



Isaca

Exam Questions CISM

Certified Information Security Manager

NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following is responsible for legal and regulatory liability?

- A. Chief security officer (CSO)
- B. Chief legal counsel (CLC)
- C. Board and senior management
- D. Information security steering group

Answer: C

Explanation:

The board of directors and senior management are ultimately responsible for all that happens in the organization. The others are not individually liable for failures of security in the organization.

NEW QUESTION 2

What would be the MOST significant security risks when using wireless local area network (LAN) technology?

- A. Man-in-the-middle attack
- B. Spoofing of data packets
- C. Rogue access point
- D. Session hijacking

Answer: C

Explanation:

A rogue access point masquerades as a legitimate access point. The risk is that legitimate users may connect through this access point and have their traffic monitored. All other choices are not dependent on the use of a wireless local area network (LAN) technology.

NEW QUESTION 3

Which of the following is MOST important to understand when developing a meaningful information security strategy?

- A. Regulatory environment
- B. International security standards
- C. Organizational risks
- D. Organizational goals

Answer: D

Explanation:

Alignment of security with business objectives requires an understanding of what an organization is trying to accomplish. The other choices are all elements that must be considered, but their importance is secondary and will vary depending on organizational goals.

NEW QUESTION 4

It is MOST important that information security architecture be aligned with which of the following?

- A. Industry best practices
- B. Information technology plans
- C. Information security best practices
- D. Business objectives and goals

Answer: D

Explanation:

Information security architecture should always be properly aligned with business goals and objectives. Alignment with IT plans or industry and security best practices is secondary by comparison.

NEW QUESTION 5

Which of the following is MOST likely to be discretionary?

- A. Policies
- B. Procedures
- C. Guidelines
- D. Standards

Answer: C

Explanation:

Policies define security goals and expectations for an organization. These are defined in more specific terms within standards and procedures. Standards establish what is to be done while procedures describe how it is to be done. Guidelines provide recommendations that business management must consider in developing practices within their areas of control; as such, they are discretionary.

NEW QUESTION 6

An outcome of effective security governance is:

- A. business dependency assessment
- B. strategic alignment
- C. risk assessment
- D. planning

Answer: B

Explanation:

Business dependency assessment is a process of determining the dependency of a business on certain information resources. It is not an outcome or a product of effective security management. Strategic alignment is an outcome of effective security governance. Where there is good governance, there is likely to be strategic alignment. Risk assessment is not an outcome of effective security governance; it is a process. Planning comes at the beginning of effective security governance, and is not an outcome but a process.

NEW QUESTION 7

Successful implementation of information security governance will FIRST require:

- A. security awareness training
- B. updated security policies
- C. a computer incident management team
- D. a security architecture

Answer: B

Explanation:

Updated security policies are required to align management objectives with security procedures; management objectives translate into policy, policy translates into procedures. Security procedures will necessitate specialized teams such as the computer incident response and management group as well as specialized tools such as the security mechanisms that comprise the security architecture. Security awareness will promote the policies, procedures and appropriate use of the security mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION 8

A multinational organization operating in fifteen countries is considering implementing an information security program. Which factor will MOST influence the design of the information security program?

- A. Representation by regional business leaders
- B. Composition of the board
- C. Cultures of the different countries
- D. IT security skills

Answer: C

Explanation:

Culture has a significant impact on how information security will be implemented. Representation by regional business leaders may not have a major influence unless it concerns cultural issues. Composition of the board may not have a significant impact compared to cultural issues. IT security skills are not as key or high impact in designing a multinational information security program as would be cultural issues.

NEW QUESTION 9

When a security standard conflicts with a business objective, the situation should be resolved by:

- A. changing the security standard
- B. changing the business objective
- C. performing a risk analysis
- D. authorizing a risk acceptance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Conflicts of this type should be based on a risk analysis of the costs and benefits of allowing or disallowing an exception to the standard. It is highly improbable that a business objective could be changed to accommodate a security standard, while risk acceptance* is a process that derives from the risk analysis.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following is the BEST method or technique to ensure the effective implementation of an information security program?

- A. Obtain the support of the board of directors
- B. Improve the content of the information security awareness program
- C. Improve the employees' knowledge of security policies
- D. Implement logical access controls to the information system

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is extremely difficult to implement an information security program without the aid and support of the board of directors. If they do not understand the importance of security to the achievement of the business objectives, other measures will not be sufficient. Options B and (' are measures proposed to ensure the efficiency of the information security program implementation, but are of less significance than obtaining the aid and support of the board of directors. Option D is a measure to secure the enterprise information, but by itself is not a measure to ensure the broader effectiveness of an information security program.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following BEST contributes to the development of a security governance framework that supports the maturity model concept?

- A. Continuous analysis, monitoring and feedback
- B. Continuous monitoring of the return on security investment (ROSD)
- C. Continuous risk reduction
- D. Key risk indicator (KRD) setup to security management processes

Answer: A

Explanation:

To improve the governance framework and achieve a higher level of maturity, an organization needs to conduct continuous analysis, monitoring and feedback compared to the current state of maturity. Return on security investment (ROSD) may show the performance result of the security-related activities; however, the result is interpreted in terms of money and extends to multiple facets of security initiatives. Thus, it may not be an adequate option. Continuous risk reduction would demonstrate the effectiveness of the security governance framework, but does not indicate a higher level of maturity. Key risk indicator (KRD) setup is a tool to be used in internal control assessment. KRI setup presents a threshold to alert management when controls are being compromised in business processes. This is a control tool rather than a maturity model support tool.

NEW QUESTION 14

Who is responsible for ensuring that information is categorized and that specific protective measures are taken?

- A. The security officer
- B. Senior management
- C. The end user
- D. The custodian

Answer: B

Explanation:

Routine administration of all aspects of security is delegated, but top management must retain overall responsibility. The security officer supports and implements information security for senior management. The end user does not perform categorization. The custodian supports and implements information security measures as directed.

NEW QUESTION 17

A business unit intends to deploy a new technology in a manner that places it in violation of existing information security standards. What immediate action should an information security manager take?

- A. Enforce the existing security standard
- B. Change the standard to permit the deployment
- C. Perform a risk analysis to quantify the risk
- D. Perform research to propose use of a better technology

Answer: C

Explanation:

Resolving conflicts of this type should be based on a sound risk analysis of the costs and benefits of allowing or disallowing an exception to the standard. A blanket decision should never be given without conducting such an analysis. Enforcing existing standards is a good practice; however, standards need to be continuously examined in light of new technologies and the risks they present. Standards should not be changed without an appropriate risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 22

An IS manager has decided to implement a security system to monitor access to the Internet and prevent access to numerous sites. Immediately upon installation, employees flood the IT helpdesk with complaints of being unable to perform business functions on Internet sites. This is an example of:

- A. conflicting security controls with organizational need
- B. strong protection of information resource
- C. implementing appropriate controls to reduce risk
- D. proving information security's protective abilities

Answer: A

Explanation:

The needs of the organization were not taken into account, so there is a conflict. This example is not strong protection, it is poorly configured. Implementing appropriate controls to reduce risk is not an appropriate control as it is being used. This does not prove the ability to protect, but proves the ability to interfere with business.

NEW QUESTION 27

The PRIMARY objective of a security steering group is to:

- A. ensure information security covers all business function
- B. ensure information security aligns with business goal
- C. raise information security awareness across the organization
- D. implement all decisions on security management across the organization

Answer: B

Explanation:

The security steering group comprises senior management of key business functions and has the primary objective to align the security strategy with the business direction. Option A is incorrect because all business areas may not be required to be covered by information security; but, if they do, the main purpose of the steering committee would be alignment more so than coverage. While raising awareness is important, this goal would not be carried out by the committee itself. The steering committee may delegate part of the decision making to the information security manager; however, if it retains this authority, it is not the primary goal.

NEW QUESTION 30

Information security governance is PRIMARILY driven by:

- A. technology constraint
- B. regulatory requirement
- C. litigation potential
- D. business strategy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Governance is directly tied to the strategy and direction of the business. Technology constraints, regulatory requirements and litigation potential are all important factors, but they are necessarily in line with the business strategy.

NEW QUESTION 35

A new regulation for safeguarding information processed by a specific type of transaction has come to the attention of an information security officer. The officer should FIRST:

- A. meet with stakeholders to decide how to comply
- B. analyze key risks in the compliance process
- C. assess whether existing controls meet the regulation
- D. update the existing security/privacy policy

Answer: C

Explanation:

If the organization is in compliance through existing controls, the need to perform other work related to the regulation is not a priority. The other choices are appropriate and important; however, they are actions that are subsequent and will depend on whether there is an existing control gap.

NEW QUESTION 36

The chief information security officer (CISO) should ideally have a direct reporting relationship to the:

- A. head of internal audit
- B. chief operations officer (COO).
- C. chief technology officer (CTO).
- D. legal counsel

Answer: B

Explanation:

The chief information security officer (CISO) should ideally report to as high a level within the organization as possible. Among the choices given, the chief operations officer (COO) would have not only the appropriate level but also the knowledge of day-to-day operations. The head of internal audit and legal counsel would make good secondary choices, although they would not be as knowledgeable of the operations. Reporting to the chief technology officer (CTO) could become problematic as the CTO's goals for the infrastructure might, at times, run counter to the goals of information security.

NEW QUESTION 39

Who should be responsible for enforcing access rights to application data?

- A. Data owners
- B. Business process owners
- C. The security steering committee
- D. Security administrators

Answer: D

Explanation:

As custodians, security administrators are responsible for enforcing access rights to data. Data owners are responsible for approving these access rights. Business process owners are sometimes the data owners as well, and would not be responsible for enforcement. The security steering committee would not be responsible for enforcement.

NEW QUESTION 41

Information security policy enforcement is the responsibility of the:

- A. security steering committee
- B. chief information officer (CIO).
- C. chief information security officer (CISO).
- D. chief compliance officer (CCO).

Answer: C

Explanation:

Information security policy enforcement is the responsibility of the chief information security officer (CISO), first and foremost. The board of directors and executive management should ensure that a security policy is in line with corporate objectives. The chief information officer (CIO) and the chief compliance officer (CCO) are involved in the enforcement of the policy but are not directly responsible for it.

NEW QUESTION 44

Which of the following is the MOST important factor when designing information security architecture?

- A. Technical platform interfaces
- B. Scalability of the network
- C. Development methodologies
- D. Stakeholder requirements

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most important factor for information security is that it advances the interests of the business, as defined by stakeholder requirements. Interoperability and scalability, as well as development methodologies, are all important but are without merit if a technologically-elegant solution is achieved that does not meet the needs of the business.

NEW QUESTION 46

The FIRST step in developing an information security management program is to:

- A. identify business risks that affect the organization
- B. clarify organizational purpose for creating the program
- C. assign responsibility for the program
- D. assess adequacy of controls to mitigate business risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

In developing an information security management program, the first step is to clarify the organization's purpose for creating the program. This is a business decision based more on judgment than on any specific quantitative measures. After clarifying the purpose, the other choices are assigned and acted upon.

NEW QUESTION 47

Which of the following factors is a PRIMARY driver for information security governance that does not require any further justification?

- A. Alignment with industry best practices
- B. Business continuity investment
- C. Business benefits
- D. Regulatory compliance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Regulatory compliance can be a standalone driver for an information security governance measure. No further analysis nor justification is required since the entity has no choice in the regulatory requirements. Buy-in from business managers must be obtained by the information security manager when an information security governance measure is sought based on its alignment with industry best practices. Business continuity investment needs to be justified by business impact analysis. When an information security governance measure is sought based on qualitative business benefits, further analysis is required to determine whether the benefits outweigh the cost of the information security governance measure in question.

NEW QUESTION 51

Which of the following is the MOST important to keep in mind when assessing the value of information?

- A. The potential financial loss
- B. The cost of recreating the information
- C. The cost of insurance coverage
- D. Regulatory requirement

Answer: A

Explanation:

The potential for financial loss is always a key factor when assessing the value of information. Choices B, C and D may be contributors, but not the key factor.

NEW QUESTION 56

Which of the following is an advantage of a centralized information security organizational structure?

- A. It is easier to promote security awareness
- B. It is easier to manage and control
- C. It is more responsive to business unit need
- D. It provides a faster turnaround for security request

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is easier to manage and control a centralized structure. Promoting security awareness is an advantage of decentralization. Decentralization allows you to use field security personnel as security missionaries or ambassadors to spread the security awareness message. Decentralized operations allow security administrators to be more responsive. Being close to the business allows decentralized security administrators to achieve a faster turnaround than that achieved in a centralized operation.

NEW QUESTION 59

What would a security manager PRIMARILY utilize when proposing the implementation of a security solution?

- A. Risk assessment report
- B. Technical evaluation report
- C. Business case
- D. Budgetary requirements

Answer: C

Explanation:

The information security manager needs to prioritize the controls based on risk management and the requirements of the organization. The information security manager must look at the costs of the various controls and compare them against the benefit the organization will receive from the security solution. The information security manager needs to have knowledge of the development of business cases to illustrate the costs and benefits of the various controls. All other choices are supplemental.

NEW QUESTION 64

Senior management commitment and support for information security will BEST be attained by an information security manager by emphasizing:

- A. organizational risk
- B. organization wide metric
- C. security need
- D. the responsibilities of organizational unit

Answer: A

Explanation:

Information security exists to help the organization meet its objectives. The information security manager should identify information security needs based on organizational needs. Organizational or business risk should always take precedence. Involving each organizational unit in information security and establishing metrics to measure success will be viewed favorably by senior management after the overall organizational risk is identified.

NEW QUESTION 65

Which of the following are likely to be updated MOST frequently?

- A. Procedures for hardening database servers
- B. Standards for password length and complexity
- C. Policies addressing information security governance
- D. Standards for document retention and destruction

Answer: A

Explanation:

Policies and standards should generally be more static and less subject to frequent change. Procedures on the other hand, especially with regard to the hardening of operating systems, will be subject to constant change; as operating systems change and evolve, the procedures for hardening will have to keep pace.

NEW QUESTION 70

Which of the following is the MOST important prerequisite for establishing information security management within an organization?

- A. Senior management commitment
- B. Information security framework
- C. Information security organizational structure
- D. Information security policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

Senior management commitment is necessary in order for each of the other elements to succeed. Without senior management commitment, the other elements will likely be ignored within the organization.

NEW QUESTION 75

Which of the following is the MOST important information to include in an information security standard?

- A. Creation date
- B. Author name
- C. Initial draft approval date
- D. Last review date

Answer: D

Explanation:

The last review date confirms the currency of the standard, affirming that management has reviewed the standard to assure that nothing in the environment has changed that would necessitate an update to the standard. The name of the author as well as the creation and draft dates are not that important.

NEW QUESTION 79

Which of the following is the MOST important information to include in a strategic plan for information security?

- A. Information security staffing requirements
- B. Current state and desired future state
- C. IT capital investment requirements
- D. information security mission statement

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is most important to paint a vision for the future and then draw a road map from the stalling point to the desired future state. Staffing, capital investment and the mission all stem from this foundation.

NEW QUESTION 80

What will have the HIGHEST impact on standard information security governance models?

- A. Number of employees
- B. Distance between physical locations
- C. Complexity of organizational structure
- D. Organizational budget

Answer: C

Explanation:

Information security governance models are highly dependent on the overall organizational structure. Some of the elements that impact organizational structure are multiple missions and functions across the organization, leadership and lines of communication. Number of employees and distance between physical locations have less impact on information security governance models since well-defined process, technology and people components intermingle to provide the proper governance. Organizational budget is not a major impact once good governance models are in place, hence governance will help in effective management of the organization's budget.

NEW QUESTION 85

What is the PRIMARY role of the information security manager in the process of information classification within an organization?

- A. Defining and ratifying the classification structure of information assets
- B. Deciding the classification levels applied to the organization's information assets
- C. Securing information assets in accordance with their classification
- D. Checking if information assets have been classified properly

Answer: A

Explanation:

Defining and ratifying the classification structure of information assets is the primary role of the information security manager in the process of information classification within the organization. Choice B is incorrect because the final responsibility for deciding the classification levels rests with the data owners. Choice C is incorrect because the job of securing information assets is the responsibility of the data custodians. Choice D may be a role of an information security manager but is not the key role in this context.

NEW QUESTION 88

Which of the following is the MOST important element of an information security strategy?

- A. Defined objectives
- B. Time frames for delivery
- C. Adoption of a control framework
- D. Complete policies

Answer: A

Explanation:

Without defined objectives, a strategy—the plan to achieve objectives—cannot be developed. Time frames for delivery are important but not critical for inclusion in the strategy document. Similarly, the adoption of a control framework is not critical to having a successful information security strategy. Policies are developed subsequent to, and as a part of, implementing a strategy.

NEW QUESTION 91

From an information security perspective, information that no longer supports the main purpose of the business should be:

- A. analyzed under the retention polic
- B. protected under the information classification polic
- C. analyzed under the backup polic
- D. protected under the business impact analysis (BIA).

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is the type of analysis that will determine whether the organization is required to maintain the data for business, legal or regulatory reasons. Keeping data that are no longer required unnecessarily consumes resources, and, in the case of sensitive personal information, can increase the risk of data compromise. Options B, C and D are attributes that should be considered in the destruction and retention policy. A BIA could help determine that this information does not support the main objective of the business, but does not indicate the action to take.

NEW QUESTION 93

A risk assessment and business impact analysis (BIA) have been completed for a major proposed purchase and new process for an organization. There is disagreement between the information security manager and the business department manager who will own the process regarding the results and the assigned risk. Which of the following would be the BEST approach of the information security manager?

- A. Acceptance of the business manager's decision on the risk to the corporation
- B. Acceptance of the information security manager's decision on the risk to the corporation
- C. Review of the assessment with executive management for final input
- D. A new risk assessment and BIA are needed to resolve the disagreement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Executive management must be supportive of the process and fully understand and agree with the results since risk management decisions can often have a large financial impact and require major changes. Risk management means different things to different people, depending upon their role in the organization, so the input of executive management is important to the process.

NEW QUESTION 96

The MOST basic requirement for an information security governance program is to:

- A. be aligned with the corporate business strateg
- B. be based on a sound risk management approac
- C. provide adequate regulatory complianc
- D. provide best practices for security- initiative

Answer: A

Explanation:

To receive senior management support, an information security program should be aligned with the corporate business strategy. Risk management is a requirement of an information security program which should take into consideration the business strategy. Security governance is much broader than just regulatory compliance. Best practice is an operational concern and does not have a direct impact on a governance program.

NEW QUESTION 99

The organization has decided to outsource the majority of the IT department with a vendor that is hosting servers in a foreign country. Of the following, which is the MOST critical security consideration?

- A. Laws and regulations of the country of origin may not be enforceable in the foreign countr
- B. A security breach notification might get delayed due to the time differenc
- C. Additional network intrusion detection sensors should be installed, resulting in an additional cos
- D. The company could lose physical control over the server and be unable to monitor the physical security posture of the server

Answer: A

Explanation:

A company is held to the local laws and regulations of the country in which the company resides, even if the company decides to place servers with a vendor that hosts the servers in a foreign country. A potential violation of local laws applicable to the company might not be recognized or rectified (i.e., prosecuted) due to the lack of knowledge of the local laws that are applicable and the inability to enforce the laws. Option B is not a problem. Time difference does not play a role in a 24/7 environment. Pagers, cellular phones, telephones, etc. are usually available to communicate notifications. Option C is a manageable problem that requires additional funding, but can be addressed. Option D is a problem that can be addressed. Most hosting providers have standardized the level of physical security that is in place. Regular physical audits or a SAS 70 report can address such concerns.

NEW QUESTION 104

At what stage of the applications development process should the security department initially become involved?

- A. When requested
- B. At testing
- C. At programming
- D. At detail requirements

Answer: D

Explanation:

Information security has to be integrated into the requirements of the application's design. It should also be part of the information security governance of the organization. The application owner may not make a timely request for security involvement. It is too late during systems testing, since the requirements have already been agreed upon. Code reviews are part of the final quality assurance process.

NEW QUESTION 109

Acceptable levels of information security risk should be determined by:

- A. legal counse
- B. security managemen
- C. external auditor
- D. die steering committe

Answer: D

Explanation:

Senior management, represented in the steering committee, has ultimate responsibility for determining what levels of risk the organization is willing to assume. Legal counsel, the external auditors and security management are not in a position to make such a decision.

NEW QUESTION 110

While implementing information security governance an organization should FIRST:

- A. adopt security standard
- B. determine security baseline
- C. define the security strateg
- D. establish security policie

Answer: C

Explanation:

The first step in implementing information security governance is to define the security strategy based on which security baselines are determined. Adopting suitable security-standards, performing risk assessment and implementing security policy are steps that follow the definition of the security strategy.

NEW QUESTION 113

A security manager is preparing a report to obtain the commitment of executive management to a security program. Inclusion of which of the following would be of MOST value?

- A. Examples of genuine incidents at similar organizations
- B. Statement of generally accepted best practices
- C. Associating realistic threats to corporate objectives
- D. Analysis of current technological exposures

Answer: C

Explanation:

Linking realistic threats to key business objectives will direct executive attention to them. All other options are supportive but not of as great a value as choice C when trying to obtain the funds for a new program.

NEW QUESTION 115

When identifying legal and regulatory issues affecting information security, which of the following would represent the BEST approach to developing information security policies?

- A. Create separate policies to address each regulation
- B. Develop policies that meet all mandated requirements
- C. Incorporate policy statements provided by regulators
- D. Develop a compliance risk assessment

Answer: B

Explanation:

It will be much more efficient to craft all relevant requirements into policies than to create separate versions. Using statements provided by regulators will not capture all of the requirements mandated by different regulators. A compliance risk assessment is an important tool to verify that procedures ensure compliance

once the policies have been established.

NEW QUESTION 118

Which of the following is the MOST essential task for a chief information security officer (CISO) to perform?

- A. Update platform-level security settings
- B. Conduct disaster recovery test exercises
- C. Approve access to critical financial systems
- D. Develop an information security strategy paper

Answer: D

Explanation:

Developing a strategy paper on information security would be the most appropriate. Approving access would be the job of the data owner. Updating platform-level security and conducting recovery test exercises would be less essential since these are administrative tasks.

NEW QUESTION 120

In order to highlight to management the importance of network security, the security manager should FIRST:

- A. develop a security architectur
- B. install a network intrusion detection system (NIDS) and prepare a list of attack
- C. develop a network security polic
- D. conduct a risk assessmen

Answer: D

Explanation:

A risk assessment would be most helpful to management in understanding at a very high level the threats, probabilities and existing controls. Developing a security architecture, installing a network intrusion detection system (NIDS) and preparing a list of attacks on the network and developing a network security policy would not be as effective in highlighting the importance to management and would follow only after performing a risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 121

Which of the following is MOST important in developing a security strategy?

- A. Creating a positive business security environment
- B. Understanding key business objectives
- C. Having a reporting line to senior management
- D. Allocating sufficient resources to information security

Answer: B

Explanation:

Alignment with business strategy is of utmost importance. Understanding business objectives is critical in determining the security needs of the organization.

NEW QUESTION 122

When an organization is setting up a relationship with a third-party IT service provider, which of the following is one of the MOST important topics to include in the contract from a security standpoint?

- A. Compliance with international security standard
- B. Use of a two-factor authentication syste
- C. Existence of an alternate hot site in case of business disruptio
- D. Compliance with the organization's information security requirement

Answer: D

Explanation:

From a security standpoint, compliance with the organization's information security requirements is one of the most important topics that should be included in the contract with third-party service provider. The scope of implemented controls in any ISO 27001-compliant organization depends on the security requirements established by each organization. Requiring compliance only with this security standard does not guarantee that a service provider complies with the organization's security requirements. The requirement to use a specific kind of control methodology is not usually stated in the contract with third-party service providers.

NEW QUESTION 124

Which of the following are seldom changed in response to technological changes?

- A. Standards
- B. Procedures
- C. Policies
- D. Guidelines

Answer: C

Explanation:

Policies are high-level statements of objectives. Because of their high-level nature and statement of broad operating principles, they are less subject to periodic change. Security standards and procedures as well as guidelines must be revised and updated based on the impact of technology changes.

NEW QUESTION 126

When implementing effective security governance within the requirements of the company's security strategy, which of the following is the MOST important factor to consider?

- A. Preserving the confidentiality of sensitive data
- B. Establishing international security standards for data sharing
- C. Adhering to corporate privacy standards
- D. Establishing system manager responsibility for information security

Answer: A

Explanation:

The goal of information security is to protect the organization's information assets. International security standards are situational, depending upon the company and its business. Adhering to corporate privacy standards is important, but those standards must be appropriate and adequate and are not the most important factor to consider. All employees are responsible for information security, but it is not the most important factor to consider.

NEW QUESTION 129

What is the MOST important factor in the successful implementation of an enterprise wide information security program?

- A. Realistic budget estimates
- B. Security awareness
- C. Support of senior management
- D. Recalculation of the work factor

Answer: C

Explanation:

Without the support of senior management, an information security program has little chance of survival. A company's leadership group, more than any other group, will more successfully drive the program. Their authoritative position in the company is a key factor. Budget approval, resource commitments, and companywide participation also require the buy-in from senior management. Senior management is responsible for providing an adequate budget and the necessary resources. Security awareness is important, but not the most important factor. Recalculation of the work factor is a part of risk management.

NEW QUESTION 130

Which of the following is the MOST appropriate position to sponsor the design and implementation of a new security infrastructure in a large global enterprise?

- A. Chief security officer (CSO)
- B. Chief operating officer (COO)
- C. Chief privacy officer (CPO)
- D. Chief legal counsel (CLC)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The chief operating officer (COO) is most knowledgeable of business operations and objectives. The chief privacy officer (CPO) and the chief legal counsel (CLC) may not have the knowledge of the day- to-day business operations to ensure proper guidance, although they have the same influence within the organization as the COO. Although the chief security officer (CSO) is knowledgeable of what is needed, the sponsor for this task should be someone with far-reaching influence across the organization.

NEW QUESTION 131

Which of the following is the BEST reason to perform a business impact analysis (BIA)?

- A. To help determine the current state of risk
- B. To budget appropriately for needed controls
- C. To satisfy regulatory requirements
- D. To analyze the effect on the business

Answer: A

Explanation:

The BIA is included as part of the process to determine the current state of risk and helps determine the acceptable levels of response from impacts and the current level of response, leading to a gap analysis. Budgeting appropriately may come as a result, but is not the reason to perform the analysis. Performing an analysis may satisfy regulatory requirements, but is not the reason to perform one. Analyzing the effect on the business is part of the process, but one must also determine the needs or acceptable effect or response.

NEW QUESTION 132

What is the MAIN risk when there is no user management representation on the Information Security Steering Committee?

- A. Functional requirements are not adequately considered
- B. User training programs may be inadequate
- C. Budgets allocated to business units are not appropriate
- D. Information security plans are not aligned with business requirements

Answer: D

Explanation:

The steering committee controls the execution of the information security strategy, according to the needs of the organization, and decides on the project prioritization and the execution plan. User management is an important group that should be represented to ensure that the information security plans are aligned with the business needs. Functional requirements and user training programs are considered to be part of the projects but are not the main risks. The steering committee does not approve budgets for business units.

NEW QUESTION 134

Which of the following should be the FIRST step in developing an information security plan?

- A. Perform a technical vulnerabilities assessment
- B. Analyze the current business strategy
- C. Perform a business impact analysis
- D. Assess the current levels of security awareness

Answer: B

Explanation:

Prior to assessing technical vulnerabilities or levels of security awareness, an information security manager needs to gain an understanding of the current business strategy and direction. A business impact analysis should be performed prior to developing a business continuity plan, but this would not be an appropriate first step in developing an information security strategy because it focuses on availability.

NEW QUESTION 139

Logging is an example of which type of defense against systems compromise?

- A. Containment
- B. Detection
- C. Reaction
- D. Recovery

Answer: B

Explanation:

Detection defenses include logging as well as monitoring, measuring, auditing, detecting viruses and intrusion. Examples of containment defenses are awareness, training and physical security defenses. Examples of reaction defenses are incident response, policy and procedure change, and control enhancement. Examples of recovery defenses are backups and restorations, failover and remote sites, and business continuity plans and disaster recovery plans.

NEW QUESTION 142

An information security manager at a global organization has to ensure that the local information security program will initially ensure compliance with the:

- A. corporate data privacy polic
- B. data privacy policy where data are collecte
- C. data privacy policy of the headquarters' countr
- D. data privacy directive applicable global

Answer: B

Explanation:

As a subsidiary, the local entity will have to comply with the local law for data collected in the country. Senior management will be accountable for this legal compliance. The policy, being internal, cannot supersede the local law. Additionally, with local regulations differing from the country in which the organization is headquartered, it is improbable that a group wide policy will address all the local legal requirements. In case of data collected locally (and potentially transferred to a country with a different data privacy regulation), the local law applies, not the law applicable to the head office. The data privacy laws are country-specific.

NEW QUESTION 143

Which of the following situations would MOST inhibit the effective implementation of security governance:

- A. The complexity of technology
- B. Budgetary constraints
- C. Conflicting business priorities
- D. High-level sponsorship

Answer: D

Explanation:

The need for senior management involvement and support is a key success factor for the implementation of appropriate security governance. Complexity of technology, budgetary constraints and conflicting business priorities are realities that should be factored into the governance model of the organization, and should not be regarded as inhibitors.

NEW QUESTION 148

Information security should be:

- A. focused on eliminating all risk
- B. a balance between technical and business requirement
- C. driven by regulatory requirement
- D. defined by the board of director

Answer: B

Explanation:

Information security should ensure that business objectives are met given available technical capabilities, resource constraints and compliance requirements. It is not practical or feasible to eliminate all risks. Regulatory requirements must be considered, but are inputs to the business considerations. The board of directors does not define information security, but provides direction in support of the business goals and objectives.

NEW QUESTION 151

The data access requirements for an application should be determined by the:

- A. legal departmen
- B. compliance office
- C. information security manage
- D. business owne

Answer: D

Explanation:

Business owners are ultimately responsible for their applications. The legal department, compliance officer and information security manager all can advise, but do not have final responsibility.

NEW QUESTION 154

Which of the following is MOST appropriate for inclusion in an information security strategy?

- A. Business controls designated as key controls
- B. Security processes, methods, tools and techniques
- C. Firewall rule sets, network defaults and intrusion detection system (IDS) settings
- D. Budget estimates to acquire specific security tools

Answer: B

Explanation:

A set of security objectives, processes, methods, tools and techniques together constitute a security strategy. Although IT and business governance are intertwined, business controls may not be included in a security strategy. Budgets will generally not be included in an information security strategy. Additionally, until information security strategy is formulated and implemented, specific tools will not be identified and specific cost estimates will not be available. Firewall rule sets, network defaults and intrusion detection system (IDS) settings are technical details subject to periodic change, and are not appropriate content for a strategy document.

NEW QUESTION 156

The MOST useful way to describe the objectives in the information security strategy is through:

- A. attributes and characteristics of the 'desired state.'
- B. overall control objectives of the security progra
- C. mapping the IT systems to key business processe
- D. calculation of annual loss expectation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security strategy will typically cover a wide variety of issues, processes, technologies and outcomes that can best be described by a set of characteristics and attributes that are desired. Control objectives are developed after strategy and policy development. Mapping IT systems to key business processes does not address strategy issues. Calculation of annual loss expectations would not describe the objectives in the information security strategy.

NEW QUESTION 158

Which of the following is characteristic of decentralized information security management across a geographically dispersed organization?

- A. More uniformity in quality of service
- B. Better adherence to policies
- C. Better alignment to business unit needs
- D. More savings in total operating costs

Answer: C

Explanation:

Decentralization of information security management generally results in better alignment to business unit needs. It is generally more expensive to administer due to the lack of economies of scale. Uniformity in quality of service tends to vary from unit to unit.

NEW QUESTION 161

Which of the following characteristics is MOST important when looking at prospective candidates for the role of chief information security officer (CISO)?

- A. Knowledge of information technology platforms, networks and development methodologies
- B. Ability to understand and map organizational needs to security technologies
- C. Knowledge of the regulatory environment and project management techniques
- D. Ability to manage a diverse group of individuals and resources across an organization

Answer: B

Explanation:

Information security will be properly aligned with the goals of the business only with the ability to understand and map organizational needs to enable security technologies. All of the other choices are important but secondary to meeting business security needs.

NEW QUESTION 162

The MOST important factor in ensuring the success of an information security program is effective:

- A. communication of information security requirements to all users in the organization
- B. formulation of policies and procedures for information security
- C. alignment with organizational goals and objectives
- D. monitoring compliance with information security policies and procedure

Answer: C

Explanation:

The success of security programs is dependent upon alignment with organizational goals and objectives. Communication is a secondary step. Effective communication and education of users is a critical determinant of success but alignment with organizational goals and objectives is the most important factor for success. Mere formulation of policies without effective communication to users will not ensure success. Monitoring compliance with information security policies and procedures can be, at best, a detective mechanism that will not lead to success in the midst of uninformed users.

NEW QUESTION 163

In order to highlight to management the importance of integrating information security in the business processes, a newly hired information security officer should FIRST:

- A. prepare a security budget
- B. conduct a risk assessment
- C. develop an information security policy
- D. obtain benchmarking information

Answer: B

Explanation:

Risk assessment, evaluation and impact analysis will be the starting point for driving management's attention to information security. All other choices will follow the risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 166

An organization's information security processes are currently defined as ad hoc. In seeking to improve their performance level, the next step for the organization should be to:

- A. ensure that security processes are consistent across the organization
- B. enforce baseline security levels across the organization
- C. ensure that security processes are fully documented
- D. implement monitoring of key performance indicators for security processes

Answer: A

Explanation:

The organization first needs to move from ad hoc to repeatable processes. The organization then needs to document the processes and implement process monitoring and measurement. Baselining security levels will not necessarily assist in process improvement since baselining focuses primarily on control improvement. The organization needs to standardize processes both before documentation, and before monitoring and measurement.

NEW QUESTION 167

Which of the following authentication methods prevents authentication replay?

- A. Password hash implementation
- B. Challenge/response mechanism
- C. Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) encryption usage
- D. HTTP Basic Authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

A challenge .response mechanism prevents replay attacks by sending a different random challenge in each authentication event. The response is linked to that

challenge. Therefore, capturing the authentication handshake and replaying it through the network will not work. Using hashes by itself will not prevent a replay. A WEP key will not prevent sniffing (it just takes a few more minutes to break the WEP key if the attacker does not already have it) and therefore will not be able to prevent recording and replaying an authentication handshake. HTTP Basic Authentication is clear text and has no mechanisms to prevent replay.

NEW QUESTION 170

Acceptable risk is achieved when:

- A. residual risk is minimize
- B. transferred risk is minimize
- C. control risk is minimize
- D. inherent risk is minimize

Answer: A

Explanation:

Residual risk is the risk that remains after putting into place an effective risk management program; therefore, acceptable risk is achieved when this amount is minimized. Transferred risk is risk that has been assumed by a third party and may not necessarily be equal to the minimal form of residual risk. Control risk is the risk that controls may not prevent/detect an incident with a measure of control effectiveness. Inherent risk cannot be minimized.

NEW QUESTION 173

After completing a full IT risk assessment, who can BEST decide which mitigating controls should be implemented?

- A. Senior management
- B. Business manager
- C. IT audit manager
- D. Information security officer (ISO)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The business manager will be in the best position, based on the risk assessment and mitigation proposals, to decide which controls should/could be implemented, in line with the business strategy and with budget. Senior management will have to ensure that the business manager has a clear understanding of the risk assessed but in no case will be in a position to decide on specific controls. The IT audit manager will take part in the process to identify threats and vulnerabilities, and to make recommendations for mitigations. The information security officer (ISO) could make some decisions regarding implementation of controls. However, the business manager will have a broader business view and full control over the budget and, therefore, will be in a better position to make strategic decisions.

NEW QUESTION 174

Which of the following would be MOST useful in developing a series of recovery time objectives (RTOs)?

- A. Gap analysis
- B. Regression analysis
- C. Risk analysis
- D. Business impact analysis

Answer: D

Explanation:

Recovery time objectives (RTOs) are a primary deliverable of a business impact analysis. RTOs relate to the financial impact of a system not being available. A gap analysis is useful in addressing the differences between the current state and an ideal future state. Regression analysis is used to test changes to program modules. Risk analysis is a component of the business impact analysis.

NEW QUESTION 178

Before conducting a formal risk assessment of an organization's information resources, an information security manager should FIRST:

- A. map the major threats to business objective
- B. review available sources of risk informatio
- C. identify the value of the critical asset
- D. determine the financial impact if threats materializ

Answer: A

Explanation:

Risk mapping or a macro assessment of the major threats to the organization is a simple first step before performing a risk assessment. Compiling all available sources of risk information is part of the risk assessment. Choices C and D are also components of the risk assessment process, which are performed subsequent to the threats-business mapping.

NEW QUESTION 181

The PRIMARY purpose of using risk analysis within a security program is to:

- A. justify the security expenditur
- B. help businesses prioritize the assets to be protecte
- C. inform executive management of residual risk valu
- D. assess exposures and plan remediatio

Answer: D

Explanation:

Risk analysis explores the degree to which an asset needs protecting so this can be managed effectively. Risk analysis indirectly supports the security expenditure, but justifying the security expenditure is not its primary purpose. Helping businesses prioritize the assets to be protected is an indirect benefit of risk analysis, but not its primary purpose. Informing executive management of residual risk value is not directly relevant.

NEW QUESTION 186

Risk management programs are designed to reduce risk to:

- A. a level that is too small to be measurable
- B. the point at which the benefit exceeds the expense
- C. a level that the organization is willing to accept
- D. a rate of return that equals the current cost of capital

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risk should be reduced to a level that an organization is willing to accept. Reducing risk to a level too small to measure is impractical and is often cost-prohibitive. To tie risk to a specific rate of return ignores the qualitative aspects of risk that must also be considered. Depending on the risk preference of an organization, it may or may not choose to pursue risk mitigation to the point at which the benefit equals or exceeds the expense. Therefore, choice C is a more precise answer.

NEW QUESTION 190

One way to determine control effectiveness is by determining:

- A. whether it is preventive, detective or compensatory
- B. the capability of providing notification of failure
- C. the test results of intended objective
- D. the evaluation and analysis of reliability

Answer: C

Explanation:

Control effectiveness requires a process to verify that the control process worked as intended. Examples such as dual-control or dual-entry bookkeeping provide verification and assurance that the process operated as intended. The type of control is not relevant, and notification of failure is not determinative of control strength. Reliability is not an indication of control strength; weak controls can be highly reliable, even if they are ineffective controls.

NEW QUESTION 193

Which of the following would a security manager establish to determine the target for restoration of normal processing?

- A. Recovery time objective (RTO)
- B. Maximum tolerable outage (MTO)
- C. Recovery point objectives (RPOs)
- D. Services delivery objectives (SDOs)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Recovery time objective (RTO) is the length of time from the moment of an interruption until the time the process must be functioning at a service level sufficient to limit financial and operational impacts to an acceptable level. Maximum tolerable outage (MTO) is the maximum time for which an organization can operate in a reduced mode. Recovery point objectives (RPOs) relate to the age of the data required for recovery. Services delivery objectives (SDOs) are the levels of service required in reduced mode.

NEW QUESTION 198

An organization has to comply with recently published industry regulatory requirements—compliance that potentially has high implementation costs. What should the information security manager do FIRST?

- A. Implement a security committee
- B. Perform a gap analysis
- C. Implement compensating control
- D. Demand immediate compliance

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since they are regulatory requirements, a gap analysis would be the first step to determine the level of compliance already in place. Implementing a security committee or compensating controls would not be the first step. Demanding immediate compliance would not assess the situation.

NEW QUESTION 203

The value of information assets is BEST determined by:

- A. individual business manager
- B. business systems analyst
- C. information security managemen
- D. industry averages benchmarkin

Answer: A

Explanation:

Individual business managers are in the best position to determine the value of information assets since they are most knowledgeable of the assets' impact on the business. Business systems developers and information security managers are not as knowledgeable regarding the impact on the business. Peer companies' industry averages do not necessarily provide detailed enough information nor are they as relevant to the unique aspects of the business.

NEW QUESTION 208

The BEST strategy for risk management is to:

- A. achieve a balance between risk and organizational goal
- B. reduce risk to an acceptable leve
- C. ensure that policy development properly considers organizational risk
- D. ensure that all unmitigated risks are accepted by managemen

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best strategy for risk management is to reduce risk to an acceptable level, as this will take into account the organization's appetite for risk and the fact that it would not be practical to eliminate all risk. Achieving balance between risk and organizational goals is not always practical. Policy development must consider organizational risks as well as business objectives. It may be prudent to ensure that management understands and accepts risks that it is not willing to mitigate, but that is a practice and is not sufficient to l>e considered a strategy.

NEW QUESTION 209

The MOST effective use of a risk register is to:

- A. identify risks and assign roles and responsibilities for mitigatio
- B. identify threats and probabilitie
- C. facilitate a thorough review of all IT-related risks on a periodic basi
- D. record the annualized financial amount of expected losses due to risk

Answer: C

Explanation:

A risk register is more than a simple list—it should lie used as a tool to ensure comprehensive documentation, periodic review and formal update of all risk elements in the enterprise's IT and related organization. Identifying risks and assigning roles and responsibilities for mitigation are elements of the register. Identifying threats and probabilities are two elements that are defined in the risk matrix, as differentiated from the broader scope of content in, and purpose for, the risk register. While the annualized loss expectancy (ALE) should be included in the register, this quantification is only a single element in the overall risk analysis program.

NEW QUESTION 211

The impact of losing frame relay network connectivity for 18-24 hours should be calculated using the:

- A. hourly billing rate charged by the carrie
- B. value of the data transmitted over the networ
- C. aggregate compensation of all affected business user
- D. financial losses incurred by affected business unit

Answer: D

Explanation:

The bottom line on calculating the impact of a loss is what its cost will be to the organization. The other choices are all factors that contribute to the overall monetary impact.

NEW QUESTION 213

When performing an information risk analysis, an information security manager should FIRST:

- A. establish the ownership of asset
- B. evaluate the risks to the asset
- C. take an asset inventor
- D. categorize the asset

Answer: C

Explanation:

Assets must be inventoried before any of the other choices can be performed.

NEW QUESTION 216

The systems administrator did not immediately notify the security officer about a malicious attack. An information security manager could prevent this situation by:

- A. periodically testing the incident response plan
- B. regularly testing the intrusion detection system (IDS).
- C. establishing mandatory training of all personnel
- D. periodically reviewing incident response procedure

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security incident response plans should be tested to find any deficiencies and improve existing processes. Testing the intrusion detection system (IDS) is a good practice but would not have prevented this situation. All personnel need to go through formal training to ensure that they understand the process, tools and methodology involved in handling security incidents. However, testing of the actual plans is more effective in ensuring the process works as intended. Reviewing the response procedures is not enough; the security response plan needs to be tested on a regular basis.

NEW QUESTION 221

Which of the following types of information would the information security manager expect to have the LOWEST level of security protection in a large, multinational enterprise?

- A. Strategic business plan
- B. Upcoming financial results
- C. Customer personal information
- D. Previous financial results

Answer: D

Explanation:

Previous financial results are public; all of the other choices are private information and should only be accessed by authorized entities.

NEW QUESTION 225

Phishing is BEST mitigated by which of the following?

- A. Security monitoring software
- B. Encryption
- C. Two-factor authentication
- D. User awareness

Answer: D

Explanation:

Phishing can best be detected by the user. It can be mitigated by appropriate user awareness. Security monitoring software would provide some protection, but would not be as effective as user awareness. Encryption and two-factor authentication would not mitigate this threat.

NEW QUESTION 229

The security responsibility of data custodians in an organization will include:

- A. assuming overall protection of information asset
- B. determining data classification level
- C. implementing security controls in products they install
- D. ensuring security measures are consistent with policy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security responsibilities of data custodians within an organization include ensuring that appropriate security measures are maintained and are consistent with organizational policy. Executive management holds overall responsibility for protection of the information assets. Data owners determine data classification levels for information assets so that appropriate levels of controls can be provided to meet the requirements relating to confidentiality, integrity and availability. Implementation of information security in products is the responsibility of the IT developers.

NEW QUESTION 234

Risk acceptance is a component of which of the following?

- A. Assessment
- B. Mitigation
- C. Evaluation
- D. Monitoring

Answer: B

Explanation:

Risk acceptance is one of the alternatives to be considered in the risk mitigation process. Assessment and evaluation are components of the risk analysis process. Risk acceptance is not a component of monitoring.

NEW QUESTION 237

Which of the following is the PRIMARY prerequisite to implementing data classification within an organization?

- A. Defining job roles
- B. Performing a risk assessment
- C. Identifying data owners
- D. Establishing data retention policies

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identifying the data owners is the first step, and is essential to implementing data classification. Defining job roles is not relevant. Performing a risk assessment is important, but will require the participation of data owners (who must first be identified). Establishing data retention policies may occur after data have been classified.

NEW QUESTION 240

What does a network vulnerability assessment intend to identify?

- A. 0-day vulnerabilities
- B. Malicious software and spyware
- C. Security design flaws
- D. Misconfiguration and missing updates

Answer: D

Explanation:

A network vulnerability assessment intends to identify known vulnerabilities based on common misconfigurations and missing updates. 0-day vulnerabilities by definition are not previously known and therefore are undetectable. Malicious software and spyware are normally addressed through antivirus and antispyware policies. Security design flaws require a deeper level of analysis.

NEW QUESTION 241

A successful risk management program should lead to:

- A. optimization of risk reduction efforts against cost
- B. containment of losses to an annual budgeted amount
- C. identification and removal of all man-made threat
- D. elimination or transference of all organizational risk

Answer: A

Explanation:

Successful risk management should lead to a breakeven point of risk reduction and cost. The other options listed are not achievable. Threats cannot be totally removed or transferred, while losses cannot be budgeted in advance with absolute certainty.

NEW QUESTION 245

Which program element should be implemented FIRST in asset classification and control?

- A. Risk assessment
- B. Classification
- C. Valuation
- D. Risk mitigation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Valuation is performed first to identify and understand the assets needing protection. Risk assessment is performed to identify and quantify threats to information assets that are selected by the first step, valuation. Classification and risk mitigation are steps following valuation.

NEW QUESTION 250

Which of the following would be the MOST relevant factor when defining the information classification policy?

- A. Quantity of information
- B. Available IT infrastructure
- C. Benchmarking
- D. Requirements of data owners

Answer: D

Explanation:

When defining the information classification policy, the requirements of the data owners need to be identified. The quantity of information, availability of IT infrastructure and benchmarking may be part of the scheme after the fact and would be less relevant.

NEW QUESTION 252

Which of the following is the PRIMARY reason for implementing a risk management program?

- A. Allows the organization to eliminate risk
- B. Is a necessary part of management's due diligence
- C. Satisfies audit and regulatory requirements
- D. Assists in incrementing the return on investment (ROD)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The key reason for performing risk management is that it is part of management's due diligence. The elimination of all risk is not possible. Satisfying audit and regulatory requirements is of secondary importance. A risk management program may or may not increase the return on investment (ROD).

NEW QUESTION 256

An organization has a process in place that involves the use of a vendor. A risk assessment was completed during the development of the process. A year after the implementation a monetary decision has been made to use a different vendor. What, if anything, should occur?

- A. Nothing, since a risk assessment was completed during developmen
- B. A vulnerability assessment should be conducte
- C. A new risk assessment should be performe
- D. The new vendor's SAS 70 type II report should be reviewe

Answer: C

Explanation:

The risk assessment process is continual and any changes to an established process should include a new- risk assessment. While a review of the SAS 70 report and a vulnerability assessment may be components of a risk assessment, neither would constitute sufficient due diligence on its own.

NEW QUESTION 257

Which of the following BEST describes the scope of risk analysis?

- A. Key financial systems
- B. Organizational activities
- C. Key systems and infrastructure
- D. Systems subject to regulatory compliance

Answer: B

Explanation:

Risk analysis should include all organizational activities. It should not be limited to subsets of systems or just systems and infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 259

The MOST important function of a risk management program is to:

- A. quantify overall ris
- B. minimize residual ris
- C. eliminate inherent ris
- D. maximize the sum of all annualized loss expectancies (ALEs).

Answer: B

Explanation:

A risk management program should minimize the amount of risk that cannot be otherwise eliminated or transferred; this is the residual risk to the organization. Quantifying overall risk is important but not as critical as the end result. Eliminating inherent risk is virtually impossible. Maximizing the sum of all ALEs is actually the opposite of what is desirable.

NEW QUESTION 262

A risk mitigation report would include recommendations for:

- A. assessmen
- B. acceptance
- C. evaluatio
- D. quantificatio

Answer: B

Explanation:

Acceptance of a risk is an alternative to be considered in the risk mitigation process. Assessment, evaluation and risk quantification are components of the risk analysis process that are completed prior to determining risk mitigation solutions.

NEW QUESTION 264

An information security manager is advised by contacts in law enforcement that there is evidence that his/ her company is being targeted by a skilled gang of hackers known to use a variety of techniques, including social engineering and network penetration. The FIRST step that the security manager should take is to:

- A. perform a comprehensive assessment of the organization's exposure to the hacker's technique
- B. initiate awareness training to counter social engineerin
- C. immediately advise senior management of the elevated ris
- D. increase monitoring activities to provide early detection of intrusio

Answer: C

Explanation:

Information about possible significant new risks from credible sources should be provided to management along with advice on steps that need to be taken to counter the threat. The security manager should assess the risk, but senior management should be immediately advised. It may be prudent to initiate an awareness campaign subsequent to sounding the alarm if awareness training is not current. Monitoring activities should also be increased.

NEW QUESTION 265

Who would be in the BEST position to determine the recovery point objective (RPO) for business applications?

- A. Business continuity coordinator
- B. Chief operations officer (COO)
- C. Information security manager
- D. Internal audit

Answer: B

Explanation:

The recovery point objective (RPO) is the processing checkpoint to which systems are recovered. In addition to data owners, the chief operations officer (COO) is the most knowledgeable person to make this decision. It would be inappropriate for the information security manager or an internal audit to determine the RPO because they are not directly responsible for the data or the operation.

NEW QUESTION 267

A company's mail server allows anonymous file transfer protocol (FTP) access which could be exploited. What process should the information security manager deploy to determine the necessity for remedial action?

- A. A penetration test
- B. A security baseline review
- C. A risk assessment
- D. A business impact analysis (BIA)

Answer: C

Explanation:

A risk assessment will identify- the business impact of such vulnerability being exploited and is, thus, the correct process. A penetration test or a security baseline review may identify the vulnerability but not the remedy. A business impact analysis (BIA) will more likely identify the impact of the loss of the mail server.

NEW QUESTION 269

Which of the following measures would be MOST effective against insider threats to confidential information?

- A. Role-based access control
- B. Audit trail monitoring
- C. Privacy policy
- D. Defense-in-depth

Answer: A

Explanation:

Role-based access control provides access according to business needs; therefore, it reduces unnecessary- access rights and enforces accountability. Audit trail monitoring is a detective control, which is 'after the fact.' Privacy policy is not relevant to this risk. Defense-in-depth primarily focuses on external threats

NEW QUESTION 270

An organization is already certified to an international security standard. Which mechanism would BEST help to further align the organization with other data security regulatory requirements as per new business needs?

- A. Key performance indicators (KPIs)
- B. Business impact analysis (BIA)
- C. Gap analysis
- D. Technical vulnerability assessment

Answer: C

Explanation:

Gap analysis would help identify the actual gaps between the desired state and the current implementation of information security management. BIA is primarily used for business continuity planning. Technical vulnerability assessment is used for detailed assessment of technical controls, which would come later in the

process and would not provide complete information in order to identify gaps.

NEW QUESTION 273

Which of the following results from the risk assessment process would BEST assist risk management decision making?

- A. Control risk
- B. Inherent risk
- C. Risk exposure
- D. Residual risk

Answer: D

Explanation:

Residual risk provides management with sufficient information to decide to the level of risk that an organization is willing to accept. Control risk is the risk that a control may not succeed in preventing an undesirable event. Risk exposure is the likelihood of an undesirable event occurring. Inherent risk is an important factor to be considered during the risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 276

To ensure that payroll systems continue on in an event of a hurricane hitting a data center, what would be the FIRST crucial step an information security manager would take in ensuring business continuity planning?

- A. Conducting a qualitative and quantitative risk analysis
- B. Assigning value to the asset
- C. Weighing the cost of implementing the plan v
- D. financial loss
- E. Conducting a business impact analysis (BIA).

Answer: D

Explanation:

BIA is an essential component of an organization's business continuity plan; it includes an exploratory component to reveal any vulnerabilities and a planning component to develop strategies for minimizing risk. It is the first crucial step in business continuity planning. Qualitative and quantitative risk analysis will have been completed to define the dangers to individuals, businesses and government agencies posed by potential natural and human-caused adverse events. Assigning value to assets is part of the BIA process. Weighing the cost of implementing the plan vs. financial loss is another part of the BIA.

NEW QUESTION 279

After a risk assessment, it is determined that the cost to mitigate the risk is much greater than the benefit to be derived. The information security manager should recommend to business management that the risk be:

- A. transferre
- B. treate
- C. accepte
- D. terminate

Answer: C

Explanation:

When the cost of control is more than the cost of the risk, the risk should be accepted. Transferring, treating or terminating the risk is of limited benefit if the cost of that control is more than the cost of the risk itself.

NEW QUESTION 282

It is important to classify and determine relative sensitivity of assets to ensure that:

- A. cost of protection is in proportion to sensitivit
- B. highly sensitive assets are protecte
- C. cost of controls is minimize
- D. countermeasures are proportional to ris

Answer: D

Explanation:

Classification of assets needs to be undertaken to determine sensitivity of assets in terms of risk to the business operation so that proportional countermeasures can be effectively implemented. While higher costs are allowable to protect sensitive assets, and it is always reasonable to minimize the costs of controls, it is most important that the controls and countermeasures are commensurate to the risk since this will justify the costs. Choice B is important but it is an incomplete answer because it does not factor in risk. Therefore, choice D is the most important.

NEW QUESTION 286

Which of the following would generally have the GREATEST negative impact on an organization?

- A. Theft of computer software
- B. Interruption of utility services
- C. Loss of customer confidence
- D. Internal fraud resulting in monetary loss

Answer: C

Explanation:

Although the theft of software, interruption of utility services and internal frauds are all significant, the loss of customer confidence is the most damaging and could cause the business to fail.

NEW QUESTION 289

Which of the following is the MOST effective way to treat a risk such as a natural disaster that has a low probability and a high impact level?

- A. Implement countermeasure
- B. Eliminate the risk
- C. Transfer the risk
- D. Accept the risk

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risks are typically transferred to insurance companies when the probability of an incident is low but the impact is high. Examples include: hurricanes, tornados and earthquakes. Implementing countermeasures may not be the most cost-effective approach to security management. Eliminating the risk may not be possible. Accepting the risk would leave the organization vulnerable to a catastrophic disaster which may cripple or ruin the organization. It would be more cost effective to pay recurring insurance costs than to be affected by a disaster from which the organization cannot financially recover.

NEW QUESTION 291

The PRIMARY objective of a risk management program is to:

- A. minimize inherent risk
- B. eliminate business risk
- C. implement effective control
- D. minimize residual risk

Answer: D

Explanation:

The goal of a risk management program is to ensure that residual risk remains within manageable levels. Management of risk does not always require the removal of inherent risk nor is this always possible. A possible benefit of good risk management is to reduce insurance premiums, but this is not its primary intention. Effective controls are naturally a clear objective of a risk management program, but with the choices given, choice C is an incomplete answer.

NEW QUESTION 293

A security risk assessment exercise should be repeated at regular intervals because:

- A. business threats are constantly changing
- B. omissions in earlier assessments can be addressed
- C. repetitive assessments allow various methodologies
- D. they help raise awareness on security in the business

Answer: A

Explanation:

As business objectives and methods change, the nature and relevance of threats change as well. Choice B does not, by itself, justify regular reassessment. Choice C is not necessarily true in all cases. Choice D is incorrect because there are better ways of raising security awareness than by performing a risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 297

For risk management purposes, the value of an asset should be based on:

- A. original cost
- B. net cash flow
- C. net present value
- D. replacement cost

Answer: D

Explanation:

The value of a physical asset should be based on its replacement cost since this is the amount that would be needed to replace the asset if it were to become damaged or destroyed. Original cost may be significantly different than the current cost of replacing the asset. Net cash flow and net present value do not accurately reflect the true value of the asset.

NEW QUESTION 299

The decision as to whether a risk has been reduced to an acceptable level should be determined by:

- A. organizational requirement
- B. information systems requirement

- C. information security requirement
- D. international standard

Answer: A

Explanation:

Organizational requirements should determine when a risk has been reduced to an acceptable level. Information systems and information security should not make the ultimate determination. Since each organization is unique, international standards of best practice do not represent the best solution.

NEW QUESTION 300

Which of the following is the MAIN reason for performing risk assessment on a continuous basis'?

- A. Justification of the security budget must be continually mad
- B. New vulnerabilities are discovered every da
- C. The risk environment is constantly changin
- D. Management needs to be continually informed about emerging risk

Answer: C

Explanation:

The risk environment is impacted by factors such as changes in technology, and business strategy. These changes introduce new threats and vulnerabilities to the organization. As a result, risk assessment should be performed continuously. Justification of a budget should never be the main reason for performing a risk assessment. New vulnerabilities should be managed through a patch management process. Informing management about emerging risks is important, but is not the main driver for determining when a risk assessment should be performed.

NEW QUESTION 302

A risk management program should reduce risk to:

- A. zer
- B. an acceptable leve
- C. an acceptable percent of revenu
- D. an acceptable probability of occurrenc

Answer: B

Explanation:

Risk should be reduced to an acceptable level based on the risk preference of the organization. Reducing risk to zero is impractical and could be cost-prohibitive. Tying risk to a percentage of revenue is inadvisable since there is no direct correlation between the two. Reducing the probability of risk occurrence may not always be possible, as in the ease of natural disasters. The focus should be on reducing the impact to an acceptable level to the organization, not reducing the probability of the risk.

NEW QUESTION 304

The MOST effective way to incorporate risk management practices into existing production systems is through:

- A. policy developmen
- B. change managemen
- C. awareness trainin
- D. regular monitorin

Answer: B

Explanation:

Change is a process in which new risks can be introduced into business processes and systems. For this reason, risk management should be an integral component of the change management process. Policy development, awareness training and regular monitoring, although all worthwhile activities, are not as effective as change management.

NEW QUESTION 305

Because of its importance to the business, an organization wants to quickly implement a technical solution which deviates from the company's policies. An information security manager should:

- A. conduct a risk assessment and allow or disallow based on the outcom
- B. recommend a risk assessment and implementation only if the residual risks are accepte
- C. recommend against implementation because it violates the company's policie
- D. recommend revision of current polic

Answer: B

Explanation:

Whenever the company's policies cannot be followed, a risk assessment should be conducted to clarify the risks. It is then up to management to accept the risks or to mitigate them. Management determines the level of risk they are willing to take. Recommending revision of current policy should not be triggered by a single request.

NEW QUESTION 309

Which of the following groups would be in the BEST position to perform a risk analysis for a business?

- A. External auditors
- B. A peer group within a similar business
- C. Process owners
- D. A specialized management consultant

Answer: C

Explanation:

Process owners have the most in-depth knowledge of risks and compensating controls within their environment. External parties do not have that level of detailed knowledge on the inner workings of the business. Management consultants are expected to have the necessary skills in risk analysis techniques but are still less effective than a group with intimate knowledge of the business.

NEW QUESTION 312

A business impact analysis (BIA) is the BEST tool for calculating:

- A. total cost of ownershi
- B. priority of restoratio
- C. annualized loss expectancy (ALE).
- D. residual ris

Answer: B

Explanation:

A business impact analysis (BIA) is the best tool for calculating the priority of restoration for applications. It is not used to determine total cost of ownership, annualized loss expectancy (ALE) or residual risk to the organization.

NEW QUESTION 315

Which of the following is the MOST important requirement for setting up an information security infrastructure for a new system?

- A. Performing a business impact analysis (BIA)
- B. Considering personal information devices as pan of the security policy
- C. Initiating IT security training and familiarization
- D. Basing the information security infrastructure on risk assessment

Answer: D

Explanation:

The information security infrastructure should be based on risk. While considering personal information devices as part of the security policy may be a consideration, it is not the most important requirement. A BIA is typically carried out to prioritize business processes as part of a business continuity plan. Initiating IT security training may not be important for the purpose of the information security infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 319

A risk assessment should be conducted:

- A. once a year for each business process and subproces
- B. every three to six months for critical business processe
- C. by external parties to maintain objectivit
- D. annually or whenever there is a significant chang

Answer: D

Explanation:

Risks are constantly changing. Choice D offers the best alternative because it takes into consideration a reasonable time frame and allows flexibility to address significant change. Conducting a risk assessment once a year is insufficient if important changes take place. Conducting a risk assessment every three-to-six months for critical processes may not be necessary, or it may not address important changes in a timely manner. It is not necessary for assessments to be performed by external parties.

NEW QUESTION 323

After a risk assessment study, a bank with global operations decided to continue doing business in certain regions of the world where identity theft is rampant. The information security manager should encourage the business to:

- A. increase its customer awareness efforts in those region
- B. implement monitoring techniques to detect and react to potential frau
- C. outsource credit card processing to a third part
- D. make the customer liable for losses if they fail to follow the bank's advic

Answer: B

Explanation:

While customer awareness will help mitigate the risks, this is insufficient on its own to control fraud risk. Implementing monitoring techniques which will detect and

deal with potential fraud cases is the most effective way to deal with this risk. If the bank outsources its processing, the bank still retains liability. While making the customer liable for losses is a possible approach, nevertheless, the bank needs to be seen to be proactive in managing its risks.

NEW QUESTION 324

A risk management approach to information protection is:

- A. managing risks to an acceptable level, commensurate with goals and objective
- B. accepting the security posture provided by commercial security product
- C. implementing a training program to educate individuals on information protection and risk
- D. managing risk tools to ensure that they assess all information protection vulnerabilities

Answer: A

Explanation:

Risk management is identifying all risks within an organization, establishing an acceptable level of risk and effectively managing risks which may include mitigation or transfer. Accepting the security posture provided by commercial security products is an approach that would be limited to technology components and may not address all business operations of the organization. Education is a part of the overall risk management process. Tools may be limited to technology and would not address non-technology risks.

NEW QUESTION 325

When implementing security controls, an information security manager must PRIMARILY focus on:

- A. minimizing operational impact
- B. eliminating all vulnerabilities
- C. usage by similar organization
- D. certification from a third party

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security controls must be compatible with business needs. It is not feasible to eliminate all vulnerabilities. Usage by similar organizations does not guarantee that controls are adequate. Certification by a third party is important, but not a primary concern.

NEW QUESTION 328

Which of the following would be MOST relevant to include in a cost-benefit analysis of a two-factor authentication system?

- A. Annual loss expectancy (ALE) of incidents
- B. Frequency of incidents
- C. Total cost of ownership (TCO)
- D. Approved budget for the project

Answer: C

Explanation:

The total cost of ownership (TCO) would be the most relevant piece of information in that it would establish a cost baseline and it must be considered for the full life cycle of the control. Annual loss expectancy (ALE) and the frequency of incidents could help measure the benefit, but would have more of an indirect relationship as not all incidents may be mitigated by implementing a two-factor authentication system. The approved budget for the project may have no bearing on what the project may actually cost.

NEW QUESTION 333

When a significant security breach occurs, what should be reported FIRST to senior management?

- A. A summary of the security logs that illustrates the sequence of events
- B. An explanation of the incident and corrective action taken
- C. An analysis of the impact of similar attacks at other organizations
- D. A business case for implementing stronger logical access controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

When reporting an incident to senior management, the initial information to be communicated should include an explanation of what happened and how the breach was resolved. A summary of security logs would be too technical to report to senior management. An analysis of the impact of similar attacks and a business case for improving controls would be desirable; however, these would be communicated later in the process.

NEW QUESTION 334

Who is responsible for ensuring that information is classified?

- A. Senior management
- B. Security manager
- C. Data owner
- D. Custodian

Answer: C

Explanation:

The data owner is responsible for applying the proper classification to the data. Senior management is ultimately responsible for the organization. The security officer is responsible for applying security protection relative to the level of classification specified by the owner. The technology group is delegated the custody of the data by the data owner, but the group does not classify the information.

NEW QUESTION 337

The PRIMARY benefit of performing an information asset classification is to:

- A. link security requirements to business objective
- B. identify controls commensurate to risk
- C. define access rights
- D. establish ownership

Answer: B

Explanation:

All choices are benefits of information classification. However, identifying controls that are proportional to the risk in all cases is the primary benefit of the process.

NEW QUESTION 339

Which of the following BEST indicates a successful risk management practice?

- A. Overall risk is quantified
- B. Inherent risk is eliminated
- C. Residual risk is minimized
- D. Control risk is tied to business units

Answer: C

Explanation:

A successful risk management practice minimizes the residual risk to the organization. Choice A is incorrect because the fact that overall risk has been quantified does not necessarily indicate the existence of a successful risk management practice. Choice B is incorrect since it is virtually impossible to eliminate inherent risk. Choice D is incorrect because, although the tying of control risks to business may improve accountability, this is not as desirable as minimizing residual risk.

NEW QUESTION 343

What is the BEST technique to determine which security controls to implement with a limited budget?

- A. Risk analysis
- B. Annualized loss expectancy (ALE) calculations
- C. Cost-benefit analysis
- D. Impact analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cost-benefit analysis is performed to ensure that the cost of a safeguard does not outweigh its benefit and that the best safeguard is provided for the cost of implementation. Risk analysis identifies the risks and suggests appropriate mitigation. The annualized loss expectancy (ALE) is a subset of a cost-benefit analysis. Impact analysis would indicate how much could be lost if a specific threat occurred.

NEW QUESTION 348

The PRIMARY goal of a corporate risk management program is to ensure that an organization's:

- A. IT assets in key business functions are protected
- B. business risks are addressed by preventive controls
- C. stated objectives are achievable
- D. IT facilities and systems are always available

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risk management's primary goal is to ensure an organization maintains the ability to achieve its objectives. Protecting IT assets is one possible goal as well as ensuring infrastructure and systems availability. However, these should be put in the perspective of achieving an organization's objectives. Preventive controls are not always possible or necessary; risk management will address issues with an appropriate mix of preventive and corrective controls.

NEW QUESTION 350

Risk assessment should be built into which of the following systems development phases to ensure that risks are addressed in a development project?

- A. Programming
- B. Specification
- C. User testing
- D. Feasibility

Answer: D

Explanation:

Risk should be addressed as early as possible in the development cycle. The feasibility study should include risk assessment so that the cost of controls can be estimated before the project proceeds. Risk should also be considered in the specification phase where the controls are designed, but this would still be based on the assessment carried out in the feasibility study. Assessment would not be relevant in choice A or C.

NEW QUESTION 355

Which of the following will BEST prevent external security attacks?

- A. Static IP addressing
- B. Network address translation
- C. Background checks for temporary employees
- D. Securing and analyzing system access logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network address translation is helpful by having internal addresses that are nonroutable. Background checks of temporary employees are more likely to prevent an attack launched from within the enterprise. Static IP addressing does little to prevent an attack. Writing all computer logs to removable media does not help in preventing an attack.

NEW QUESTION 356

In assessing the degree to which an organization may be affected by new privacy legislation, information security management should FIRST:

- A. develop an operational plan for achieving compliance with the legislatio
- B. identify systems and processes that contain privacy component
- C. restrict the collection of personal information until complian
- D. identify privacy legislation in other countries that may contain similar requirement

Answer: B

Explanation:

Identifying the relevant systems and processes is the best first step. Developing an operational plan for achieving compliance with the legislation is incorrect because it is not the first step. Restricting the collection of personal information comes later. Identifying privacy legislation in other countries would not add much value.

NEW QUESTION 357

In assessing risk, it is MOST essential to:

- A. provide equal coverage for all asset type
- B. use benchmarking data from similar organization
- C. consider both monetary value and likelihood of los
- D. focus primarily on threats and recent business losse

Answer: C

Explanation:

A risk analysis should take into account the potential financial impact and likelihood of a loss. It should not weigh all potential losses evenly, nor should it focus primarily on recent losses or losses experienced by similar firms. Although this is important supplementary information, it does not reflect the organization's real situation. Geography and other factors come into play as well.

NEW QUESTION 359

Which of the following risks is represented in the risk appetite of an organization?

- A. Control
- B. Inherent
- C. Residual
- D. Audit

Answer: C

Explanation:

Residual risk is unmanaged, i.e., inherent risk which remains uncontrolled. This is key to the organization's risk appetite and is the amount of residual risk that a business is living with that affects its viability. Hence, inherent risk is incorrect. Control risk, the potential for controls to fail, and audit risk, which relates only to audit's approach to their work, are not relevant in this context.

NEW QUESTION 360

The PRIMARY reason for assigning classes of sensitivity and criticality to information resources is to provide a basis for:

- A. determining the scope for inclusion in an information security progra
- B. defining the level of access control

- C. justifying costs for information resource
- D. determining the overall budget of an information security progra

Answer: B

Explanation:

The assigned class of sensitivity and criticality of the information resource determines the level of access controls to be put in place. The assignment of sensitivity and criticality takes place with the information assets that have already been included in the information security program and has only an indirect bearing on the costs to be incurred. The assignment of sensitivity and criticality contributes to, but does not decide, the overall budget of the information security program.

NEW QUESTION 365

Which of the following would be the FIRST step in establishing an information security program?

- A. Develop the security polic
- B. Develop security operating procedure
- C. Develop the security pla
- D. Conduct a security controls stud

Answer: C

Explanation:

A security plan must be developed to implement the security strategy. All of the other choices should follow the development of the security plan.

NEW QUESTION 366

Who can BEST advocate the development of and ensure the success of an information security program?

- A. Internal auditor
- B. Chief operating officer (COO)
- C. Steering committee
- D. IT management

Answer: C

Explanation:

Senior management represented in the security steering committee is in the best position to advocate the establishment of and continued support for an information security program. The chief operating officer (COO) will be a member of that committee. An internal auditor is a good advocate but is secondary to the influence of senior management. IT management has a lesser degree of influence and would also be part of the steering committee.

NEW QUESTION 369

When a user employs a client-side digital certificate to authenticate to a web server through Secure Socket Layer (SSL), confidentiality is MOST vulnerable to which of the following?

- A. IP spoofing
- B. Man-in-the-middle attack
- C. Repudiation
- D. Trojan

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Trojan is a program that gives the attacker full control over the infected computer, thus allowing the attacker to hijack, copy or alter information after authentication by the user. IP spoofing will not work because IP is not used as an authentication mechanism. Man-in-the-middle attacks are not possible if using SSL with client-side certificates. Repudiation is unlikely because client-side certificates authenticate the user.

NEW QUESTION 371

Which of the following is MOST important for a successful information security program?

- A. Adequate training on emerging security technologies
- B. Open communication with key process owners
- C. Adequate policies, standards and procedures
- D. Executive management commitment

Answer: D

Explanation:

Sufficient executive management support is the most important factor for the success of an information security program. Open communication, adequate training, and good policies and procedures, while important, are not as important as support from top management; they will not ensure success if senior management support is not present.

NEW QUESTION 376

When configuring a biometric access control system that protects a high-security data center, the system's sensitivity level should be set:

- A. to a higher false reject rate (FRR).
- B. to a lower crossover error rate
- C. to a higher false acceptance rate (FAR).
- D. exactly to the crossover error rate

Answer: A

Explanation:

Biometric access control systems are not infallible. When tuning the solution, one has to adjust the sensitivity level to give preference either to false reject rate (type I error rate) where the system will be more prone to err denying access to a valid user or erring and allowing access to an invalid user. As the sensitivity of the biometric system is adjusted, these values change inversely. At one point, the two values intersect and are equal. This condition creates the crossover error rate, which is a measure of the system accuracy. In systems where the possibility of false rejects is a problem, it may be necessary to reduce sensitivity and thereby increase the number of false accepts. This is sometimes referred to as equal error rate (EER). In a very sensitive system, it may be desirable to minimize the number of false accepts—the number of unauthorized persons allowed access. To do this, the system is tuned to be more sensitive, which causes the false rejects the number of authorized persons disallowed access to increase.

NEW QUESTION 380

When a newly installed system for synchronizing passwords across multiple systems and platforms abnormally terminates without warning, which of the following should automatically occur FIRST?

- A. The firewall should block all inbound traffic during the outage
- B. All systems should block new logins until the problem is corrected
- C. Access control should fall back to no synchronized mode
- D. System logs should record all user activity for later analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best mechanism is for the system to fallback to the original process of logging on individually to each system. Blocking traffic and new logins would be overly restrictive to the conduct of business, while recording all user activity would add little value.

NEW QUESTION 381

Which of the following is MOST effective in preventing the introduction of a code modification that may reduce the security of a critical business application?

- A. Patch management
- B. Change management
- C. Security metrics
- D. Version control

Answer: B

Explanation:

Change management controls the process of introducing changes to systems. Failure to have good change management may introduce new weaknesses into otherwise secure systems. Patch management corrects discovered weaknesses by applying a correction to the original program code. Security metrics provide a means for measuring effectiveness. Version control is a subset of change management.

NEW QUESTION 386

A test plan to validate the security controls of a new system should be developed during which phase of the project?

- A. Testing
- B. Initiation
- C. Design
- D. Development

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the design phase, security checkpoints are defined and a test plan is developed. The testing phase is too late since the system has already been developed and is in production testing. In the initiation phase, the basic security objective of the project is acknowledged. Development is the coding phase and is too late to consider test plans.

NEW QUESTION 387

An information security program should be sponsored by:

- A. infrastructure management
- B. the corporate audit department
- C. key business process owner
- D. information security management

Answer: C

Explanation:

The information security program should ideally be sponsored by business managers, as represented by key business process owners. Infrastructure

management is not sufficiently independent and lacks the necessary knowledge regarding specific business requirements. A corporate audit department is not in as good a position to fully understand how an information security program needs to meet the needs of the business. Audit independence and objectivity will be lost, impeding traditional audit functions. Information security implements and executes the program. Although it should promote it at all levels, it cannot sponsor the effort due to insufficient operational knowledge and lack of proper authority.

NEW QUESTION 390

Which of the following controls would BEST prevent accidental system shutdown from the console or operations area?

- A. Redundant power supplies
- B. Protective switch covers
- C. Shutdown alarms
- D. Biometric readers

Answer: B

Explanation:

Protective switch covers would reduce the possibility of an individual accidentally pressing the power button on a device, thereby turning off the device. Redundant power supplies would not prevent an individual from powering down a device. Shutdown alarms would be after the fact. Biometric readers would be used to control access to the systems.

NEW QUESTION 393

An operating system (OS) noncritical patch to enhance system security cannot be applied because a critical application is not compatible with the change. Which of the following is the BEST solution?

- A. Rewrite the application to conform to the upgraded operating system
- B. Compensate for not installing the patch with mitigating controls
- C. Alter the patch to allow the application to run in a privileged state
- D. Run the application on a test platform; tune production to allow patch and application

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since the operating system (OS) patch will adversely impact a critical application, a mitigating control should be identified that will provide an equivalent level of security. Since the application is critical, the patch should not be applied without regard for the application; business requirements must be considered. Altering the OS patch to allow the application to run in a privileged state may create new security weaknesses. Finally, running a production application on a test platform is not an acceptable alternative since it will mean running a critical production application on a platform not subject to the same level of security controls.

NEW QUESTION 398

Who can BEST approve plans to implement an information security governance framework?

- A. Internal auditor
- B. Information security management
- C. Steering committee
- D. Infrastructure management

Answer: C

Explanation:

Senior management that is part of the security steering committee is in the best position to approve plans to implement an information security governance framework. An internal auditor is secondary to the authority and influence of senior management. Information security management should not have the authority to approve the security governance framework. Infrastructure management will not be in the best position since it focuses more on the technologies than on the business.

NEW QUESTION 400

Which of the following is MOST important to the success of an information security program?

- A. Security awareness training
- B. Achievable goals and objectives
- C. Senior management sponsorship
- D. Adequate start-up budget and staffing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Sufficient senior management support is the most important factor for the success of an information security program. Security awareness training, although important, is secondary. Achievable goals and objectives as well as having adequate budgeting and staffing are important factors, but they will not ensure success if senior management support is not present.

NEW QUESTION 401

An outsource service provider must handle sensitive customer information. Which of the following is MOST important for an information security manager to know?

- A. Security in storage and transmission of sensitive data
- B. Provider's level of compliance with industry standards
- C. Security technologies in place at the facility

D. Results of the latest independent security review

Answer: A

Explanation:

Now the outsourcer protects the storage and transmission of sensitive information will allow an information security manager to understand how sensitive data will be protected. Choice B is an important but secondary consideration. Choice C is incorrect because security technologies are not the only components to protect the sensitive customer information. Choice D is incorrect because an independent security review may not include analysis on how sensitive customer information would be protected.

NEW QUESTION 403

Which of the following tools is MOST appropriate to assess whether information security governance objectives are being met?

- A. SWOT analysis
- B. Waterfall chart
- C. Gap analysis
- D. Balanced scorecard

Answer: D

Explanation:

The balanced scorecard is most effective for evaluating the degree to which information security objectives are being met. A SWOT analysis addresses strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. Although useful, a SWOT analysis is not as effective a tool. Similarly, a gap analysis, while useful for identifying the difference between the current state and the desired future state, is not the most appropriate tool. A waterfall chart is used to understand the flow of one process into another.

NEW QUESTION 407

The IT function has declared that, when putting a new application into production, it is not necessary to update the business impact analysis (BIA) because it does not produce modifications in the business processes. The information security manager should:

- A. verify the decision with the business unit
- B. check the system's risk analysis
- C. recommend update after post implementation review
- D. request an audit review

Answer: A

Explanation:

Verifying the decision with the business units is the correct answer because it is not the IT function's responsibility to decide whether a new application modifies business processes. Choice B does not consider the change in the applications. Choices C and D delay the update.

NEW QUESTION 409

A digital signature using a public key infrastructure (PKI) will:

- A. not ensure the integrity of a message
- B. rely on the extent to which the certificate authority (CA) is trusted
- C. require two parties to the message exchange
- D. provide a high level of confidentiality

Answer: B

Explanation:

The certificate authority (CA) is a trusted third party that attests to the identity of the signatory, and reliance will be a function of the level of trust afforded the CA. A digital signature would provide a level of assurance of message integrity, but it is a three-party exchange, including the CA. Digital signatures do not require encryption of the message in order to preserve confidentiality.

NEW QUESTION 411

The MAIN goal of an information security strategic plan is to:

- A. develop a risk assessment plan
- B. develop a data protection plan
- C. protect information assets and resources
- D. establish security governance

Answer: C

Explanation:

The main goal of an information security strategic plan is to protect information assets and resources. Developing a risk assessment plan and a data protection plan, and establishing security governance refer to tools utilized in the security strategic plan that achieve the protection of information assets and resources.

NEW QUESTION 415

A border router should be placed on which of the following?

- A. Web server
- B. IDS server
- C. Screened subnet
- D. Domain boundary

Answer: D

Explanation:

A border router should be placed on a (security) domain boundary. Placing it on a web server or screened subnet, which is a demilitarized zone (DMZ) would not provide any protection. Border routers are positioned on the boundary of the network, but do not reside on a server.

NEW QUESTION 418

At what stage of the applications development process would encryption key management initially be addressed?

- A. Requirements development
- B. Deployment
- C. Systems testing
- D. Code reviews

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encryption key management has to be integrated into the requirements of the application's design. During systems testing and deployment would be too late since the requirements have already been agreed upon. Code reviews are part of the final quality assurance (QA) process and would also be too late in the process.

NEW QUESTION 422

Which of the following is the MOST important consideration when implementing an intrusion detection system (IDS)?

- A. Tuning
- B. Patching
- C. Encryption
- D. Packet filtering

Answer: A

Explanation:

If an intrusion detection system (IDS) is not properly tuned it will generate an unacceptable number of false positives and/or fail to sound an alarm when an actual attack is underway. Patching is more related to operating system hardening, while encryption and packet filtering would not be as relevant.

NEW QUESTION 424

Which of the following is generally used to ensure that information transmitted over the Internet is authentic and actually transmitted by the named sender?

- A. Biometric authentication
- B. Embedded steganographic
- C. Two-factor authentication
- D. Embedded digital signature

Answer: D

Explanation:

Digital signatures ensure that transmitted information can be attributed to the named sender; this provides nonrepudiation. Steganographic techniques are used to hide messages or data within other files. Biometric and two-factor authentication is not generally used to protect internet data transmissions.

NEW QUESTION 425

Which of the following is the MOST effective solution for preventing individuals external to the organization from modifying sensitive information on a corporate database?

- A. Screened subnets
- B. Information classification policies and procedures
- C. Role-based access controls
- D. Intrusion detection system (IDS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Screened subnets are demilitarized zones (DMZs) and are oriented toward preventing attacks on an internal network by external users. The policies and procedures to classify information will ultimately result in better protection but they will not prevent actual modification. Role-based access controls would help ensure that users only had access to files and systems appropriate for their job role. Intrusion detection systems (IDS) are useful to detect invalid attempts but they will not prevent attempts.

NEW QUESTION 426

Security monitoring mechanisms should PRIMARILY:

- A. focus on business-critical informatio
- B. assist owners to manage control risk
- C. focus on detecting network intrusion
- D. record all security violation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security monitoring must focus on business-critical information to remain effectively usable by and credible to business users. Control risk is the possibility that controls would not detect an incident or error condition, and therefore is not a correct answer because monitoring would not directly assist in managing this risk. Network intrusions are not the only focus of monitoring mechanisms; although they should record all security violations, this is not the primary objective.

NEW QUESTION 429

A risk assessment study carried out by an organization noted that there is no segmentation of the local area network (LAN). Network segmentation would reduce the potential impact of which of the following?

- A. Denial of service (DoS) attacks
- B. Traffic sniffing
- C. Virus infections
- D. IP address spoofing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network segmentation reduces the impact of traffic sniffing by limiting the amount of traffic that may be visible on any one network segment. Network segmentation would not mitigate the risk posed by denial of service (DoS) attacks, virus infections or IP address spoofing since each of these would be able to traverse network segments.

NEW QUESTION 432

Which of the following is the MOST important reason why information security objectives should be defined?

- A. Tool for measuring effectiveness
- B. General understanding of goals
- C. Consistency with applicable standards
- D. Management sign-off and support initiatives

Answer: A

Explanation:

The creation of objectives can be used in part as a source of measurement of the effectiveness of information security management, which feeds into the overall governance. General understanding of goals and consistency with applicable standards are useful, but are not the primary reasons for having clearly defined objectives. Gaining management understanding is important, but by itself will not provide the structure for governance.

NEW QUESTION 435

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

We offer two products:

1st - We have Practice Tests Software with Actual Exam Questions

2nd - Questions and Answers in PDF Format

CISM Practice Exam Features:

- * CISM Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * CISM Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * CISM Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- * CISM Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year

100% Actual & Verified — Instant Download, Please Click
[Order The CISM Practice Test Here](#)