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NEW QUESTION: 1
View the Exhibit.

You have been asked to use CDP to document the network shown in the diagram above. You are working from HostA, which is connected to the console port of SwitchA. You connect to SwitchA and issue the show cdp neighbors and show cdp neighbors detail commands.

Which of the following statements are correct? (Choose two.)
A. The show cdp neighbors detail command will show all of the host IP addresses in use on HostA's LAN.
B. The show cdp neighbors command will show two devices connected to SwitchA.
C. The show cdp neighbors command will show which port on SwitchB connects to SwitchA.
D. The show cdp neighbors detail command will show information for all Cisco devices on the network.
E. The show cdp neighbors detail command will display all of RouterA's IP addresses.
Answer: B,C
Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
Section: Design Methodologies Explanation
Explanation:
The show cdp neighbors command will display the directly connected Cisco devices that are sending Cisco Discovery Protocol (CDP) updates; the directly connected devices in this case are RouterA and SwitchB. The port ID of the sending device will be displayed by the show cdp neighbors command.
Therefore, the show cdp neighbors command will show which port on SwitchB and which interface on RouterA connect to SwitchA.
CDP is used to collect information about neighboring Cisco devices and is enabled by default. Because CDP operates at the Data Link layer, which is Layer 2 of the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) model, CDP is not dependent on any particular Layer 3 protocol addressing, such as IP addressing. Therefore, if CDP information is not being exchanged between devices, you should check for Physical layer and Data Link layer connectivity problems. CDP is enabled by default on Cisco devices.
You can globally disable CDP by issuing the no cdp run command in global configuration mode. You can disable CDP on a perinterface basis by issuing the no cdp enable command in interface configuration mode.
The show cdp neighbors detail command will not show information for all of the Cisco devices on the network. The only devices that will send CDP information are the directly connected devices.
The show cdp neighbors detail command will not display all of RouterA's IP addresses. Updates sent from RouterA and received by SwitchA will include only the IP address of the port that sent the update.
The show cdp neighbors detail command will not show all of the IP addresses of hosts on the LAN. Hosts do not send CDP information? only directly connected Cisco devices send CDP updates.
Reference:
CCDA 200-310 Official Cert Guide, Chapter 15, CDP, p. 629
Cisco: Cisco IOS Configuration Fundamentals Command Reference, Release 12.2: show cdp neighbors

NEW QUESTION: 2
The customer support manager needs to create and edit users
that are in a subordinate role. One way to accomplish this is
by...
A. granting login access to the customer support manager
B. creating a sharing rule whereby the customer support manager
has edit access to all user records
C. giving delegated administrative rights to the customer
support manager
D. placing the customer support manager in a super user
position
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION: 3
John is the product manager for an information system. His
product has undergone under security review by an IS auditor.
John has decided to apply appropriate security controls to
reduce the security risks suggested by an IS auditor. Which of
the following technique is used by John to treat the identified
risk provided by an IS auditor?
A. Risk Avoidance
B. Risk Mitigation
C. Risk Acceptance
D. Risk transfer
Answer: B
Explanation:
Risk mitigation is the practice of the elimination of, or the
significant decrease in the level of risk presented.
For your exam you should know below information about risk
assessment and treatment: A risk assessment, which is a tool
for risk management, is a method of identifying vulnerabilities
and threats and assessing the possible impacts to determine
where to implement security controls. A risk assessment is
carried out, and the results are analyzed. Risk analysis is
used to ensure that security is cost-effective, relevant,
timely, and responsive to threats. Security can be quite
complex, even for well-versed security professionals, and it is
easy to apply too much security, not enough security, or the
wrong security controls, and to spend too much money in the
process without attaining the necessary objectives. Risk
analysis helps companies prioritize their risks and shows
management the amount of resources that should be applied to
protecting against those risks in a sensible manner.
A risk analysis has four main goals:
Identify assets and their value to the organization.
Identify vulnerabilities and threats.
Quantify the probability and business impact of these potential
threats.
Provide an economic balance between the impact of the threat
and the cost of the countermeasure. Treating Risk
Risk Mitigation Risk mitigation is the practice of the

elimination of, or the significant decrease in the level of risk presented. Examples of risk mitigation can be seen in everyday life and are readily apparent in the information technology world. Risk Mitigation involves applying appropriate control to reduce risk. For example, to lessen the risk of exposing personal and financial information that is highly sensitive and confidential organizations put countermeasures in place, such as firewalls, intrusion detection/prevention systems, and other mechanisms, to deter malicious outsiders from accessing this highly sensitive information. In the underage driver example, risk mitigation could take the form of driver education for the youth or establishing a policy not allowing the young driver to use a cell phone while driving, or not letting youth of a certain age have more than one friend in the car as a passenger at any given time.

Risk Transfer Risk transfer is the practice of passing on the risk in question to another entity, such as an insurance company. Let us look at one of the examples that were presented above in a different way. The family is evaluating whether to permit an underage driver to use the family car. The family decides that it is important for the youth to be mobile, so it transfers the financial risk of a youth being in an accident to the insurance company, which provides the family with auto insurance. It is important to note that the transfer of risk may be accompanied by a cost. This is certainly true for the insurance example presented earlier, and can be seen in other insurance instances, such as liability insurance for a vendor or the insurance taken out by companies to protect against hardware and software theft or destruction. This may also be true if an organization must purchase and implement security controls in order to make their organization less desirable to attack. It is important to remember that not all risk can be transferred. While financial risk is simple to transfer through insurance, reputational risk may almost never be fully transferred.

Risk Avoidance Risk avoidance is the practice of coming up with alternatives so that the risk in question is not realized. For example, have you ever heard a friend, or parents of a friend, complain about the costs of insuring an underage driver? How about the risks that many of these children face as they become mobile? Some of these families will decide that the child in question will not be allowed to drive the family car, but will rather wait until he or she is of legal age (i.e., 18 years of age) before committing to owning, insuring, and driving a motor vehicle. In this case, the family has chosen to avoid the risks (and any associated benefits) associated with an underage driver, such as poor driving performance or the cost of insurance for the child. Although this choice may be available for some situations, it is not available for all. Imagine a global retailer who, knowing the risks associated with doing business on the Internet, decides to avoid the practice. This decision will likely cost the company a significant amount of its revenue (if, indeed, the company has products or services

that consumers wish to purchase). In addition, the decision may require the company to build or lease a site in each of the locations, globally, for which it wishes to continue business. This could have a catastrophic effect on the company's ability to continue business operations

Risk Acceptance In some cases, it may be prudent for an organization to simply accept the risk that is presented in certain scenarios. Risk acceptance is the practice of accepting certain risk(s), typically based on a business decision that may also weigh the cost versus the benefit of dealing with the risk in another way. For example, an executive may be confronted with risks identified during the course of a risk assessment for their organization. These risks have been prioritized by high, medium, and low impact to the organization. The executive notes that in order to mitigate or transfer the low-level risks, significant costs could be involved. Mitigation might involve the hiring of additional highly skilled personnel and the purchase of new hardware, software, and office equipment, while transference of the risk to an insurance company would require premium payments. The executive then further notes that minimal impact to the organization would occur if any of the reported low-level threats were realized. Therefore, he or she (rightly) concludes that it is wiser for

the organization to forgo the costs and accept the risk. In the young driver example, risk

acceptance could be based on the observation that the youngster has demonstrated the

responsibility and maturity to warrant the parent's trust in his or her judgment.

The following answers are incorrect:

Risk Transfer - Risk transfer is the practice of passing on the risk in question to another entity,

such as an insurance company. Let us look at one of the examples that were presented above in a

different way.

Risk Avoidance - Risk avoidance is the practice of coming up with alternatives so that the risk in

question is not realized.

Risk Acceptance - Risk acceptance is the practice of accepting certain risk(s), typically based on a

business decision that may also weigh the cost versus the benefit of dealing with the risk in

another way.

The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:

CISA Review Manual 2014 Page number 51

Official ISC2 guide to CISSP CBK 3rd edition page number 383,384 and 385