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# Question 1

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which layer of the OSI/ISO model handles physical addressing, network topology, line discipline, error notification, orderly delivery of frames, and optional flow control?

**Options:**

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- A- Physical
- B- Data link
- C- Network
- D- Session

**Answer:**

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B

**Explanation:**

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The Data Link layer provides data transport across a physical link. It handles physical addressing, network topology, line discipline, error notification, orderly delivery of frames, and optional flow control.

Source: ROTHKE, Ben, CISSP CBK Review presentation on domain 2, August 1999.

## Question 2

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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The concept of best effort delivery is best associated with?

**Options:**

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A- TCP

B- HTTP

C- RSVP

D- IP

**Answer:**

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D

### **Explanation:**

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The Internet Protocol (IP) is a data-oriented protocol used for communicating data across a packet-switched internetwork. IP provides an unreliable service (i.e., best effort delivery). This means that the network makes no guarantees about the packet.

Low-level connectionless protocols such as DDP (under Appletalk) and IP usually provide best-effort delivery of data.

Best-effort delivery means that the protocol attempts to deliver any packets that meet certain requirements, such as containing a valid destination address, but the protocol does not inform the sender when it is unable to deliver the data, nor does it attempt to recover from error conditions and data loss.

Higher-level protocols such as TCP on the other hand, can provide reliable delivery of data. Reliable delivery includes error checking and recovery from error or loss of data.

HTTP is the HyperText Transport Protocol used to establish connections to a web server and thus one of the higher level protocol using TCP to ensure delivery of all bytes between the client and the server. It was not a good choice according to the question presented.

[Here is another definition from the TCP/IP guide at: http://www.tcpipguide.com/free/t\\_IPOverviewandKeyOperationalCharacteristics.htm](http://www.tcpipguide.com/free/t_IPOverviewandKeyOperationalCharacteristics.htm)

Delivered Unreliably: IP is said to be an "unreliable protocol". That doesn't mean that one day your IP software will decide to go fishing rather than run your network. It does mean that when datagrams are sent from device A to device B, device A just sends each one and then moves on to the next. IP doesn't keep track of the ones it sent. It does not provide reliability or service quality capabilities such as error protection for the data it sends (though it does on the IP header), flow control or retransmission of lost datagrams.

For this reason, IP is sometimes called a best-effort protocol. It does what it can to get data to where it needs to go, but "makes no guarantees" that the data will actually get there.

## Question 3

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which layer of the TCP/IP protocol stack corresponds to the ISO/OSI Network layer (layer 3)?

### Options:

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- A- Host-to-host layer
- B- Internet layer
- C- Network access layer
- D- Session layer

### Answer:

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B

### Explanation:

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The Internet layer in the TCP/IP protocol stack corresponds to the network layer (layer 3) in the OSI/ISO model. The host-to-host layer corresponds to the transport layer (layer 4) in the OSI/ISO model. The Network access layer corresponds to the data link and physical layers (layers 2 and 1) in the OSI/ISO model. The session layer is not defined in the TCP/IP protocol stack.

Source: WALLHOFF, John, CBK#2 Telecommunications and Network Security (CISSP Study Guide), April 2002 (page 1).

## Question 4

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following protocols operates at the session layer (layer 5)?

**Options:**

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- A- RPC
- B- IGMP
- C- LPD
- D- SPX

**Answer:**

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A

**Explanation:**

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Remote Procedure Call (RPC) is the only of the above choices to operate at the session layer (layer 5).

All of the other answers were wrong.

LPD operates at layer 7

SPX operates at layer 4

IGMP operates at layer 3.

WALLHOFF, John, CBK#2 Telecommunications and Network Security (CISSP Study Guide), April 2002 (page 1).

## Question 5

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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Which of the following protocols does not operate at the data link layer (layer 2)?

**Options:**

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A- PPP

B- RARP

C- L2F

D- ICMP

**Answer:**

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D

**Explanation:**

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ICMP is the only of the mentioned protocols to operate at the network layer (layer 3). Other protocols operate at layer 2.

Source: WALLHOFF, John, CBK#2 Telecommunications and Network Security (CISSP Study Guide), April 2002 (page 1).

## Question 6

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**Question Type:** MultipleChoice

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In order to ensure the privacy and integrity of the data, connections between firewalls over public networks should use:

**Options:**

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- A- Screened subnets
- B- Digital certificates
- C- An encrypted Virtual Private Network
- D- Encryption

**Answer:**

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C

**Explanation:**

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Virtual Private Networks allow a trusted network to communicate with another trusted network over untrusted networks such as the Internet.

Screened Subnet: A screened subnet is essentially the same as the screened host architecture, but adds an extra strata of security by creating a network which the bastion host resides (often call perimeter network) which is separated from the internal network. A screened subnet will be deployed by adding a perimeter network in order to separate the internal network from the external. This assures that if there is a successful attack on the bastion host, the attacker is restricted to the perimeter network by the screening router that is connected between the internal and perimeter network.

Digital Certificates: Digital Certificates will be used in the initial steps of establishing a VPN but they would not provide the encryption and integrity by themselves.

Encryption: Even though this seems like a choice that would include the other choices, encryption by itself does not provide integrity mechanisms. So encryption would satisfy only half of the requirements of the question.

Source: TIPTON, Harold F. & KRAUSE, Micki, Information Security Management Handbook, 4th edition (volume 1), 2000, CRC Press, Chapter 3, Secured Connections to External Networks (page 65).

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