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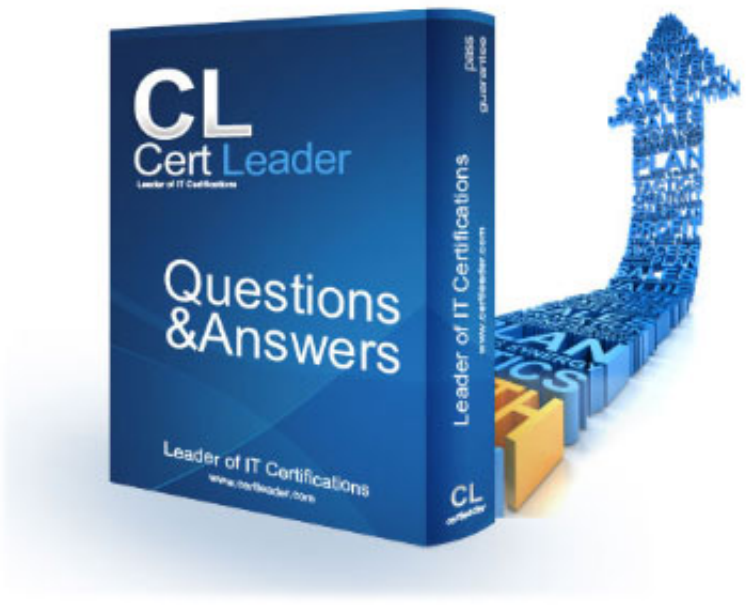

NEW QUESTION 1
Certification and Accreditation (C&A or CnA) is a process for implementing information security. It is a systematic procedure for evaluating, describing, testing, and authorizing systems prior to or after a system is in operation. Which of the following statements are true about Certification and Accreditation?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Accreditation is the official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system.
B. Accreditation is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system.
C. Certification is the official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system.
D. Certification is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 2
According to U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 8500.2, there are eight Information Assurance (IA) areas, and the controls are referred to as IA controls. Which of the following are among the eight areas of IA defined by DoD?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. VI Vulnerability and Incident Management
B. DC Security Design & Configuration
C. EC Enclave and Computing Environment
D. Information systems acquisition, development, and maintenance

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 3
DIACAP applies to the acquisition, operation, and sustainment of any DoD system that collects, stores, transmits, or processes unclassified or classified information since December 1997. What phases are identified by DIACAP?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Validation
B. Re-Accreditation
C. Verification
D. System Definition
E. Identification
F. Accreditation

Answer: ABCD

NEW QUESTION 4
Ben is the project manager of the YHT Project for his company. Alice, one of his team members, is confused about when project risks will happen in the project. Which one of the following statements is the most accurate about when project risk happens?

A. Project risk can happen at any moment.
B. Project risk is uncertain, so no one can predict when the event will happen.
C. Project risk happens throughout the project execution.
D. Project riskis always in the future.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 5
You are the project manager of the NKJ Project for your company. The project's success or failure will have a significant impact on your organization's profitability for the coming year. Management has asked you to identify the risk events and communicate the event's probability and impact as early as possible in the project. Management wants to avoid risk events and needs to analyze the cost-benefits of each risk event in this project. What term is assigned to the low-level of stakeholder tolerance in this project?

A. Risk avoidance
B. Mitigation-ready project management
C. Risk utility function
D. Risk-reward mentality

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 6
Where can a project manager find risk-rating rules?

A. Risk probability and impact matrix
B. Organizational process assets
C. Enterprise environmental factors
D. Risk management plan

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following DoD directives is referred to as the Defense Automation Resources Management Manual?

A. DoDD 8000.1
B. DoD 7950.1-M
C. DoD 5200.22-M
D. DoD 8910.1
E. DoD 5200.1-R

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
Information risk management (IRM) is the process of identifying and assessing risk, reducing it to an acceptable level, and implementing the right mechanisms to maintain that level. What are the different categories of risk?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. System interaction
B. Human interaction
C. Equipment malfunction
D. Inside and outside attacks
E. Social status
F. Physical damage

Answer: BCDEF

NEW QUESTION 9
Neil works as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. He is working with Tom, the COO of his company, on several risks within the project. Tom understands that through qualitative analysis Neil has identified many risks in the project. Tom's concern, however, is that the priority list of these risk events are sorted in "high-risk," "moderate-risk," and "low-risk" as conditions apply within the project. Tom wants to know that is there any other objective on which Neil can make the priority list for project risks. What will be Neil's reply to Tom?

A. Risk may be listed by the responses inthe near-term
B. Risks may be listed by categories
C. Risks may be listed by the additional analysis and response
D. Risks may be listed by priority separately for schedule, cost, and performance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
You and your project team are identifying the risks that may exist within your project. Some of the risks are small risks that won't affect your project much if they happen. What should you do with these identified risk events?

A. These risks can be accepted.
B. These risks can be added to a low priority risk watch list.
C. All risks must have a valid, documented risk response.
D. These risks can be dismissed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
Adrian is the project manager of the NHP Project. In her project there are several work packages that deal with electrical wiring. Rather than to manage the risk internally she has decided to hire a vendor to complete all work packages that deal with the electrical wiring. By removing the risk internally to a licensed electrician Adrian feels more comfortable with project team being safe.
What type of risk response has Adrian used in this example?

A. Mitigation
B. Transference
C. Avoidance
D. Acceptance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
Which of the following is an entry in an object's discretionary access control list (DACL) that grants permissions to a user or group?

A. Access control entry (ACE)
B. Discretionary access control entry (DACE)
C. Access control list (ACL)
D. Security Identifier (SID)

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 18
You are the project manager for your organization. You have identified a risk event you??re your organization could manage internally or externally. If you manage the event internally it will cost your project $578,000 and an additional $12,000 per month the solution is in use. A vendor can manage the risk event for you. The vendor will charge $550,000 and $14,500 per month that the solution is in use. How many months will you need to use the solution to pay for the internal solution in comparison to the vendor's solution?

A. Approximately 13 months
B. Approximately 11 months

C. Approximately 15 months
D. Approximately 8 months

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22
Which of the following refers to the ability to ensure that the data is not modified or tampered with?

A. Confidentiality
B. Availability
C. Integrity
D. Non-repudiation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23
A part of a project deals with the hardware work. As a project manager, you have decided to hire a company to deal with all hardware work on the project. Which type of risk response is this?

A. Avoidance
B. Mitigation
C. Exploit
D. Transference

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 27
Penetration testing (also called pen testing) is the practice of testing a computer system, network, or Web application to find vulnerabilities that an attacker could exploit. Which of the following areas can be exploited in a penetration test?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Social engineering
B. File and directory permissions
C. Buffer overflows
D. Kernel flaws
E. Race conditions
F. Information system architectures
G. Trojan horses

Answer: ABCDEG

NEW QUESTION 30
In which of the following testing methodologies do assessors use all available documentation and work under no constraints, and attempt to circumvent the security features of an information system?

A. Full operational test
B. Walk-through test
C. Penetration test
D. Paper test

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 34
You are the project manager of the NHH project for your company. You have completed the first round of risk management planning and have created four outputs of the risk response planning process. Which one of the following is NOT an output of the risk response planning?

A. Risk-related contract decisions
B. Project document updates
C. Risk register updates
D. Organizational process assets updates

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 39
Which of the following assessment methodologies defines a six-step technical security evaluation?

A. OCTAVE
B. FITSAF
C. DITSCAP
D. FIPS 102

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 43
You are the project manager of the NNH Project. In this project you have created a contingency response that the schedule performance index should be less than

0.93. The NHH Project has a budget at completion of $945,000 and is 45 percent complete though the project should be 49 percent complete. The project has spent $455,897 to reach the 45 percent complete milestone.
What is the project's schedule performance index?

A. 1.06
B. 0.92
C. -$37,800
D. 0.93

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44
Which of the following is a 1996 United States federal law, designed to improve the way the federal government acquires, uses, and disposes information technology?

A. Computer Misuse Act
B. Lanham Act
C. Clinger-CohenAct
D. Paperwork Reduction Act

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 45
Which of the following is used to indicate that the software has met a defined quality level and is ready for mass distribution either by electronic means or by physical media?

A. RTM
B. CRO
C. DAA
D. ATM

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 48
Amy is the project manager for her company. In her current project the organization has a very low tolerance for risk events that will affect the project schedule. Management has asked Amy to consider the affect of all the risks on the project schedule. What approach can Amy take to create a bias against risks that will affect the schedule of the project?

A. She can have the project team pad their time estimates to alleviate delays in the project schedule.
B. She can create an overall project rating scheme to reflect the bias towards risks that affect the project schedule.
C. She can filter all risks based on their affect on schedule versus other project objectives.
D. She can shift risk-laden activities that affect the project schedule from the critical path as much as possible.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 52
Which of the following RMF phases is known as risk analysis?

A. Phase 2
B. Phase 1
C. Phase 0
D. Phase 3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 53
Eric is the project manager of the MTC project for his company. In this project a vendor has offered Eric a sizeable discount on all hardware if his order total for the project is more than $125,000. Right now, Eric is likely to spend $118,000 with vendor. If Eric spends $7,000 his cost savings for the project will be $12,500, but he cannot purchase hardware if he cannot implement the hardware immediately due to organizational policies. Eric consults with Amy and Allen, other project managers in the organization, and asks if she needs any hardware for their projects. Both Amy and Allen need hardware and they agree to purchase the hardware through Eric's relationship with the vendor. What positive risk response has happened in this instance?

A. Transference
B. Exploiting
C. Sharing
D. Enhancing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 56
You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are preparing to plan risk responses for your project with your team. How many risk response types are available for a negative risk event in the project?

A. Seven
B. Three
C. Four
D. One

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58
Sam is the project manager of a construction project in south Florida. This area of the United States is prone to hurricanes during certain parts of the year. As part of the project plan Sam and the project team acknowledge the possibility of hurricanes and the damage the hurricane could have on the project's deliverables, the schedule of the project, and the overall cost of the project.
Once Sam and the project stakeholders acknowledge the risk of the hurricane they go on planning the project as if the risk is not likely to happen. What type of risk response is Sam using?

A. Mitigation
B. Avoidance
C. Passive acceptance
D. Active acceptance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 62
Which of the following are included in Administrative Controls?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Conducting security-awareness training
B. Screening of personnel
C. Monitoring for intrusion
D. Implementing change control procedures
E. Developing policy

Answer: ABDE

NEW QUESTION 66
You are the project manager for GHY Project and are working to create a risk response for a negative risk. You and the project team have identified the risk that the project may not complete on time, as required by the management, due to the creation of the user guide for the software you're creating. You have elected to hire an external writer in order to satisfy the requirements and to alleviate the risk event. What type of risk response have you elected to use in this instance?

A. Sharing
B. Avoidance
C. Transference
D. Exploiting

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 67
Jeff, a key stakeholder in your project, wants to know how the risk exposure for the risk events is calculated during quantitative risk analysis. He is worried about the risk exposure which is too low for the events surrounding his project requirements. How is the risk exposure calculated?

A. The probability of a risk event plus the impact of a risk event determines the true risk expo sure.
B. The risk exposure of a risk event is determined by historical information.
C. The probability of a risk event times the impact of a risk event determines the true risk exposure.
D. The probability and impact of a risk event are gauged based on research and in-depth analysis.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 69
During qualitative risk analysis you want to define the risk urgency assessment. All of the following are indicators of risk priority except for which one?

A. Risk rating
B. Warning signs
C. Cost of the project
D. Symptoms

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 74
Which of the following evidences are the collection of facts that, when considered together, can be used to infer a conclusion about the malicious activity/person?

A. Circumstantial
B. Incontrovertible
C. Direct
D. Corroborating

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 75
You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. Management has asked you to work with the key project stakeholder to analyze the risk events you have identified in the project. They would like you to analyze the project risks with a goal of improving the project's performance as a whole.
What approach can you use to achieve the goal of improving the project's performance through risk analysis with your project stakeholders?

A. Involve subject matter experts in the risk analysis activities
B. Focus on the high-priority risks through qualitative risk analysis
C. Use qualitative risk analysis to quickly assess the probability and impact of risk events
D. Involve the stakeholders for risk identification only in the phases where the project directlyaffects them

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 78
Your project is an agricultural-based project that deals with plant irrigation systems. You have discovered a byproduct in your project that your organization could use to make a profityou??re your organization seizes this opportunity it would be an example of what risk response?

A. Opportunistic
B. Positive
C. Enhancing
D. Exploiting

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 82
You are the program manager for your project. You are working with the project managers regarding the procurement processes for their projects. You have ruled out one particular contract type because it is considered too risky for the program. Which one of the following contract types is usually considered to be the most dangerous for the buyer?

A. Cost plus incentive fee
B. Time and materials
C. Cost plus percentage of costs
D. Fixed fee

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 83
You are the project manager of the GHY project for your organization. You are working with your project team to begin identifying risks for the project. As part of your preparation for identifying the risks within the project you will need eleven inputs for the process. Which one of the following is NOT an input to the risk identification process?

A. Cost management plan
B. Procurement management plan
C. Stakeholder register
D. Quality management plan

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 86
Which of the following are the tasks performed by the owner in the information classification schemes?
Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose three.

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

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 89
Which of the following approaches can be used to build a security program?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Bottom-Up Approach
B. Right-Up Approach
C. Top-Down Approach
D. Left-Up Approach

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 90
A security policy is an overall general statement produced by senior management that dictates what role security plays within the organization. Which of the following are required to be addressed in a well designed policy?
Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Who is expected to exploit the vulnerability?
B. What is being secured?
C. Where is the vulnerability, threat, or risk?
D. Who is expected to comply with the policy?

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 91
The Project Risk Management knowledge area focuses on which of the following processes?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Potential Risk Monitoring
B. Risk Management Planning
C. Quantitative Risk Analysis
D. Risk Monitoring and Control

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 96
Which of the following objectives are defined by integrity in the C.I.A triad of information security systems?
Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose three.

A. It preserves the internal and external consistency of information.
B. It prevents the unauthorized or unintentional modification of information by the authorized users.
C. It prevents the intentional or unintentional unauthorized disclosure of a message's contents .
D. It prevents the modification of information by the unauthorized users.

Answer: ABD

NEW QUESTION 98
Which of the following are the goals of risk management?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. Finding an economic balance between the impact of the risk and the cost of the countermeasure
B. Identifying the risk
C. Assessing the impact of potential threats
D. Identifying the accused

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 102
In which of the following testing methodologies do assessors use all available documentation and work under no constraints, and attempt to circumvent the security features of an information system?

A. Full operational test
B. Penetration test
C. Paper test
D. Walk-through test

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 103
Which of the following is a standard that sets basic requirements for assessing the effectiveness of computer security controls built into a computer system?

A. FITSAF
B. TCSEC
C. FIPS
D. SSAA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106
According to U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 8500.2, there are eight Information Assurance (IA) areas, and the controls are referred to as IA controls. Which of the following are among the eight areas of IA defined by DoD?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. DC Security Design & Configuration
B. VI Vulnerability and Incident Management
C. EC Enclave and Computing Environment
D. Information systems acquisition, development, and maintenance

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 111
FITSAF stands for Federal Information Technology Security Assessment Framework. It is a methodology for assessing the security of information systems. Which of the following FITSAF levels shows that the procedures and controls have been implemented?

A. Level 2
B. Level 3
C. Level 5
D. Level 4
E. Level 1

Answer:

B

NEW QUESTION 115
ISO 17799 has two parts. The first part is an implementation guide with guidelines on how to build a comprehensive information security infrastructure and the second part is an auditing guide based on requirements that must be met for an organization to be deemed compliant with ISO 17799. What are the ISO 17799 domains?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Information security policy for the organization
B. Personnel security
C. Business continuity management
D. System architecture management
E. System development and maintenance

Answer: ABCE

NEW QUESTION 120
Certification and Accreditation (C&A or CnA) is a process for implementing information security. It is a systematic procedure for evaluating, describing, testing, and authorizing systems prior to or after a system is in operation. Which of the following statements are true about Certification and Accreditation?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

A. Certification is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system.
B. Accreditation is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system.
C. Certification isthe official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system.
D. Accreditation is the official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 121
You and your project team are just starting the risk identification activities for a project that is scheduled to last for 18 months. Your project team has already identified a long list of risks that need to be analyzed. How often should you and the project team do risk identification?

A. At least once per month
B. Several times until the project moves into execution
C. It depends on how many risks are initially identified.
D. Identify risks is an iterative process.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123
John is the project manager of the NHQ Project for his company. His project has 75 stakeholders, some of which are external to the organization. John needs to make certain that he communicates about risk in the most appropriate method for the external stakeholders. Which project management plan will be the best guide for John to communicate to the external stakeholders?

A. Communications Management Plan
B. Risk Management Plan
C. Project Management Plan
D. Risk ResponsePlan

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 127
Your project has several risks that may cause serious financial impact should they happen. You have studied the risk events and made some potential risk responses for the risk events but management wants you to do more. They'd like for you to create some type of a chart that identified the risk probability and impact with a financial amount for each risk event. What is the likely outcome of creating this type of chart?

A. Quantitative analysis
B. Risk response plan
C. Contingency reserve
D. Risk response

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 130
Which of the following techniques are used after a security breach and are intended to limit the extent of any damage caused by the incident?

A. Safeguards
B. Preventive controls
C. Detective controls
D. Corrective controls

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 132
Which of the following is NOT an objective of the security program?

A. Security plan
B. Security education
C. Security organization
D. Information classification

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 134
Walter is the project manager of a large construction project. He'll be working with several vendors on the project. Vendors will be providing materials and labor for several parts of the project. Some of the works in the project are very dangerous so Walter has implemented safety requirements for all of the vendors and his own project team. Stakeholders for the project have added new requirements, which have caused new risks in the project. A vendor has identified a new risk that could affect the project if it comes into fruition. Walter agrees with the vendor and has updated the risk register and created potential risk responses to mitigate the risk. What should Walter also update in this scenario considering the risk event?

A. Project communications plan
B. Project management plan
C. Projectcontractual relationship with the vendor
D. Project scope statement

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 136
Which of the following phases begins with a review of the SSAA in the DITSCAP accreditation?

A. Phase 1
B. Phase 4
C. Phase 3
D. Phase 2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 137
Which of the following relations correctly describes residual risk?

A. Residual Risk = Threats x Vulnerability x Asset Gap x Control Gap
B. Residual Risk = Threats x Exploit x Asset Value x Control Gap
C. Residual Risk = Threats x Exploit x Asset Value x Control Gap
D. Residual Risk = Threats x Vulnerability x Asset Value x Control Gap

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 138
Which of the following is NOT a phase of the security certification and accreditation process?

A. Initiation
B. Security certification
C. Operation
D. Maintenance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 140
Beth is the project manager of the BFG Project for her company. In this project Beth has decided to create a contingency response based on the performance of the project schedule. If the project schedule variance is greater than $10,000 the contingency plan will be implemented. What is the formula for the schedule variance?

A. SV=EV-PV
B. SV=EV/AC
C. SV=PV-EV
D. SV=EV/PV

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 145
You are the project manager of the HJK Project for your organization. You and the project team have created risk responses for many of the risk events in the project. Where should you document the proposed responses and the current status of all identified risks?

A. Risk management plan
B. Stakeholder management strategy
C. Risk register
D. Lessons learned documentation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 150

Which of the following acts is used to recognize the importance of information security to the economic and national security interests of the United States?

A. Computer Fraud and Abuse Act
B. FISMA
C. Lanham Act
D. Computer Misuse Act

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 155
Which of the following access control models uses a predefined set of access privileges for an object of a system?

A. Discretionary Access Control
B. Mandatory Access Control
C. Policy Access Control
D. Role-Based Access Control

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 156
Which of the following individuals is responsible for monitoring the information system environment for factors that can negatively impact the security of the system and its accreditation?

A. Chief Risk Officer
B. Chief Information Security Officer
C. Information System Owner
D. Chief Information Officer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 159
Walter is the project manager of a large construction project. He'll be working with several vendors on the project. Vendors will be providing materials and labor for several parts of the project. Some of the works in the project are very dangerous so Walter has implemented safety requirements for all of the vendors and his own project team. Stakeholders for the project have added new requirements, which have caused new risks in the project. A vendor has identified a new risk that could affect the project if it comes into fruition. Walter agrees with the vendor and has updated the risk register and created potential risk responses to mitigate the risk. What should Walter also update in this scenario considering the risk event?

A. Project management plan
B. Project contractual relationship with the vendor
C. Project communications plan
D. Project scope statement

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 160
Which of the following is a temporary approval to operate based on an assessment of the implementation status of the assigned IA Controls?

A. IATT
B. ATO
C. IATO
D. DATO

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 164
Which of the following is a standard that sets basic requirements for assessing the effectiveness of computer security controls built into a computer system?

A. FITSAF
B. TCSEC
C. FIPS
D. SSAA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 165
The only output of the perform qualitative risk analysis are risk register updates. When the project manager updates the risk register he will need to include several pieces of information including all of the following except for which one?

A. Trends in qualitative risk analysis
B. Risk probability-impact matrix
C. Watchlist of low-priority risks
D. Risks grouped by categories

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 168

Billy is the project manager of the HAR Project and is in month six of the project. The project is scheduled to last for 18 months. Management asks Billy how often the project team is participating in risk reassessment in this project. What should Billy tell management if he's following the best practices for risk management?

A. At every status meeting the project team project risk management is an agenda item.
B. Project risk management happens at every milestone.
C. Project risk management has been concluded with the project planning.
D. Project risk management is scheduled for every monthin the 18-month project.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 169
Rob is the project manager of the IDLK Project for his company. This project has a budget of $5,600,000 and is expected to last 18 months. Rob has learned that a new law may affect how the project is allowed to proceed - even though the organization has already invested over $750,000 in the project. What risk response is the most appropriate for this instance?

A. Transference
B. Mitigation
C. Enhance
D. Acceptance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 170
The Phase 1 of DITSCAP C&A is known as Definition Phase. The goal of this phase is to define the C&A level of effort, identify the main C&A roles and responsibilities, and create an agreement on the method for implementing the security requirements. What are the process activities of this phase?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Registration
B. Document mission need
C. Negotiation
D. Initial Certification Analysis

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 171
You are the project manager of the GGH Project in your company. Your company is structured as a functional organization and you report to the functional manager that you are ready to move onto the quantitative risk analysis process. What things will you need as inputs for the quantitative risk analysis of the project in this scenario?

A. You will need the risk register, risk management plan, permission from the functional manager, and any relevant organizational process assets.
B. You will need the risk register, risk management plan, outputs of qualitative risk analysis, and any relevant organizational process assets.
C. You will need the risk register, risk management plan, cost management plan, schedule management plan, and any relevant organizational process assets.
D. Quantitative risk analysis does not happen through the project manager in a functional structure.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 175
Which of the following professionals plays the role of a monitor and takes part in the organization's configuration management process?

A. Senior Agency Information Security Officer
B. Authorizing Official
C. Chief Information Officer
D. Common Control Provider

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 178
In which of the following DIACAP phases is residual risk analyzed?

A. Phase 2
B. Phase 4
C. Phase 5
D. Phase 3
E. Phase 1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 182
Mark is the project manager of the BFL project for his organization. He and the project team are creating a probability and impact matrix using RAG rating. There is some confusion and disagreement among the project team as to how a certain risk is important and priority for attention should be managed. Where can Mark determine the priority of a risk given its probability and impact?

A. Risk response plan
B. Project sponsor
C. Risk management plan
D. Look-up table

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 184
Which of the following statements are true about security risks?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. They can be removed completely by taking proper actions.
B. They can be analyzed and measured by the risk analysis process.
C. They can be mitigated by reviewing and taking responsible actions based on possible risks.
D. They are considered an indicator of threats coupled with vulnerability.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 186
Which of the following governance bodies directs and coordinates implementations of the information security program?

A. Information Security Steering Committee
B. Senior Management
C. Business Unit Manager
D. Chief Information Security Officer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 190
What are the subordinate tasks of the Implement and Validate Assigned IA Control phase in the DIACAP process?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Conduct activities related to the disposition of the system data and objects.
B. Execute and update IA implementation plan.
C. Conduct validation activities.
D. Combine validation results in DIACAP scorecard.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 192
Which of the following fields of management focuses on establishing and maintaining consistency of a system's or product's performance and its functional and physical attributes with its requirements, design, and operational information throughout its life?

A. Configuration management
B. Procurement management
C. Risk management
D. Change management

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 197
Which of the following roles is used to ensure that the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the services are maintained to the levels approved on the Service Level Agreement (SLA)?

A. The Change Manager
B. The IT Security Manager
C. The Service Level Manager
D. The Configuration Manager

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 200
Which of the following terms related to risk management represents the estimated frequency at which a threat is expected to occur?

A. Safeguard
B. Single Loss Expectancy (SLE)
C. Exposure Factor (EF)
D. Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 203
Which of the following requires all general support systems and major applications to be fully certified and accredited before these systems and applications are put into production?
Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

A. NIST
B. FIPS
C. Office of Management and Budget (OMB)
D. FISMA

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 205
What project management plan is most likely to direct the quantitative risk analysis process for a project in a matrix environment?

A. Staffing management plan
B. Risk analysis plan
C. Human resource management plan
D. Risk management plan

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 208
Joan is a project management consultant and she has been hired by a firm to help them identify risk events within the project. Joan would first like to examine the project documents including the plans, assumptions lists, project files, and contracts. What key thing will help Joan to discover risks within the review of the project documents?

A. The project documents will help the project manager, or Joan, to identify what risk identification approach is best to pursue.
B. Plans that have loose definitions of terms and disconnected approaches will reveal risks.
C. Poorly written requirements will reveal inconsistencies in the project plans and documents.
D. Lack of consistency between the plans and the project requirements and assumptions can be the indicators of risk in the project.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 209
Which of the following statements about System Access Control List (SACL) is true?

A. It contains a list of any events that are set to audit for that particular object.
B. It is a mechanism for reducing the need for globally unique IP addresses.
C. It contains a list of both users and groups and whatever permissions they have.
D. It exists for each and every permission entry assigned to any object.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 214
You are the project manager for your organization. You are working with your project team to complete the qualitative risk analysis process. The first tool and technique you are using requires that you assess the probability and what other characteristic of each identified risk in the project?

A. Risk owner
B. Risk category
C. Impact
D. Cost

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 219
What NIACAP certification levels are recommended by the certifier?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Minimum Analysis
B. Basic System Review
C. Detailed Analysis
D. Maximum Analysis
E. Comprehensive Analysis
F. Basic Security Review

Answer: ACEF

NEW QUESTION 221
Which of the following are included in Technical Controls?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Implementing and maintaining access control mechanisms
B. Password and resource management
C. Configuration of the infrastructure
D. Identification and authentication methods
E. Conducting security-awareness training
F. Security devices

Answer: ABCDF

NEW QUESTION 224
Penetration tests are sometimes called white hat attacks because in a pen test, the good guys are attempting to break in. What are the different categories of penetration testing?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Full-box
B. Zero-knowledge test
C. Full-knowledge test
D. Open-box
E. Partial-knowledge test
F. Closed-box

Answer: BCDEF

NEW QUESTION 227
The Software Configuration Management (SCM) process defines the need to trace changes, and the ability to verify that the final delivered software has all of the planned enhancements that are supposed to be included in the release. What are the procedures that must be defined for each software project to ensure that a sound SCM process is implemented?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Configuration status accounting
B. Configuration change control
C. Configuration deployment
D. Configuration audits
E. Configuration identification
F. Configuration implementation

Answer: ABDE

NEW QUESTION 231
The National Information Assurance Certification and Accreditation Process (NIACAP) is the minimum standard process for the certification and accreditation of computer and telecommunications systems that handle U.S. national security information. Which of the following participants are required in a NIACAP security assessment?
Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Information Assurance Manager
B. Designated Approving Authority
C. IS program manager
D. User representative
E. Certification agent

Answer: BCDE

NEW QUESTION 232
Which of the following processes is described in the statement below?
"It is the process of implementing risk response plans, tracking identified risks, monitoring residual risk, identifying new risks, and evaluating risk process effectiveness throughout the project."

A. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
B. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
C. Monitor and Control Risks
D. Identify Risks

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 233
Adrian is a project manager for a new project using a technology that has recently been released and there's relatively little information about the technology. Initial testing of the technology makes the use of it look promising, but there's still uncertainty as to the longevity and reliability of the technology. Adrian wants to consider the technology factors a risk for her project. Where should she document the risks associated with this technology so she can track the risk status and responses?

A. Project charter
B. Risk register
C. Project scope statement
D. Risk low-level watch list

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 236
Which of the following is a risk response planning technique associated with threats that seeks to reduce the probability of occurrence or impact of a risk to below an acceptable threshold?

A. Exploit
B. Transference
C. Mitigation
D. Avoidance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 238
BS 7799 is an internationally recognized ISM standard that provides high level, conceptual recommendations on enterprise security. BS 7799 is basically divided into three parts. Which of the following statements are true about BS 7799?

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

A. BS 7799 Part 1 was adopted by ISO as ISO/IEC 27001 in November 2005.
B. BS 7799 Part 2 was adopted by ISO as ISO/IEC 27001 in November 2005.
C. BS 7799 Part 1 was a standard originally published as BS 7799 by the British Standards Institute (BSI) in 1995.
D. BS 7799 Part 3 was published in 2005, covering risk analysis and management.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 243
You work as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. You are working with the project stakeholders onthe qualitative risk analysis process in your project. You have used all the tools to the qualitative risk analysis process in your project. Which of the following techniques is NOT used as a tool in qualitative risk analysis process?

A. Risk Reassessment
B. Risk Categorization
C. Risk Urgency Assessment
D. Risk Data Quality Assessment

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 247
Diana is the project manager of the QPS project for her company. In this project Diana and the project team have identified a pure risk. Diana and the project team decided, along with the key stakeholders, to remove the pure risk from the project by changing the project plan altogether.
What is a pure risk?

A. It is a risk event that only has a negative side, such as loss of life or limb.
B. It is a risk event that cannot be avoided because of the order of the work.
C. It is a risk event that is created by a risk response.
D. It is a risk event that is generated due to errors or omission in the project work.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 249
You work as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. You, the project team, and the key project stakeholders have completed a round of quantitative risk analysis. You now need to update the risk register with your findings so that you can communicate the risk results to the project stakeholders - including management. You will need to update all of the following information except for which one?

A. Probability of achieving cost and time objectives
B. Risk distributions within the project schedule
C. Probabilistic analysis of the project
D. Trends in quantitative risk analysis

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 250
David is the project manager of HGF project for his company. David, the project team, and several key stakeholders have completed risk identification and are ready to move into qualitative risk analysis. Tracy, a project team member, does not understand why they need to complete qualitative risk analysis. Which one of the following is the best explanation for completing qualitative risk analysis?

A. It isa rapid and cost-effective means of establishing priorities for the plan risk responses and lays the foundation for quantitative analysis.
B. It is a cost-effective means of establishing probability and impact for the project risks.
C. Qualitative risk analysis helps segment the project risks, create a risk breakdown structure, and create fast and accurate risk responses.
D. All risks must pass through quantitative risk analysis before qualitative risk analysis.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 252
The Identify Risk process determines the risks that affect the project and document their characteristics. Why should the project team members be involved in the Identify Risk process?

A. They are the individuals that will have the best responses for identified risks events within the project.
B. They are the individuals that are most affected by the risk events.
C. They are the individuals that will need a sense of ownership and responsibility for the risk events.
D. They are the individuals that will most likely cause and respond to the risk events.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 254
Which of the following recovery plans includes specific strategies and actions to deal with specific variances to assumptions resulting in a particular security problem, emergency, or state of affairs?

A. Business continuity plan
B. Continuity of Operations Plan
C. Disaster recovery plan
D. Contingency plan

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 258
FITSAF stands for Federal Information Technology Security Assessment Framework. It is a methodology for assessing the security of information systems. Which of the following FITSAF levels shows that the procedures and controls have been implemented?

A. Level 2
B. Level 5
C. Level 4
D. Level 1
E. Level 3

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 259
Sammy is the project manager for her organization. She would like to rate each risk based on its probability and affect on time, cost, and scope. Harry, a project team member, has never done this before and thinks Sammy is wrong to attempt this approach. Harry says that an accumulative risk score should be created, not three separate risk scores. Who is correct in this scenario?

A. Harry is correct, because the risk probability and impact considers all objectives of the proj ect.
B. Harry is correct, the risk probability and impact matrix is the only approach to risk assessm ent.
C. Sammy is correct, because sheis the project manager.
D. Sammy is correct, because organizations can create risk scores for each objective of the pr oject.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 260
Which of the following statements reflect the 'Code of Ethics Canons' in the '(ISC)2 Code of Ethics'?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Protect society, the commonwealth, and the infrastructure.
B. Act honorably, honestly, justly, responsibly, and legally.
C. Provide diligent and competent service to principals.
D. Give guidance for resolving good versus good and bad versus baddilemmas.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 265
Which of the following individuals makes the final accreditation decision?

A. ISSE
B. DAA
C. CRO
D. ISSO

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 267
Which of the following DoD directives defines DITSCAP as the standard C&A process for the Department of Defense?

A. DoD 8000.1
B. DoD 5200.40
C. DoD 5200.22-M
D. DoD 8910.1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 268
A security policy is an overall general statement produced by senior management that dictates what role security plays within the organization. What are the different types of policies?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Systematic
B. Informative
C. Regulatory
D. Advisory

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 270
In 2003, NIST developed a new Certification & Accreditation (C&A) guideline known as FIPS 199.
What levels of potential impact are defined by FIPS 199?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Medium

B. High
C. Low
D. Moderate

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 272
Which types of project tends to have more well-understood risks?

A. State-of-art technologyprojects
B. Recurrent projects
C. Operational work projects
D. First-of-its kind technology projects

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 274
The Information System Security Officer (ISSO) and Information System Security Engineer (ISSE) play the role of a supporter and advisor, respectively. Which of the following statements are true about ISSO and ISSE?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. An ISSO manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification &Accreditation (C&A).
B. An ISSE manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification & Accreditation (C&A).
C. An ISSE provides advice on the continuous monitoring of the information system.
D. An ISSO takes part in the development activities that are required to implement system ch anges.
E. An ISSE provides advice on the impacts of system changes.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 275
Which of the following processes is described in the statement below?
"This is the process of numerically analyzing the effect of identified risks on overall project objectives."

A. Identify Risks
B. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
C. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
D. Monitor and Control Risks

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 276
Numerous information security standards promote good security practices and define frameworks or systems to structure the analysis and design for managing information security controls. Which of the following are the U.S. Federal Government information security standards?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. SA System and Services Acquisition
B. CA Certification, Accreditation, and Security Assessments
C. IR Incident Response
D. Information systems acquisition, development, and maintenance

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 277
Jenny is the project manager for the NBT projects. She is working with the project team and several subject matter experts to perform the quantitative risk analysis process. During this process she and the project team uncover several risks events that were not previously identified.
What should Jenny do with these risk events?

A. The events should be determined if they need to be accepted or responded to.
B. The events should be entered into qualitative risk analysis.
C. The events should continue on with quantitative risk analysis.
D. The events should be entered into the risk register.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 278
Shoulder surfing is a type of in-person attack in which the attacker gathers information about the premises of an organization. This attack is often performed by looking surreptitiously at the keyboard of an employee's computer while he is typing in his password at any access point such as a terminal/Web site. Which of the following is violated in a shoulder surfing attack?

A. Authenticity
B. Confidentiality
C. Availability
D. Integrity

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 279
Which of the following are the goals of risk management?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

A. Finding an economic balance between the impact of the risk and the cost of the counterme asure
B. Identifying the risk
C. Assessing the impact of potential threats
D. Identifying the accused

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 281
Which of the following RMF phases identifies key threats and vulnerabilities that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the institutional critical assets?

A. Phase 2
B. Phase 1
C. Phase 3
D. Phase 0

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 282
In what portion of a project are risk and opportunities greatest and require intense planning and anticipation of risk events?

A. Planning
B. Executing
C. Closing
D. Initiating

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 287
You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You with your team are using a method or a (technical) process that conceives the risks even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied. One of your team member wants to know that what is a residual risk. What will you reply to your team member?

A. It is a risk that remains because no risk response is taken.
B. It is a risk that remains after planned risk responses are taken.
C. It is a risk that can not be addressed by a risk response.
D. It is a risk that will remain no matter what type of risk response is offered.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 292
Diane is the project manager of the HGF Project. A risk that has been identified and analyzed in the project planning processes is now coming into fruition. What individual should respond to the risk with the preplanned risk response?

A. Diane
B. Risk owner
C. Subject matter expert
D. Project sponsor

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 294
Ned is the project manager of the HNN project for your company. Ned has asked you to help him complete some probability distributions for his project. What portion of the project will you most likely use for probability distributions?

A. Uncertainty in values such as duration of schedule activities
B. Bias towards risk in new resources
C. Risk probabilityand impact matrixes
D. Risk identification

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 295
During which of the following processes, probability and impact matrix is prepared?

A. Plan Risk Responses
B. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
C. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
D. Monitoring and Control Risks

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 296
You are the project manager of the NNN project for your company. You and the project team are working together to plan the risk responses for the project. You feel that the team has successfully completed the risk response planning and now you must initiate what risk process it is. Which of the following risk processes is repeated after the plan risk responses to determine if the overall project risk has been satisfactorily decreased?

A. Risk identification
B. Qualitative risk analysis
C. Risk response implementation
D. Quantitative risk analysis

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 299
In which of the following DITSCAP phases is the SSAA developed?

A. Phase 4
B. Phase 2
C. Phase 1
D. Phase 3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 300
Which of the following parts of BS 7799 covers risk analysis and management?

A. Part 1
B. Part 3
C. Part 2
D. Part 4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 302
In which of the following phases does the SSAA maintenance take place?

A. Phase 4
B. Phase 2
C. Phase 1
D. Phase 3

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 305
In which of the following phases do the system security plan update and the Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) update take place?

A. Continuous Monitoring Phase
B. Accreditation Phase
C. Preparation Phase
D. DITSCAP Phase

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 310
Which of the following individuals is responsible for preparing and submitting security status reports to the organizations?

A. Chief Information Officer
B. Senior Agency Information Security Officer
C. Common Control Provider
D. Authorizing Official

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 313
In which of the following DITSCAP phases is the SSAA developed?

A. Phase 2
B. Phase 4
C. Phase 1
D. Phase 3

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 318
Which of the following is used throughout the entire C&A process?

A. DAA
B. DITSCAP
C. SSAA
D. DIACAP

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 323
What does OCTAVE stand for?

A. Operationally Computer Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Evaluation
B. Operationally Critical Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Evaluation
C. Operationally Computer Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Elimination
D. Operationally Critical Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Elimination

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 328
In which of the following elements of security does the object retain its veracity and is intentionally modified by the authorized subjects?

A. Integrity
B. Nonrepudiation
C. Availability
D. Confidentiality

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 333
Which of the following NIST publications defines impact?

A. NIST SP 800-41
B. NIST SP 800-37
C. NIST SP 800-30
D. NIST SP 800-53

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 334
Which of the following NIST documents defines impact?

A. NIST SP 800-26
B. NIST SP 800-53A
C. NIST SP 800-53
D. NIST SP 800-30

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 336
Which of the following formulas was developed by FIPS 199 for categorization of an information system?

A. SCinformation system = {(confidentiality, impact), (integrity, controls), (availability, risk)}
B. SCinformation system = {(confidentiality, risk), (integrity, impact), (availability, controls)}
C. SCinformation system = {(confidentiality, impact), (integrity, impact), (availability, impact)}
D. SCinformation system = {(confidentiality, controls), (integrity, controls), (availability, controls)}

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 338
A _____ points to a statement in a policy or procedure that helps determine a course of action.

A. Comment
B. Guideline
C. Procedure
D. Baseline

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 340
Which of the following are the types of assessment tests addressed in NIST SP 800-53A?

A. Functional, penetration, validation
B. Validation, evaluation, penetration
C. Validation, penetration, evaluation
D. Functional, structural, penetration

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 345
Shoulder surfing is a type of in-person attack in which the attacker gathers information about the premises of an organization. This attack is often performed by looking surreptitiously at the keyboard of an employee's computer while he is typing in his password at any access point such as a terminal/Web site. Which of the following is violated in a shoulder surfing attack?

A. Authenticity
B. Integrity
C. Availability
D. Confidentiality

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 349
Eric is the project manager of the NQQ Project and has hired the ZAS Corporation to complete part of the project work for Eric's organization. Due to a change request the ZAS Corporation is no longer needed on the project even though they have completed nearly all of the project work. Is Eric's organization liable to pay the ZAS Corporation for the work they have completed so far on the project?

A. No, the ZAS Corporation did not complete all of the work.
B. Yes, the ZAS Corporation did not choose to terminate the contract work.
C. It depends on what the outcome of a lawsuit will determine.
D. It depends on what the terminationclause of the contract stipulates

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 350
Which of the following processes is described in the statement below?
"It is the process of implementing risk response plans, tracking identified risks, monitoring residual risk, identifying new risks, and evaluating risk process effectiveness throughout the project."

A. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
B. Monitor and Control Risks
C. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
D. Identify Risks

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 355
Which of the following DITSCAP phases validates that the preceding work has produced an IS that operates in a specified computing environment?

A. Phase 3
B. Phase 2
C. Phase 4
D. Phase 1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 360
The Information System Security Officer (ISSO) and Information System Security Engineer (ISSE) play the role of a supporter and advisor, respectively. Which of the following statements are true about ISSO and ISSE?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. An ISSE manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification & Accreditation (C&A).
B. An ISSO takes part in the development activities that are required to implement system ch anges.
C. An ISSE provides advice on the continuous monitoring of the information system.
D. An ISSE provides advice on the impacts of system changes.
E. An ISSO manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification & Accreditation (C&A).

Answer: CDE

NEW QUESTION 364
Which one of the following is the only output for the qualitative risk analysis process?

A. Enterprise environmental factors
B. Project management plan
C. Risk register updates
D. Organizational process assets

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 366
In 2003, NIST developed a new Certification & Accreditation (C&A) guideline known as FIPS 199.
What levels of potential impact are defined by FIPS 199?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Low
B. Moderate
C. High
D. Medium

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 371
Walter is the project manager of a large construction project. He'll be working with several vendors on the project. Vendors will be providing materials and labor for several parts of the project. Some of the works in the project are very dangerous so Walter has implemented safety requirements for all of the vendors and his own project team. Stakeholders for the project have added new requirements, which have caused new risks in the project. A vendor has identified a new risk that could affect the project if it comes into fruition. Walter agrees with the vendor and has updated the risk register and created potential risk responses to mitigate the risk. What should Walter also update in this scenario considering the risk event?

A. Project contractual relationship with the vendor
B. Project communications plan
C. Project management plan
D. Project scope statement

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 375
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