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QUESTION 1

At which of the following levels of robustness in DRM must the security functions be immune to widely available tools and specialized tools and resistant to professional tools?

- A. Level 2
- B. Level 4
- C. Level 1
- D. Level 3

Correct Answer: C

At Level 1 of robustness in DRM, the security functions must be immune to widely available tools and specialized tools and resistant to professional tools.

QUESTION 2

You work as a Security Manager for Tech Perfect Inc. You want to save all the data from the SQL injection attack, which can read sensitive data from the database and modify database data using some commands, such as Insert, Update, and Delete. Which of the following tasks will you perform? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. Apply maximum number of database permissions.
- B. Use an encapsulated library for accessing databases.
- C. Create parameterized stored procedures.
- D. Create parameterized queries by using bound and typed parameters.

Correct Answer: BCD

The methods of mitigating SQL injection attacks are as follows: 1.Create parameterized queries by using bound and typed parameters. 2.Create parameterized stored procedures. 3.Use a encapsulated library in order to access databases. 4.Minimize database permissions. Answer: A is incorrect. In order to save all the data from the SQL injection attack, you should minimize database permissions.

QUESTION 3

Which of the following are the tasks performed by the owner in the information classification schemes? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose three.

- A. To make original determination to decide what level of classification the information requires, which is based on the business requirements for the safety of the data.
- B. To review the classification assignments from time to time and make alterations as the business requirements alter.
- C. To perform data restoration from the backups whenever required.



D. To delegate the responsibility of the data safeguard duties to the custodian.

Correct Answer: ABD

The different tasks performed by the owner are as follows: He makes the original determination to decide what level of classification the information requires, which is based on the business requirements for the safety of the data. He reviews the classification assignments from time to time and makes alterations as the business needs change. He delegates the responsibility of the data safeguard duties to the custodian. He specifies controls to ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability. Answer: C is incorrect. This task is performed by the custodian and not by the owner.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following provides an easy way to programmers for writing lower-risk applications and retrofitting security into an existing application?

- A. Watermarking
- B. ESAPI
- C. Encryption wrapper
- D. Code obfuscation

Correct Answer: B

ESAPI (Enterprise Security API) is a group of classes that encapsulate the key security operations, needed by most of the applications. It is a free, open source, Web application security control library. ESAPI provides an easy way to programmers for writing lower-risk applications and retrofitting security into an existing application. It offers a solid foundation for new development. Answer: A is incorrect. Watermarking is the process of embedding information into software in a way that is difficult to remove. Answer: C is incorrect. Encryption wrapper dynamically encrypts and decrypts all the software code at runtime. Answer: D is incorrect. Code obfuscation is designed to protect code from decompilation.

QUESTION 5

Mark works as a Network Administrator for NetTech Inc. The company has a Windows 2000 domain-based network. Users report that they are unable to log on to the network. Mark finds that accounts are locked out due to multiple incorrect log on attempts. What is the most likely cause of the account lockouts?

- A. Spoofing
- B. Brute force attack
- C. SYN attack
- D. PING attack

Correct Answer: B

Brute force attack is the most likely cause of the account lockouts. In a brute force attack, unauthorized users attempt to log on to a network or a computer by using multiple possible user names and passwords. Windows 2000 and other network operating systems have a security feature that locks a user account if the number of failed logon attempts occur within a specified period of time, based on the security policy lockout settings. Answer: A is incorrect. Spoofing is a



technique that makes a transmission appear to have come from an authentic source by forging the IP address, email address, caller ID, etc. In IP spoofing, a hacker modifies packet headers by using someone else's IP address to hide his identity. However, spoofing cannot be used while surfing the Internet, chatting on-line, etc. because forging the source IP address causes the responses to be misdirected. Answer: C is incorrect. A SYN attack affects computers running on the TCP/IP protocol. It is a protocol-level attack that can render a computer's network services unavailable. A SYN attack is also known as SYN flooding. Answer: D is incorrect. When a computer repeatedly sends ICMP echo requests to another computer, it is known as a PING attack.

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