Question Type: MultipleChoice

What layer of the ISO/OSI model do routers normally operate at?

Options:

- A-** Data link layer
- B-** Session layer
- C-** Transport layer
- D-** Network layer

Answer:

D

Explanation:

Routers are switching devices that operate at the network layer (layer 3) by examining network addresses.

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 111).

Question 11

Question Type: MultipleChoice

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

Options:

A- Router

B- Multiplexer

C- Channel service unit/Data service unit (CSU/DSU)

D- Wan switch

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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

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 118).

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