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Question 1

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is a formula, practice, process, design, instrument, pattern, or compilation of information which is not generally known, but by which a business can obtain an economic advantage over its competitors?

Options:

- A- Copyright
- B- Utility model
- C- Trade secret
- D- Cookie

Answer:

C

Explanation:

A trade secret is a formula, practice, process, design, instrument, pattern, or compilation of information which is not generally known. It helps

a business to obtain an economic advantage over its competitors or customers. In some jurisdictions, such secrets are referred to as confidential information or classified information.

Answer A is incorrect. A copyright is a form of intellectual property, which secures to its holder the exclusive right to produce copies of his or her works of original expression, such as a literary work, movie, musical work or sound recording, painting, photograph, computer program, or industrial design, for a defined, yet extendable, period of time. It does not cover ideas or facts. Copyright laws protect intellectual property from misuse by other individuals.

Answer B is incorrect. A utility model is an intellectual property right to protect inventions.

Answer D is incorrect. A cookie is a small bit of text that accompanies requests and pages as they move between Web servers and browsers. It contains information that is read by a Web application, whenever a user visits a site. Cookies are stored in the memory or hard

disk of client computers. A Web site stores information, such as user preferences and settings in a cookie. This information helps in providing

customized services to users. There is absolutely no way a Web server can access any private information about a user or his computer through cookies, unless a user provides the information. A Web server cannot access cookies created by other Web servers.

Question 2

Question Type: MultipleChoice

According to the NIST SAMATE, dynamic analysis tools operate by generating runtime vulnerability scenario using some functions. Which of the following are functions that are used by the dynamic analysis tools and are summarized in the NIST SAMATE? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

Options:

- A- Implementation attack
- B- Source code security
- C- File corruption
- D- Network fault injection

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

According to the NIST SAMATE, dynamic analysis tools operate by generating runtime vulnerability scenario using the following functions:

Resource fault injection

Network fault injection

System fault injection

User interface fault injection

Design attack

Implementation attack

File corruption

Answer B is incorrect. This function is summarized for static analysis tools.

Question 3

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following are examples of passive attacks?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

Options:

- A- Dumpster diving
- B- Placing a backdoor
- C- Eavesdropping
- D- Shoulder surfing

Answer:

A, C, D

Explanation:

In eavesdropping, dumpster diving, and shoulder surfing, the attacker violates the confidentiality of a system without affecting its state.

Hence, they are considered passive attacks.

Question 4

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following is an attack with IP fragments that cannot be reassembled?

Options:

- A- Password guessing attack
- B- Teardrop attack
- C- Dictionary attack
- D- Smurf attack

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Teardrop is an attack with IP fragments that cannot be reassembled. In this attack, corrupt packets are sent to the victim's computer by using

IP's packet fragmentation algorithm. As a result of this attack, the victim's computer might hang.

Answer D is incorrect. Smurf is an ICMP attack that involves spoofing and flooding.

Answer C is incorrect. Dictionary attack is a type of password guessing attack. This type of attack uses a dictionary of common words to find out the password of a user. It can also use common words in either upper or lower case to find a password. There are many programs

available on the Internet to automate and execute dictionary attacks.

Answer A is incorrect. A password guessing attack occurs when an unauthorized user tries to log on repeatedly to a computer or network by guessing usernames and passwords. Many password guessing programs that attempt to break passwords are available on the

Internet. Following are the types of password guessing attacks:

Brute force attack

Dictionary attack

Question 5

Question Type: MultipleChoice

In which type of access control do user ID and password system come under?

Options:

A- Physical

B- Technical

C- Power

D- Administrative

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Technical access controls include IDS systems, encryption, network segmentation, and antivirus controls.

Answer D is incorrect. The policies and procedures implemented by an organization come under administrative access controls.

Answer A is incorrect. Security guards, locks on the gates, and alarms come under physical access controls.

Answer C is incorrect. There is no such type of access control as power control.

Question 6

Question Type: MultipleChoice

Which of the following can be used to accomplish authentication?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

Options:

- A- Encryption
- B- Biometrics
- C- Token
- D- Password

Answer:

B, C, D

Explanation:

The following can be used to accomplish authentication:

1.Password

2.Biometrics

3.Token

A password is a secret word or string of characters that is used for authentication, to prove identity, or gain access to a resource.

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