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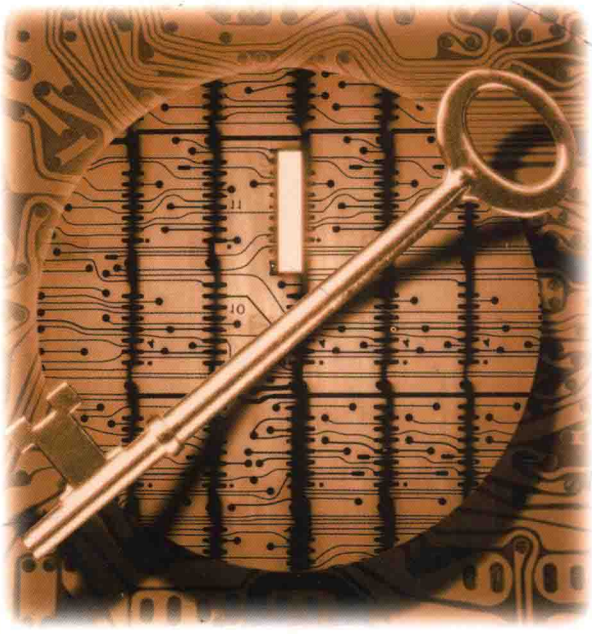

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[美] Shon Harris 著
马小婷 译

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Shon Harris，CISSP，Logical Security 公司的创始人兼 CEO，计算机安全顾问，美国空军信息作战部前工程师、讲师兼作家。迄今为止，她已经撰写了三本最畅销的 CISSP 书籍，并参与编写了 *Hacker's Challenge*(McGraw-Hill，2001)、*Gray Hat Hacking*, 3rd Edition(McGraw-Hill，2011)和 *Security Information and Event Management(SIEM) Implementation*(McGraw-Hill，2011)。她目前正在从事 *Certified Ethical Hacker*(CEH)书籍的撰写工作。Harris 为 Pearson Education 开发了一套完整的数字信息安全产品系列。

Harris 女士在过去的 15 年里为许多公司、组织和政府部门提供咨询。她的专长涉及诸多方面，从建立风险管理方案和开发企业网络安全架构到以协同方式构建企业范围内的计算机安全和业务需求相结合的安全方案。

Harris 女士在法律和法规遵循方面有着丰富的知识和实践经验。她曾致力于让美国最大的公司遵照 OCC 法规、SOX、GLBA、HIPAA、PCI 和 SAS70 等的规定。Harris 女士擅长风险管理、治理和安全指标的开发和实施。

Harris 女士向很多客户提供信息安全课程，其中包括微软公司、国防部、能源部、国家安全局、国防信息系统局、RSA、美国西点军校、美国银行、Cisco、赛门铁克、美国快线、博思艾伦咨询公司、普华库柏、Oracle，NASA，波音、花旗银行、AOL、华纳兄弟等。

Harris 女士被 *Information Security* 杂志评为信息安全领域最杰出的 25 位女士之一。

开发编辑简介

Crystal Bedell 是 Bedell Communications 公司的总裁，这是一家专门从事技术和 B2B 通信领域的全方案文案和编辑服务公司。她拥有多达 15 年的联合编辑、写作和市场营销经验，其中包括 8 年在 TechTarget 公司为它的 IT 专家开发 Web 内容。既从事出版工作又从事市场营销工作的经历使 Crystal 对于 IT 专家的需求拥有独到的见解，同时也使她非常了解他们的工作环境和典型 IT 决策者所具有的局限性。她知道如何用他们的语言阐述问题，也知道如何把市场营销语言转换为朴实无华的英语。

作为一名专业的文案人员，Crystal 为技术公司撰写案例研究、白皮书、Web 副本以及很多其他内容。她还是 Tech Marcom 博客的作者，网址是 http://bedellcommunications.com/。

技术编辑简介

Polisetty Veera Subrahmanya Kumar，CISSP、CISA、PMP、PMI-RMP、MCPM、ITIL，拥有多达 20 多年信息技术领域的经验。他的专业领域包括信息安全、业务连续性、项目管理和风险管理。目前，他是项目管理协会的 PMI-RMP(PMI-风险管理专家)认证委员会主席。过去，他曾作为内容开发团队负责人从事了各种各样的 PMI 标准开发项目。他曾是 PMI PMBOK 审核研讨会的主要讲师。他现在也是 ISACA 的 India Growth Task Force 团队的一员。

致　　谢

我要感谢我的丈夫 David Harris。没有他给我坚定的信心，我甚至不能完成我生命中所做事情的一半。

序　言

本书和网上提供的在线问题旨在让你熟悉CISSP考试中多项选择部分中那些困难而又棘手的问题，从而做好备战CISSP考试的充分准备。这本书中的问题将带你进入CISSP考试中要面对的Common Body of Knowledge(CBK)中更为复杂的主题。

我们撰著的本书可以和《CISSP 认证考试指南(第 6 版)》(清华大学出版社引进并出版)(McGraw-Hill/Professional， 2013)以及在线问题(www.logicalsecurity.com/CISSPQuiz-Book.html)同时使用。现将准备这次考试所用到的全部资料总结如下。

1. 复习这本书中的问题和答案。

2. 如果需要这些问题的进一步解释，请参阅《CISSP 认证考试指南(第 6 版)》一书的相关资料。

3. 复习所有 www.logicalsecurity.com/CISSPQuizBook.html 上面提供的问题。

4. 作为自学内容的一部分，请收听 www.logicalsecurity.com/CISSPQuizBook.html 上提供的音频课程。

由于本书的主要目的是帮助你通过考试，所以本书提供了CISSP考试所涉及的方方面面，另外再请结合《CISSP 认证考试指南(第 6 版)》、在线问题和音频课程等材料。充分利用所有这些可用的工具对你成功通过认证考试至关重要。

由于本书对所有问题都配有这个答案为什么是正确的、那些答案为什么是错误的详细解答，我们相信即使在你通过考试之后，本书也会是你非常有价值的专业资源。

在书中

本书的每个章节都包含一个CISSP考试领域的模拟题，所以它既适合有经验的信息安全专家使用，也适合安全领域的初学者。每章覆盖考试的一个主要领域，该章节的答案既解释了支持这些技术和概念的“原因”，又解释了“如何”使用它们。

在网上

如果你购买了本书，便可免费享用 500 多个习题问题和 24 小时的音频课程。你应该充分利用这些工具和这本书中所提供的材料，从而充分备考CISSP考试。在线问题和MP3音频文件可以在 www.logicalsecurity.com/CISSPQuizBook.html 网址上找到。

更多有关免费在线模拟题的信息，请参阅本书后面的附录A。

在每章中

我们所创建的每个章节都可以帮助你把注意力集中在考试和复习过程的关键环节，并向你提供了有帮助的考试提示。每章都包含以下内容：

- 每章都包括来自一个认证目标领域的模拟试题。认真钻研每个领域的各类问题，你将知道如何在考试中回答这些问题。
- 这些模拟题都类似于真正认证考试中的题，都是你在真正考试时所遇到的最常见和最容易混淆的题目。这些问题将有助于你了解考试重点，练习这些模拟题有助于确保你掌握考试需要掌握的内容。
- 每章都包含一个快速答案卡，为你提供了问题的序号和对应正确答案的字母。这有助于你在复习解释前，快速给自己的答案打分。
- 每个问题后面都有深入的答案解析——既提供了正确答案的解析，也提供了错误答案的解析。通过阅读这些答案解析，你能巩固该章所学的内容，同时熟悉考试题的结构。
- 一旦你完成了每章的测试，便可以参加在线考试。在线考试是一种现场考试形式，旨在按领域模拟各种题型，使你找到现场考试的感觉。

前　言

计算机、信息和物理安全的重要性正在呈指数级增长。在过去几年里，随着 Web 站点的被损毁、拒绝服务式攻击的增多、信用卡信息的被盗、公开可用黑客工具的成熟以及当前病毒和蠕虫持续地造成前所未有的损坏，人们对计算机和信息安全的需求也已经迅速增长。

公司不得不花费数百万美元来消除这些问题所带来的影响，花费甚至更多的金钱来安装设备和软件、聘请顾问和实施教育培训，以保证公司周边及内部网络的安全。然而，在 2001 年 9 月 11 日之后，对于这种安全的必要性和紧要性已经导致一种新兴范式的出现。政府、国家和社会易遭受通过网络和电波进行的许多不同类型的攻击的趋势已经逐渐明晰。社会严重依赖于各种类型的计算能力和功能，而这种能力和功能大多是由公共部门和私有部门所提供。这意味着尽管政府有责任保护他们的公民，但很明显，公民以及他们的企业也必须保证安全以保护整个国家。

这种保护实际上只能从正确的教育和理解开始，并且必须坚定不移地传授这种知识。本书为大家了解构成有效安全的众多不同领域奠定了基础。我们需要了解我们容易碰到的所有威胁和危险，以及为减少这些漏洞必须采取的步骤。

目　录

第 1 章

信息安全治理与风险管理

该领域包含的问题与下列主题有关：

- 安全术语和基本原理
- 保护控制类别
- 安全框架、安全模型、安全标准和最佳实践(best practice)
- 安全企业架构
- 风险管理
- 安全文档(documentation)
- 信息分类与保护
- 安全意识培训
- 安全治理

安全专业人士的责任远不止应对病毒和应对成为媒体头版头条的黑客消息那么简单。从表面上看，他们的日常工作很枯燥，但是却对保护公司免受入侵以避免其成为下一个头版头条至关重要。在一个组织内，安全这一职责非常复杂，因为它与每一个员工都息息相关，而且必须在整个公司范围内进行管理。你要从管理的角度和业务的角度来理解安全问题，而不只是拘泥于技术细节，这无论是对参加 CISSP 考试还是履行你的本职工作都很重要。

1.1 问题

1. Which of the following best describes the relationship between CobiT and ITIL?
   A. CobiT is a model for IT governance, whereas ITIL is a model for corporate governance.
   B. CobiT provides a corporate governance roadmap, whereas ITIL is a customizable framework for IT service management.
   C. CobiT defines IT goals, whereas ITIL provides the process-level steps on how to achieve them.
   D. CobiT provides a framework for achieving business goals, whereas ITIL defines a framework for achieving IT service-level goals.
2. Jane has been charged with ensuring that clients' personal health information is adequately protected before it is exchanged with a new European partner. What data security requirements must she adhere to?
   A. HIPAA
   B. NIST SP 800-66
   C. Safe Harbor
   D. European Union Principles on Privacy
3. Global organizations that transfer data across international boundaries must abide by guidelines and transborder information flow rules developed by an international organization that helps different governments come together and tackle the economic, social, and governance challenges of a globalized economy. What organization is this?
   A. Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission
   B. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
   C. CobiT
   D. International Organization for Standardization
4. Steve, a department manager, has been asked to join a committee that is responsible for defining an acceptable level of risk for the organization, reviewing risk assessment and audit reports, and approving significant changes to security policies and programs. What committee is he joining?
   A. Security policy committee
   B. Audit committee
   C. Risk management committee
   D. Security steering committee
5. As head of sales, Jim is the information owner for the sales department. Which of the following is not Jim's responsibility as information owner?
   A. Assigning information classifications
   B. Dictating how data should be protected
   C. Verifying the availability of data
   D. Determining how long to retain data

6. Assigning data classification levels can help with all of the following except:
   A. The grouping of classified information with hierarchical and restrictive security
   B. Ensuring that nonsensitive data is not being protected by unnecessary controls
   C. Extracting data from a database
   D. Lowering the costs of protecting data
7. Which of the following is not included in a risk assessment?
   A. Discontinuing activities that introduce risk
   B. Identifying assets
   C. Identifying threats
   D. Analyzing risk in order of cost or criticality
8. Sue has been tasked with implementing a number of security controls, including antivirus and antispam software, to protect the company's e-mail system. What type of approach is her company taking to handle the risk posed by the system?
   A. Risk mitigation
   B. Risk acceptance
   C. Risk avoidance
   D. Risk transference
9. The integrity of data is not related to which of the following?
   A. Unauthorized manipulation or changes to data
   B. The modification of data without authorization
   C. The intentional or accidental substitution of data
   D. The extraction of data to share with unauthorized entities
10. There are several methods an intruder can use to gain access to company assets. Which of the following best describes masquerading?
    A. Changing an IP packet's source address
    B. Elevating privileges to gain access
    C. An attempt to gain unauthorized access as another user
    D. Creating a new authorized user with hacking tools
11. A number of factors should be considered when assigning values to assets. Which of the following is not used to determine the value of an asset?
    A. The asset's value in the external marketplace
    B. The level of insurance required to cover the asset
    C. The initial and outgoing costs of purchasing, licensing, and supporting the asset
    D. The asset's value to the organization's production operations
12. Jill is establishing a companywide sales program that will require different user groups with different privileges to access information on a centralized database. How should the security manager secure the database?
    A. Increase the database's security controls and provide more granularity.

B. Implement access controls that display each user's permissions each time they access the database.

C. Change the database's classification label to a higher security status.

D. Decrease the security so that all users can access the information as needed.

13. As his company's CISO, George needs to demonstrate to the Board of Directors the necessity of a strong risk management program. Which of the following should George use to calculate the company's residual risk?

A. threats × vulnerability × asset value = residual risk

B. SLE × frequency = ALE, which is equal to residual risk

C. (threats × asset value × vulnerability) × control gap = residual risk

D. (total risk – asset value) × countermeasures = residual risk

14. Authorization creep is to access controls what scope creep is to software development. Which of the following is not true of authorization creep?

A. Users have a tendency to request additional permissions without asking for others to be taken away.

B. It is a violation of "least privilege."

C. It enforces the "need-to-know" concept.

D. It commonly occurs when users transfer to other departments or change positions.

15. For what purpose was the COSO framework developed?

A. To address fraudulent financial activities and reporting

B. To help organizations install, implement, and maintain CobiT controls

C. To serve as a guideline for IT security auditors to use when verifying compliance

D. To address regulatory requirements related to protecting private health information

16. Susan, an attorney, has been hired to fill a new position at Widgets Inc. The position is Chief Privacy Officer (CPO). What is the primary function of her new role?

A. Ensuring the protection of partner data

B. Ensuring the accuracy and protection of company financial information

C. Ensuring that security policies are defined and enforced

D. Ensuring the protection of customer, company, and employee data

17. Jared plays a role in his company's data classification system. In this role, he must practice due care when accessing data and ensure that the data is used only in accordance with allowed policy while abiding by the rules set for the classification of the data. He does not determine, maintain, or evaluate controls, so what is Jared's role?

A. Data owner

B. Data custodian

C. Data user

D. Information systems auditor

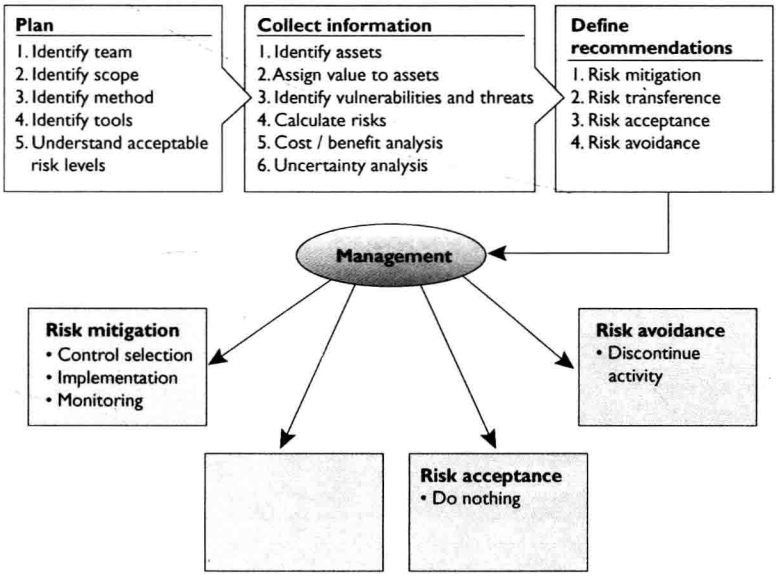
18. Risk assessment has several different methodologies. Which of the following official risk methodologies was not created for the purpose of analyzing security risks?

A. FAP
B. OCTAVE
C. ANZ 4360
D. NIST SP 800-30

19. Which of the following is not a characteristic of a company with a security governance program in place?
A. Board members are updated quarterly on the company's state of security.
B. All security activity takes place within the security department.
C. Security products, services, and consultants are deployed in an informed manner.
D. The organization has established metrics and goals for improving security.

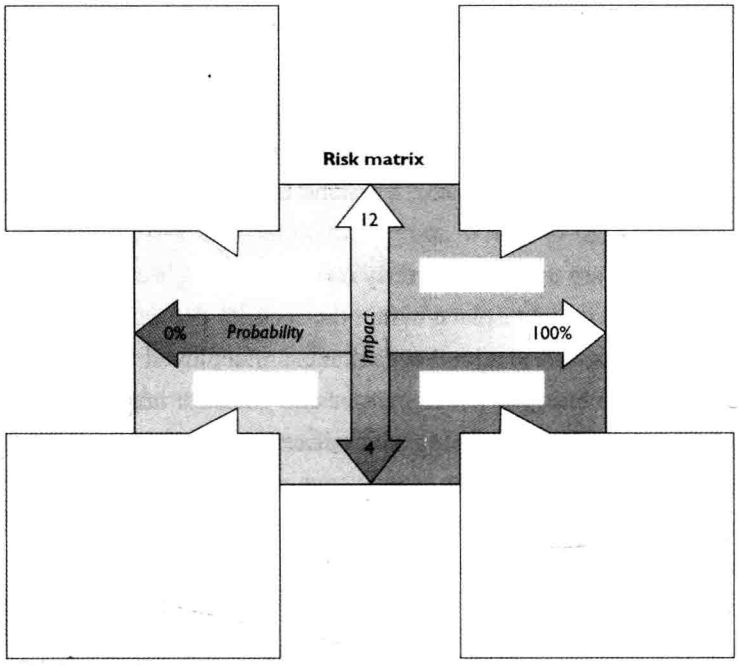
20. Michael is charged with developing a classification program for his company. Which of the following should he do first?
A. Understand the different levels of protection that must be provided.
B. Specify data classification criteria.
C. Identify the data custodians.
D. Determine protection mechanisms for each classification level.

21. There are four ways of dealing with risk. In the graphic that follows, which method is missing and what is the purpose of this method?



A. Risk transference. Share the risk with other entities.
B. Risk reduction. Reduce the risk to an acceptable level.
C. Risk rejection. Accept the current risk.
D. Risk assignment. Assign risk to a specific owner.

22. The following graphic contains a commonly used risk management scorecard. Identify the proper quadrant and its description.



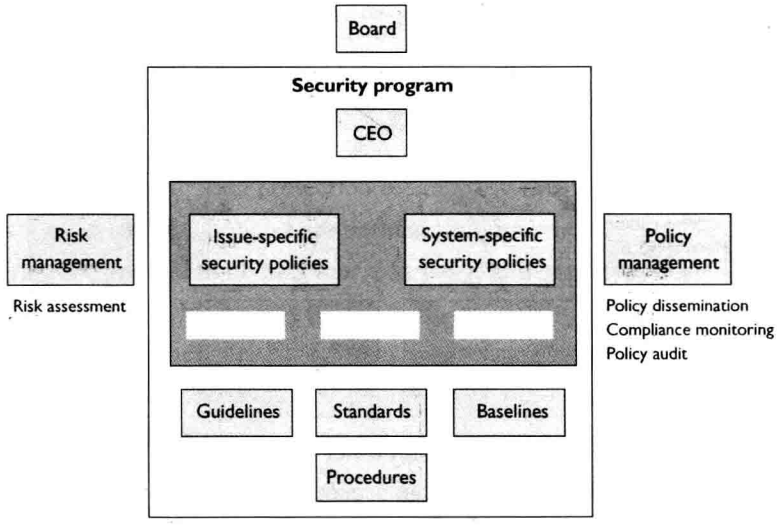
A. Top-right quadrant is high impact, low probability.

B. Top-left quadrant is high impact, medium probability.

C. Bottom-left quadrant is low impact, high probability.

D. Bottom-right quadrant is low impact, high probability.

23. What are the three types of policies that are missing from the following graphic?



A. Regulatory, Informative, Advisory

B. Regulatory, Mandatory, Advisory

C. Regulatory, Informative, Public

D. Regulatory, Informative, Internal Use

24. List in the proper order from the table on the top of the next page the learning objectives that are missing and their proper definitions.

A. Understanding, recognition and retention, skill

B. Skill, recognition and retention, skill

C. Recognition and retention, skill, understanding

D. Skill, recognition and retention, understanding

	Awareness	**Training**	**Education**
Attribute:	"What"	"How"	"Why"
Level:	Information	Knowledge	Insight
Learning objective:			
Example teaching method:	**Media** • Videos • Newsletters • Posters	**Practical instruction** • Lecture and/or demo • Case study • Hands-on practice	**Theoretical instruction** • Seminar and discussion • Reading and study • Research
Test measure:	True/False Mutiple choice (Identify learning)	Problem solving, i.e., recognition and resolution (Apply learning)	Essay (Interpret learning)
Impact timeframe:	Short-term	Intermediate	Long-term

25. What type of risk analysis approach does the following graphic provide?

High	7–10	7–10
Medium	4–6	4–6
Low	0–3	0–3

0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
0	9	18	27	36	45	54	63	72	81	90
0	8	16	24	32	40	48	56	64	72	80
0	7	14	21	28	35	42	49	56	63	70
0	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60
0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50
0	4	8	12	16	20	24	28	32	36	40
0	3	6	9	12	15	18	21	24	27	30
0	2	4	6	8	10	12	14	16	18	20
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

41–100	High
20–40	Medium
0–19	Low