



**Isaca**

## **Exam Questions CISM**

Certified Information Security Manager

#### NEW QUESTION 1

When an organization is implementing an information security governance program, its board of directors should be responsible for:

- A. drafting information security policie
- B. reviewing training and awareness program
- C. setting the strategic direction of the progra
- D. auditing for complianc

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

A board of directors should establish the strategic direction of the program to ensure that it is in sync with the company's vision and business goals. The board must incorporate the governance program into the overall corporate business strategy. Drafting information security policies is best fulfilled by someone such as a security manager with the expertise to bring balance, scope and focus to the policies. Reviewing training and awareness programs may best be handled by security management and training staff to ensure that the training is on point and follows best practices. Auditing for compliance is best left to the internal and external auditors to provide an objective review of the program and how it meets regulatory and statutory compliance.

#### NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following would be MOST effective in successfully implementing restrictive password policies?

- A. Regular password audits
- B. Single sign-on system
- C. Security awareness program
- D. Penalties for noncompliance

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

To be successful in implementing restrictive password policies, it is necessary to obtain the buy-in of the end users. The best way to accomplish this is through a security awareness program. Regular password audits and penalties for noncompliance would not be as effective on their own; people would go around them unless forced by the system. Single sign-on is a technology solution that would enforce password complexity but would not promote user compliance. For the effort to be more effective, user buy-in is important.

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

From an information security manager perspective, what is the immediate benefit of clearly-defined roles and responsibilities?

- A. Enhanced policy compliance
- B. Improved procedure flows
- C. Segregation of duties
- D. Better accountability

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Without well-defined roles and responsibilities, there cannot be accountability. Choice A is incorrect because policy compliance requires adequately defined accountability first and therefore is a byproduct. Choice B is incorrect because people can be assigned to execute procedures that are not well designed. Choice C is incorrect because segregation of duties is not automatic, and roles may still include conflicting duties.

#### NEW QUESTION 5

An outcome of effective security governance is:

- A. business dependency assessment
- B. strategic alignmen
- C. risk assessmen
- D. plannin

**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 6**

Successful implementation of information security governance will FIRST require:

- A. security awareness trainin
- B. updated security policie
- C. a computer incident management tea
- D. a security architectur

**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 7**

The MOST effective approach to address issues that arise between IT management, business units and security management when implementing a new security strategy is for the information security manager to:

- A. escalate issues to an external third party for resolutio
- B. ensure that senior management provides authority for security to address the issue
- C. insist that managers or units not in agreement with the security solution accept the ris
- D. refer the issues to senior management along with any security recommendation

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Senior management is in the best position to arbitrate since they will look at the overall needs of the business in reaching a decision. The authority may be delegated to others by senior management after their review of the issues and security recommendations. Units should not be asked to accept the risk without first receiving input from senior management.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

- A. changing the security standar
- B. changing the business objectiv
- C. performing a risk analysi
- D. authorizing a risk acceptanc

**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 9**

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 director
- B. Improve the content of the information security awareness progra
- C. Improve the employees' knowledge of security policie
- 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 C 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 10**

Investments in information security technologies should be based on:

- A. vulnerability assessment
- B. value analysis
- C. business climate
- D. audit recommendation

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Investments in security technologies should be based on a value analysis and a sound business case. Demonstrated value takes precedence over the current business climate because it is ever changing. Basing decisions on audit recommendations would be reactive in nature and might not address the key business needs comprehensively. Vulnerability assessments are useful, but they do not determine whether the cost is justified.

**NEW QUESTION 12**

Which of the following MOST commonly falls within the scope of an information security governance steering committee?

- A. Interviewing candidates for information security specialist positions
- B. Developing content for security awareness programs
- C. Prioritizing information security initiatives
- D. Approving access to critical financial systems

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Prioritizing information security initiatives is the only appropriate item. The interviewing of specialists should be performed by the information security manager, while the developing of program content should be performed by the information security staff. Approving access to critical financial systems is the responsibility of individual system data owners.

**NEW QUESTION 16**

An internal audit has identified major weaknesses over IT processing. Which of the following should an information security manager use to BEST convey a sense of urgency to management?

- A. Security metrics reports
- B. Risk assessment reports
- C. Business impact analysis (BIA)
- D. Return on security investment report

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Performing a risk assessment will allow the information security manager to prioritize the remedial measures and provide a means to convey a sense of urgency to management. Metrics reports are normally contained within the methodology of the risk assessment to give it credibility and provide an ongoing tool. The business impact analysis (BIA) covers continuity risks only. Return on security investment cannot be determined until a plan is developed based on the BIA.

**NEW QUESTION 21**

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 regulatory requirements
- 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 23

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 28

When an information security manager is developing a strategic plan for information security, the timeline for the plan should be:

- A. aligned with the IT strategic plan
- B. based on the current rate of technological change
- C. three-to-five years for both hardware and software
- D. aligned with the business strategy

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Any planning for information security should be properly aligned with the needs of the business. Technology should not come before the needs of the business, nor should planning be done on an artificial timetable that ignores business needs.

#### NEW QUESTION 30

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 35

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 37

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 41**

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 45**

The MOST complete business case for security solutions is one that.

- A. includes appropriate justification
- B. explains the current risk profile
- C. details regulatory requirements
- D. identifies incidents and losses

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Management is primarily interested in security solutions that can address risks in the most cost-effective way. To address the needs of an organization, a business case should address appropriate security solutions in line with the organizational strategy.

**NEW QUESTION 47**

Investment in security technology and processes should be based on:

- A. clear alignment with the goals and objectives of the organization
- B. success cases that have been experienced in previous projects
- C. best business practice
- D. safeguards that are inherent in existing technology

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Organization maturity level for the protection of information is a clear alignment with goals and objectives of the organization. Experience in previous projects is dependent upon other business models which may not be applicable to the current model. Best business practices may not be applicable to the organization's business needs. Safeguards inherent to existing technology are low cost but may not address all business needs and/or goals of the organization.

**NEW QUESTION 52**

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 metrics
- C. security needs
- D. the responsibilities of organizational units

**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 54**

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 57**

Which of the following is a benefit of information security governance?

- A. Reduction of the potential for civil or legal liability
- B. Questioning trust in vendor relationships
- C. Increasing the risk of decisions based on incomplete management information
- D. Direct involvement of senior management in developing control processes

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Information security governance decreases the risk of civil or legal liability. The remaining answers are incorrect. Option D appears to be correct, but senior management would provide oversight and approval as opposed to direct involvement in developing control processes.

**NEW QUESTION 61**

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 starting point to the desired future state. Staffing, capital investment and the mission all stem from this foundation.

**NEW QUESTION 64**

An information security manager mapping a job description to types of data access is MOST likely to adhere to which of the following information security principles?

- A. Ethics
- B. Proportionality
- C. Integration
- D. Accountability

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Information security controls should be proportionate to the risks of modification, denial of use or disclosure of the information. It is advisable to learn if the job description is apportioning more data than are necessary for that position to execute the business rules (types of data access). Principles of ethics and integration have the least to do with mapping job description to types of data access. The principle of accountability would be the second most adhered to principle since people with access to data may not always be accountable but may be required to perform an operation.

**NEW QUESTION 65**

The PRIMARY goal in developing an information security strategy is to:

- A. establish security metrics and performance monitorin
- B. educate business process owners regarding their dutie
- C. ensure that legal and regulatory requirements are met
- D. support the business objectives of the organizatio

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The business objectives of the organization supersede all other factors. Establishing metrics and measuring performance, meeting legal and regulatory requirements, and educating business process owners are all subordinate to this overall goal.

**NEW QUESTION 70**

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 71**

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 75**

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 76**

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 78**

How would an information security manager balance the potentially conflicting requirements of an international organization's security standards and local regulation?

- A. Give organization standards preference over local regulations
- B. Follow local regulations only
- C. Make the organization aware of those standards where local regulations causes conflicts
- D. Negotiate a local version of the organization standards

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Adherence to local regulations must always be the priority. Not following local regulations can prove detrimental to the group organization. Following local regulations only is incorrect since there needs to be some recognition of organization requirements. Making an organization aware of standards is a sensible step, but is not a total solution. Negotiating a local version of the organization standards is the most effective compromise in this situation.

**NEW QUESTION 81**

Which of the following would BEST prepare an information security manager for regulatory reviews?

- A. Assign an information security administrator as regulatory liaison
- B. Perform self-assessments using regulatory guidelines and reports
- C. Assess previous regulatory reports with process owners input
- D. Ensure all regulatory inquiries are sanctioned by the legal department

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Self-assessments provide the best feedback on readiness and permit identification of items requiring remediation. Directing regulators to a specific person or department, or assessing previous reports, is not as effective. The legal department should review all formal inquiries but this does not help prepare for a regulatory review.

**NEW QUESTION 84**

To justify the need to invest in a forensic analysis tool, an information security manager should FIRST:

- A. review the functionalities and implementation requirements of the solution
- B. review comparison reports of tool implementation in peer companies
- C. provide examples of situations where such a tool would be useful
- D. substantiate the investment in meeting organizational need

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Any investment must be reviewed to determine whether it is cost effective and supports the organizational strategy. It is important to review the features and functionalities provided by such a tool, and to provide examples of situations where the tool would be useful, but that comes after substantiating the investment and return on investment to the organization.

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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 92**

Acceptable levels of information security risk should be determined by:

- A. legal counsel
- B. security management
- C. external auditor
- D. the steering committee

**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 95**

Obtaining senior management support for establishing a warm site can BEST be accomplished by:

- A. establishing a periodic risk assessment
- B. promoting regulatory requirements
- C. developing a business case
- D. developing effective metrics

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Business case development, including a cost-benefit analysis, will be most persuasive to management. A risk assessment may be included in the business case, but by itself will not be as effective in gaining management support. Informing management of regulatory requirements may help gain support for initiatives, but given that more than half of all organizations are not in compliance with regulations, it is unlikely to be sufficient in many cases. Good metrics which provide assurance that initiatives are meeting organizational goals will also be useful, but are insufficient in gaining management support.

#### NEW QUESTION 99

Data owners must provide a safe and secure environment to ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability of the transaction. This is an example of an information security:

- A. baselin
- B. strateg
- C. procedur
- D. polic

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

A policy is a high-level statement of an organization's beliefs, goals, roles and objectives. Baselines assume a minimum security level throughout an organization. The information security strategy aligns the information security program with business objectives rather than making control statements. A procedure is a step-by-step process of how policy and standards will be implemented.

#### NEW QUESTION 100

Who is ultimately responsible for the organization's information?

- A. Data custodian
- B. Chief information security officer (CISO)
- C. Board of directors
- D. Chief information officer (CIO)

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The board of directors is ultimately responsible for the organization's information and is tasked with responding to issues that affect its protection. The data custodian is responsible for the maintenance and protection of data. This role is usually filled by the IT department. The chief information security officer (CISO) is responsible for security and carrying out senior management's directives. The chief information officer (CIO) is responsible for information technology within the organization and is not ultimately responsible for the organization's information.

#### NEW QUESTION 101

A good privacy statement should include:

- A. notification of liability on accuracy of informatio
- B. notification that information will be encrypte
- C. what the company will do with information it collect
- D. a description of the information classification proces

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Most privacy laws and regulations require disclosure on how information will be used. Choice A is incorrect because that information should be located in the web site's disclaimer. Choice B is incorrect because, although encryption may be applied, this is not generally disclosed. Choice D is incorrect because information classification would be contained in a separate policy.

#### NEW QUESTION 102

An information security strategy document that includes specific links to an organization's business activities is PRIMARILY an indicator of:

- A. performance measuremen
- B. integratio
- C. alignmen
- D. value deliver

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Strategic alignment of security with business objectives is a key indicator of performance measurement. In guiding a security program, a meaningful performance measurement will also rely on an understanding of business objectives, which will be an outcome of alignment. Business linkages do not by themselves indicate integration or value delivery. While alignment is an important precondition, it is not as important an indicator.

#### NEW QUESTION 103

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 107

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 109

In implementing information security governance, the information security manager is PRIMARILY responsible for:

- A. developing the security strateg
- B. reviewing the security strateg
- C. communicating the security strateg
- D. approving the security strategy

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The information security manager is responsible for developing a security strategy based on business objectives with the help of business process owners. Reviewing the security strategy is the responsibility of a steering committee. The information security manager is not necessarily responsible for communicating or approving the security strategy.

#### NEW QUESTION 111

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 113

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

- A. Functional requirements are not adequately considere
- B. User training programs may be inadequat
- C. Budgets allocated to business units are not appropriat
- 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 117

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 120**

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 123**

Which of the following represents the MAJOR focus of privacy regulations?

- A. Unrestricted data mining
- B. Identity theft
- C. Human rights protection
- D. Identifiable personal data

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Protection of identifiable personal data is the major focus of recent privacy regulations such as the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA). Data mining is an accepted tool for ad hoc reporting; it could pose a threat to privacy only if it violates regulator provisions. Identity theft is a potential consequence of privacy violations but not the main focus of many regulations. Human rights addresses privacy issues but is not the main focus of regulations.

**NEW QUESTION 125**

Developing a successful business case for the acquisition of information security software products can BEST be assisted by:

- A. assessing the frequency of incident
- B. quantifying the cost of control failure
- C. calculating return on investment (ROD) projection
- D. comparing spending against similar organization

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Calculating the return on investment (ROD) will most closely align security with the impact on the bottom line. Frequency and cost of incidents are factors that go into determining the impact on the business but, by themselves, are insufficient. Comparing spending against similar organizations can be problematic since similar organizations may have different business goals and appetites for risk.

**NEW QUESTION 126**

Temporarily deactivating some monitoring processes, even if supported by an acceptance of operational risk, may not be acceptable to the information security manager if:

- A. it implies compliance risk
- B. short-term impact cannot be determine
- C. it violates industry security practice
- D. changes in the roles matrix cannot be detecte

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Monitoring processes are also required to guarantee fulfillment of laws and regulations of the organization and, therefore, the information security manager will be obligated to comply with the law. Choices B and C are evaluated as part of the operational risk. Choice D is unlikely to be as critical a breach of regulatory legislation. The acceptance of operational risks overrides choices B, C and D.

**NEW QUESTION 130**

The MOST important component of a privacy policy is:

- A. notification
- B. warrantie
- C. liabilitie
- D. geographic coverag

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Privacy policies must contain notifications and opt-out provisions: they are a high-level management statement of direction. They do not necessarily address warranties, liabilities or geographic coverage, which are more specific.

#### NEW QUESTION 135

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 140

Which of the following would be the MOST important goal of an information security governance program?

- A. Review of internal control mechanisms
- B. Effective involvement in business decision making
- C. Total elimination of risk factors
- D. Ensuring trust in data

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The development of trust in the integrity of information among stakeholders should be the primary goal of information security governance. Review of internal control mechanisms relates more to auditing, while the total elimination of risk factors is not practical or possible. Proactive involvement in business decision making implies that security needs dictate business needs when, in fact, just the opposite is true. Involvement in decision making is important only to ensure business data integrity so that data can be trusted.

#### NEW QUESTION 144

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 148

Which of the following roles would represent a conflict of interest for an information security manager?

- A. Evaluation of third parties requesting connectivity
- B. Assessment of the adequacy of disaster recovery plans
- C. Final approval of information security policies
- D. Monitoring adherence to physical security controls

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Since management is ultimately responsible for information security, it should approve information security policy statements; the information security manager should not have final approval. Evaluation of third parties requesting access, assessment of disaster recovery plans and monitoring of compliance with physical security controls are acceptable practices and do not present any conflicts of interest.

#### NEW QUESTION 149

Who in an organization has the responsibility for classifying information?

- A. Data custodian
- B. Database administrator
- C. Information security officer
- D. Data owner

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The data owner has full responsibility over data. The data custodian is responsible for securing the information. The database administrator carries out the technical administration. The information security officer oversees the overall classification management of the information.

#### NEW QUESTION 154

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 156

Which of the following situations must be corrected FIRST to ensure successful information security governance within an organization?

- A. The information security department has difficulty filling vacancies
- B. The chief information officer (CIO) approves security policy change
- C. The information security oversight committee only meets quarterly
- D. The data center manager has final signoff on all security projects

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A steering committee should be in place to approve all security projects. The fact that the data center manager has final signoff for all security projects indicates that a steering committee is not being used and that information security is relegated to a subordinate place in the organization. This would indicate a failure of information security governance. It is not inappropriate for an oversight or steering committee to meet quarterly. Similarly, it may be desirable to have the chief information officer (CIO) approve the security policy due to the size of the organization and frequency of updates. Difficulty in filling vacancies is not uncommon due to the shortage of good, qualified information security professionals.

#### NEW QUESTION 158

Relationships among security technologies are BEST defined through which of the following?

- A. Security metrics
- B. Network topology
- C. Security architecture
- D. Process improvement models

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Security architecture explains the use and relationships of security mechanisms. Security metrics measure improvement within the security practice but do not explain the use and relationships of security technologies. Process improvement models and network topology diagrams also do not describe the use and relationships of these technologies.

#### NEW QUESTION 162

Which of the following individuals would be in the BEST position to sponsor the creation of an information security steering group?

- A. Information security manager
- B. Chief operating officer (COO)
- C. Internal auditor
- D. Legal counsel

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The chief operating officer (COO) is highly-placed within an organization and has the most knowledge of business operations and objectives. The chief internal auditor and chief legal counsel are appropriate members of such a steering group. However, sponsoring the creation of the steering committee should be initiated by someone versed in the strategy and direction of the business. Since a security manager is looking to this group for direction, they are not in the best position to oversee formation of this group.

**NEW QUESTION 163**

Who should drive the risk analysis for an organization?

- A. Senior management
- B. Security manager
- C. Quality manager
- D. Legal department

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Although senior management should support and sponsor a risk analysis, the know-how and the management of the project will be with the security department. Quality management and the legal department will contribute to the project.

**NEW QUESTION 165**

An information security manager must understand the relationship between information security and business operations in order to:

- A. support organizational objective
- B. determine likely areas of noncompliance
- C. assess the possible impacts of compromise
- D. understand the threats to the business

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Security exists to provide a level of predictability for operations, support for the activities of the organization and to ensure preservation of the organization. Business operations must be the driver for security activities in order to set meaningful objectives, determine and manage the risks to those activities, and provide a basis to measure the effectiveness of and provide guidance to the security program. Regulatory compliance may or may not be an organizational requirement. If compliance is a requirement, some level of compliance must be supported but compliance is only one aspect. It is necessary to understand the business goals in order to assess potential impacts and evaluate threats. These are some of the ways in which security supports organizational objectives, but they are not the only ways.

**NEW QUESTION 168**

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 171**

An information security manager at a global organization that is subject to regulation by multiple governmental jurisdictions with differing requirements should:

- A. bring all locations into conformity with the aggregate requirements of all governmental jurisdiction
- B. establish baseline standards for all locations and add supplemental standards as required
- C. bring all locations into conformity with a generally accepted set of industry best practice
- D. establish a baseline standard incorporating those requirements that all jurisdictions have in common

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

It is more efficient to establish a baseline standard and then develop additional standards for locations that must meet specific requirements. Seeking a lowest common denominator or just using industry best practices may cause certain locations to fail regulatory compliance. The opposite approach—forcing all locations to be in compliance with the regulations places an undue burden on those locations.

**NEW QUESTION 174**

The FIRST step to create an internal culture that focuses on information security is to:

- A. implement stronger control
- B. conduct periodic awareness trainin
- C. actively monitor operation
- D. gain the endorsement of executive managemen

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Endorsement of executive management in the form of policies provides direction and awareness. The implementation of stronger controls may lead to circumvention. Awareness training is important, but must be based on policies. Actively monitoring operations will not affect culture at all levels.

#### NEW QUESTION 177

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 179

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 181

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 185

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 187

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 188

To determine the selection of controls required to meet business objectives, an information security manager should:

- A. prioritize the use of role-based access control
- B. focus on key control
- C. restrict controls to only critical application
- D. focus on automated control

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Key controls primarily reduce risk and are most effective for the protection of information assets. The other choices could be examples of possible key controls.

#### NEW QUESTION 192

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 195

One way to determine control effectiveness is by determining:

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

**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 197

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 committe
- B. Perform a gap analysi
- C. Implement compensating control
- D. Demand immediate complianc

**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 202

The BEST strategy for risk management is to:

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

**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 be considered a strategy.

#### NEW QUESTION 206

Which of the following would be the MOST important factor to be considered in the loss of mobile equipment with unencrypted data?

- A. Disclosure of personal information
- B. Sufficient coverage of the insurance policy for accidental losses
- C. Intrinsic value of the data stored on the equipment
- D. Replacement cost of the equipment

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

When mobile equipment is lost or stolen, the information contained on the equipment matters most in determining the impact of the loss. The more sensitive the information, the greater the liability. If staff carries mobile equipment for business purposes, an organization must develop a clear policy as to what information should be kept on the equipment and for what purpose. Personal information is not defined in the question as the data that were lost. Insurance may be a relatively smaller issue as compared with information theft or opportunity loss, although insurance is also an important factor for a successful business. Cost of equipment would be a less important issue as compared with other choices.

#### NEW QUESTION 209

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

- A. hourly billing rate charged by the carrier
- B. value of the data transmitted over the network
- C. aggregate compensation of all affected business users
- 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 212

An information security manager has been assigned to implement more restrictive preventive controls. By doing so, the net effect will be to PRIMARILY reduce the:

- A. threat
- B. loss
- C. vulnerability
- D. probability

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Implementing more restrictive preventive controls mitigates vulnerabilities but not the threats. Losses and probability of occurrence may not be primarily or directly affected.

#### NEW QUESTION 214

Attackers who exploit cross-site scripting vulnerabilities take advantage of:

- A. a lack of proper input validation control
- B. weak authentication controls in the web application layer
- C. flawed cryptographic secure sockets layer (SSL) implementations and short key length
- D. implicit web application trust relationship

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Cross-site scripting attacks inject malformed input. Attackers who exploit weak application authentication controls can gain unauthorized access to applications and this has little to do with cross-site scripting vulnerabilities. Attackers who exploit flawed cryptographic secure sockets layer (SSL) implementations and short key lengths can sniff network traffic and crack keys to gain unauthorized access to information. This has little to do with cross-site scripting vulnerabilities. Web application trust relationships do not relate directly to the attack.

**NEW QUESTION 215**

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 220**

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 223**

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 228**

Previously accepted risk should be:

- A. re-assessed periodically since the risk can be escalated to an unacceptable level due to revised condition
- B. accepted permanently since management has already spent resources (time and labor) to conclude that the risk level is acceptable
- C. avoided next time since risk avoidance provides the best protection to the company
- D. removed from the risk log once it is accepted

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Acceptance of risk should be regularly reviewed to ensure that the rationale for the initial risk acceptance is still valid within the current business context. The rationale for initial risk acceptance may no longer be valid due to change(s) and, hence, risk cannot be accepted permanently. Risk is an inherent part of business and it is impractical and costly to eliminate all risk. Even risks that have been accepted should be monitored for changing conditions that could alter the original decision.

**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**

Which would be one of the BEST metrics an information security manager can employ to effectively evaluate the results of a security program?

- A. Number of controls implemented
- B. Percent of control objectives accomplished
- C. Percent of compliance with the security policy
- D. Reduction in the number of reported security incidents

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Control objectives are directly related to business objectives; therefore, they would be the best metrics. Number of controls implemented does not have a direct relationship with the results of a security program. Percentage of compliance with the security policy and reduction in the number of security incidents are not as broad as choice B.

**NEW QUESTION 239**

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 240**

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 243**

Which of the following steps in conducting a risk assessment should be performed FIRST?

- A. Identify business assets
- B. Identify business risks
- C. Assess vulnerabilities
- D. Evaluate key controls

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Risk assessment first requires one to identify the business assets that need to be protected before identifying the threats. The next step is to establish whether those threats represent business risk by identifying the likelihood and effect of occurrence, followed by assessing the vulnerabilities that may affect the security of the asset. This process establishes the control objectives against which key controls can be evaluated.

**NEW QUESTION 247**

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 antispymware policies. Security design flaws require a deeper level of analysis.

**NEW QUESTION 252**

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 255**

A risk management program would be expected to:

- A. remove all inherent risk
- B. maintain residual risk at an acceptable level
- C. implement preventive controls for every threat
- D. reduce control risk to zero

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The object of risk management is to ensure that all residual risk is maintained at a level acceptable to the business; it is not intended to remove every identified risk or implement controls for every threat since this may not be cost-effective. Control risk, i.e., that a control may not be effective, is a component of the program but is unlikely to be reduced to zero.

**NEW QUESTION 260**

When the computer incident response team (CIRT) finds clear evidence that a hacker has penetrated the corporate network and modified customer information, an information security manager should FIRST notify:

- A. the information security steering committee
- B. customers who may be impacted
- C. data owners who may be impacted
- D. regulatory agencies overseeing privacy

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The data owners should be notified first so they can take steps to determine the extent of the damage and coordinate a plan for corrective action with the computer incident response team. Other parties will be notified later as required by corporate policy and regulatory requirements.

**NEW QUESTION 261**

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 development
- B. A vulnerability assessment should be conducted
- C. A new risk assessment should be performed
- D. The new vendor's SAS 70 type II report should be reviewed

**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 264**

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 265

In performing a risk assessment on the impact of losing a server, the value of the server should be calculated using the:

- A. original cost to acquire
- B. cost of the software store
- C. annualized loss expectancy (ALE).
- D. cost to obtain a replacement

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The value of the server should be based on its cost of replacement. The original cost may be significantly different from the current cost and, therefore, not as relevant. The value of the software is not at issue because it can be restored from backup media. The ALE for all risks related to the server does not represent the server's value.

#### NEW QUESTION 266

A risk mitigation report would include recommendations for:

- A. assessment
- B. acceptance
- C. evaluation
- D. quantification

**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 271

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 engineering
- C. immediately advise senior management of the elevated risk
- D. increase monitoring activities to provide early detection of intrusion

**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 273

Risk assessment is MOST effective when performed:

- A. at the beginning of security program development
- B. on a continuous basis
- C. while developing the business case for the security program
- D. during the business change process

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Risk assessment needs to be performed on a continuous basis because of organizational and technical changes. Risk assessment must take into account all significant changes in order to be effective.

#### NEW QUESTION 275

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 276

The MAIN reason why asset classification is important to a successful information security program is because classification determines:

- A. the priority and extent of risk mitigation effort
- B. the amount of insurance needed in case of loss
- C. the appropriate level of protection to the asset
- D. how protection levels compare to peer organization

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Protection should be proportional to the value of the asset. Classification is based upon the value of the asset to the organization. The amount of insurance needed in case of loss may not be applicable in each case. Peer organizations may have different classification schemes for their assets.

#### NEW QUESTION 280

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 281

The recovery time objective (RTO) is reached at which of the following milestones?

- A. Disaster declaration
- B. Recovery of the backups
- C. Restoration of the system
- D. Return to business as usual processing

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The recovery time objective (RTO) is based on the amount of time required to restore a system; disaster declaration occurs at the beginning of this period. Recovery of the backups occurs shortly after the beginning of this period. Return to business as usual processing occurs significantly later than the RTO. RTO is an "objective," and full restoration may or may not coincide with the RTO. RTO can be the minimum acceptable operational level, far short of normal operations.

#### NEW QUESTION 286

Which of the following are the essential ingredients of a business impact analysis (BIA)?

- A. Downtime tolerance, resources and criticality
- B. Cost of business outages in a year as a factor of the security budget
- C. Business continuity testing methodology being deployed
- D. Structure of the crisis management team

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The main purpose of a BIA is to measure the downtime tolerance, associated resources and criticality of a business function. Options B, C and D are all associated with business continuity planning, but are not related to the BIA.

#### NEW QUESTION 288

What mechanisms are used to identify deficiencies that would provide attackers with an opportunity to compromise a computer system?

- A. Business impact analyses
- B. Security gap analyses
- C. System performance metrics
- D. Incident response processes

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A security gap analysis is a process which measures all security controls in place against typically good business practice, and identifies related weaknesses. A business impact analysis is less suited to identify security deficiencies. System performance metrics may indicate security weaknesses, but that is not their primary purpose. Incident response processes exist for cases where security weaknesses are exploited.

#### NEW QUESTION 291

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 292

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. treat
- C. accept
- 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 294

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

- A. cost of protection is in proportion to sensitivity
- B. highly sensitive assets are protected
- C. cost of controls is minimized
- D. countermeasures are proportional to risk

**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 297

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 302

An online banking institution is concerned that the breach of customer personal information will have a significant financial impact due to the need to notify and compensate customers whose personal information may have been compromised. The institution determines that residual risk will always be too high and decides to:

- A. mitigate the impact by purchasing insurance
- B. implement a circuit-level firewall to protect the network
- C. increase the resiliency of security measures in place
- D. implement a real-time intrusion detection system

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Since residual risk will always be too high, the only practical solution is to mitigate the financial impact by purchasing insurance.

#### NEW QUESTION 303

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 304

The criticality and sensitivity of information assets is determined on the basis of:

- A. threat assessment
- B. vulnerability assessment
- C. resource dependency assessment
- D. impact assessment

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The criticality and sensitivity of information assets depends on the impact of the probability of the threats exploiting vulnerabilities in the asset, and takes into consideration the value of the assets and the impairment of the value. Threat assessment lists only the threats that the information asset is exposed to. It does not consider the value of the asset and impact of the threat on the value. Vulnerability assessment lists only the vulnerabilities inherent in the information asset that can attract threats. It does not consider the value of the asset and the impact of perceived threats on the value. Resource dependency assessment provides process needs but not impact.

#### NEW QUESTION 307

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 311

The valuation of IT assets should be performed by:

- A. an IT security manager
- B. an independent security consultant
- C. the chief financial officer (CFO).
- D. the information owner

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Information asset owners are in the best position to evaluate the value added by the IT asset under review within a business process, thanks to their deep knowledge of the business processes and of the functional IT requirements. An IT security manager is an expert of the IT risk assessment methodology and IT asset valuation mechanisms. However, the manager could not have a deep understanding of all the business processes of the firm. An IT security subject matter expert will take part of the process to identify threats and vulnerabilities and will collaborate with the business information asset owner to define the risk profile of the asset. A chief financial officer (CFO) will have an overall costs picture but not detailed enough to evaluate the value of each IT asset.

**NEW QUESTION 313**

Which of the following would be of GREATEST importance to the security manager in determining whether to accept residual risk?

- A. Historical cost of the asset
- B. Acceptable level of potential business impacts
- C. Cost versus benefit of additional mitigating controls
- D. Annualized loss expectancy (ALE)

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The security manager would be most concerned with whether residual risk would be reduced by a greater amount than the cost of adding additional controls. The other choices, although relevant, would not be as important.

**NEW QUESTION 317**

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 319**

Which of the following steps should be performed FIRST in the risk assessment process?

- A. Staff interviews
- B. Threat identification
- C. Asset identification and valuation
- D. Determination of the likelihood of identified risks

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The first step in the risk assessment methodology is a system characterization, or identification and valuation, of all of the enterprise's assets to define the boundaries of the assessment. Interviewing is a valuable tool to determine qualitative information about an organization's objectives and tolerance for risk. Interviews are used in subsequent steps. Identification of threats comes later in the process and should not be performed prior to an inventory since many possible threats will not be applicable if there is no asset at risk. Determination of likelihood comes later in the risk assessment process.

**NEW QUESTION 322**

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 323**

A mission-critical system has been identified as having an administrative system account with attributes that prevent locking and change of privileges and name. Which would be the BEST approach to prevent successful brute forcing of the account?

- A. Prevent the system from being accessed remotely
- B. Create a strong random password
- C. Ask for a vendor patch
- D. Track usage of the account by audit trails

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Creating a strong random password reduces the risk of a successful brute force attack by exponentially increasing the time required. Preventing the system from being accessed remotely is not always an option in mission-critical systems and still leaves local access risks. Vendor patches are not always available, tracking usage is a detective control and will not prevent an attack.

**NEW QUESTION 326**

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 part 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 327**

The purpose of a corrective control is to:

- A. reduce adverse event
- B. indicate compromise
- C. mitigate impact
- D. ensure compliance

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Corrective controls serve to reduce or mitigate impacts, such as providing recovery capabilities. Preventive controls reduce adverse events, such as firewalls. Compromise can be detected by detective controls, such as intrusion detection systems (IDSs). Compliance could be ensured by preventive controls, such as access controls.

**NEW QUESTION 330**

A risk assessment should be conducted:

- A. once a year for each business process and subprocess
- B. every three to six months for critical business processes
- C. by external parties to maintain objectivity
- D. annually or whenever there is a significant change

**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 332**

Which of the following would help management determine the resources needed to mitigate a risk to the organization?

- A. Risk analysis process
- B. Business impact analysis (BIA)
- C. Risk management balanced scorecard
- D. Risk-based audit program

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The business impact analysis (BIA) determines the possible outcome of a risk and is essential to determine the appropriate cost of control. The risk analysis process provides comprehensive data, but does not determine definite resources to mitigate the risk as does the BIA. The risk management balanced scorecard is a measuring tool for goal attainment. A risk-based audit program is used to focus the audit process on the areas of greatest importance to the organization.

#### NEW QUESTION 335

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 339

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

- A. link security requirements to business objective
- B. identify controls commensurate to ris
- C. define access right
- D. establish ownershi

**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 343

An information security organization should PRIMARILY:

- A. support the business objectives of the company by providing security-related support service
- B. be responsible for setting up and documenting the information security responsibilities of the information security team member
- C. ensure that the information security policies of the company are in line with global best practices and standard
- D. ensure that the information security expectations are conveyed to employee

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

The information security organization is responsible for options B and D within an organization, but they are not its primary mission. Reviewing and adopting appropriate standards (option C) is a requirement. The primary objective of an information security organization is to ensure that security supports the overall business objectives of the company.

#### NEW QUESTION 344

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

Information security managers should use risk assessment techniques to:

- A. justify selection of risk mitigation strategie
- B. maximize the return on investment (RO
- C. provide documentation for auditors and regulator
- D. quantify risks that would otherwise be subjectiv

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Information security managers should use risk assessment techniques to justify and implement a risk mitigation strategy as efficiently as possible. None of the

other choices accomplishes that task, although they are important components.

#### NEW QUESTION 353

When performing a qualitative risk analysis, which of the following will BEST produce reliable results?

- A. Estimated productivity losses
- B. Possible scenarios with threats and impacts
- C. Value of information assets
- D. Vulnerability assessment

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Listing all possible scenarios that could occur, along with threats and impacts, will better frame the range of risks and facilitate a more informed discussion and decision. Estimated productivity losses, value of information assets and vulnerability assessments would not be sufficient on their own.

#### NEW QUESTION 355

When residual risk is minimized:

- A. acceptable risk is probabl
- B. transferred risk is acceptabl
- C. control risk is reduce
- D. risk is transferabl

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Since residual risk is the risk that remains after putting into place an effective risk management program, it is probable that the organization will decide that it is an acceptable risk if sufficiently minimized. Transferred risk is risk that has been assumed by a third party, therefore its magnitude is not relevant. Accordingly, choices B and D are incorrect since transferred risk does not necessarily indicate whether risk is at an acceptable level. Minimizing residual risk will not reduce control risk.

#### NEW QUESTION 358

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 363

Quantitative risk analysis is MOST appropriate when assessment data:

- A. include customer perception
- B. contain percentage estimate
- C. do not contain specific detail
- D. contain subjective informatio

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Percentage estimates are characteristic of quantitative risk analysis. Customer perceptions, lack of specific details or subjective information lend themselves more to qualitative risk analysis.

#### NEW QUESTION 366

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 368

A successful information security management program should use which of the following to determine the amount of resources devoted to mitigating exposures?

- A. Risk analysis results
- B. Audit report findings
- C. Penetration test results
- D. Amount of IT budget available

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Risk analysis results are the most useful and complete source of information for determining the amount of resources to devote to mitigating exposures. Audit report findings may not address all risks and do not address annual loss frequency. Penetration test results provide only a limited view of exposures, while the IT budget is not tied to the exposures faced by the organization.

#### NEW QUESTION 371

Which two components PRIMARILY must be assessed in an effective risk analysis?

- A. Visibility and duration
- B. Likelihood and impact
- C. Probability and frequency
- D. Financial impact and duration

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The probability or likelihood of the event and the financial impact or magnitude of the event must be assessed first. Duration refers to the length of the event; it is important in order to assess impact but is secondary. Once the likelihood is determined, the frequency is also important to determine overall impact.

#### NEW QUESTION 375

An organization has decided to implement additional security controls to treat the risks of a new process. This is an example of:

- A. eliminating the risk
- B. transferring the risk
- C. mitigating the risk
- D. accepting the risk

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Risk can never be eliminated entirely. Transferring the risk gives it away such as buying insurance so the insurance company can take the risk. Implementing additional controls is an example of mitigating risk. Doing nothing to mitigate the risk would be an example of accepting risk.

#### NEW QUESTION 380

Identification and prioritization of business risk enables project managers to:

- A. establish implementation milestone
- B. reduce the overall amount of slack time
- C. address areas with most significance
- D. accelerate completion of critical path

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Identification and prioritization of risk allows project managers to focus more attention on areas of greater importance and impact. It will not reduce the overall amount of slack time, facilitate establishing implementation milestones or allow a critical path to be completed any sooner.

#### NEW QUESTION 382

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 program
- B. defining the level of access control
- C. justifying costs for information resource
- D. determining the overall budget of an information security program

**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 383

The decision on whether new risks should fall under periodic or event-driven reporting should be based on which of the following?

- A. Mitigating controls
- B. Visibility of impact
- C. Likelihood of occurrence
- D. Incident frequency

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Visibility of impact is the best measure since it manages risks to an organization in the timeliest manner. Likelihood of occurrence and incident frequency are not as relevant. Mitigating controls is not a determining factor on incident reporting.

#### NEW QUESTION 385

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 386

Which of the following is the MOST effective solution for preventing internal users from modifying sensitive and classified information?

- A. Baseline security standards
- B. System access violation logs
- C. Role-based access controls
- D. Exit routines

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Role-based access controls help ensure that users only have access to files and systems appropriate for their job role. Violation logs are detective and do not prevent unauthorized access. Baseline security standards do not prevent unauthorized access. Exit routines are dependent upon appropriate role-based access.

#### NEW QUESTION 391

Which of the following would be the BEST metric for the IT risk management process?

- A. Number of risk management action plans
- B. Percentage of critical assets with budgeted remedial
- C. Percentage of unresolved risk exposures
- D. Number of security incidents identified

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

Percentage of unresolved risk exposures and the number of security incidents identified contribute to the IT risk management process, but the percentage of critical assets with budgeted remedial is the most indicative metric. Number of risk management action plans is not useful for assessing the quality of the process.

#### NEW QUESTION 392

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 397

For virtual private network (VPN) access to the corporate network, the information security manager is requiring strong authentication. Which of the following is the strongest method to ensure that logging onto the network is secure?

- A. Biometrics
- B. Symmetric encryption keys
- C. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)-based authentication
- D. Two-factor authentication

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Two-factor authentication requires more than one type of user authentication. While biometrics provides unique authentication, it is not strong by itself, unless a PIN or some other authentication factor is used with it. Biometric authentication by itself is also subject to replay attacks. A symmetric encryption method that uses the same secret key to encrypt and decrypt data is not a typical authentication mechanism for end users. This private key could still be compromised. SSL is the standard security technology for establishing an encrypted link between a web server and a browser. SSL is not an authentication mechanism. If SSL is used with a client certificate and a password, it would be a two-factor authentication.

#### NEW QUESTION 399

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 404

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 408

Which of the following is the BEST metric for evaluating the effectiveness of security awareness training? The number of:

- A. password reset
- B. reported incident
- C. incidents resolve
- D. access rule violation

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Reported incidents will provide an indicator of the awareness level of staff. An increase in reported incidents could indicate that the staff is paying more attention to security. Password resets and access rule violations may or may not have anything to do with awareness levels. The number of incidents resolved may not correlate to staff awareness.

#### NEW QUESTION 413

Which of the following is the MOST appropriate frequency for updating antivirus signature files for antivirus software on production servers?

- A. Daily
- B. Weekly
- C. Concurrently with O/S patch updates

D. During scheduled change control updates

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

New viruses are being introduced almost daily. The effectiveness of virus detection software depends on frequent updates to its virus signatures, which are stored on antivirus signature files so updates may be carried out several times during the day. At a minimum, daily updating should occur. Patches may occur less frequently. Weekly updates may potentially allow new viruses to infect the system.

**NEW QUESTION 414**

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 417**

Primary direction on the impact of compliance with new regulatory requirements that may lead to major application system changes should be obtained from the:

- A. corporate internal auditor
- B. System developers/analyst
- C. key business process owner
- D. corporate legal counsel

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Business process owners are in the best position to understand how new regulatory requirements may affect their systems. Legal counsel and infrastructure management, as well as internal auditors, would not be in as good a position to fully understand all ramifications.

**NEW QUESTION 418**

Which of the following guarantees that data in a file have not changed?

- A. Inspecting the modified date of the file
- B. Encrypting the file with symmetric encryption
- C. Using stringent access control to prevent unauthorized access
- D. Creating a hash of the file, then comparing the file hashes

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A hashing algorithm can be used to mathematically ensure that data haven't been changed by hashing a file and comparing the hashes after a suspected change.

**NEW QUESTION 423**

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 424**

What is the MOST important item to be included in an information security policy?

- A. The definition of roles and responsibilities
- B. The scope of the security program
- C. The key objectives of the security program

D. Reference to procedures and standards of the security program

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Stating the objectives of the security program is the most important element to ensure alignment with business goals. The other choices are part of the security policy, but they are not as important.

**NEW QUESTION 428**

Which of the following is the BEST method to provide a new user with their initial password for e-mail system access?

- A. Interoffice a system-generated complex password with 30 days expiration
- B. Give a dummy password over the telephone set for immediate expiration
- C. Require no password but force the user to set their own in 10 days
- D. Set initial password equal to the user ID with expiration in 30 days

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Documenting the password on paper is not the best method even if sent through interoffice mail if the password is complex and difficult to memorize, the user will likely keep the printed password and this creates a security concern. A dummy (temporary) password that will need to be changed upon first logon is the best method because it is reset immediately and replaced with the user's choice of password, which will make it easier for the user to remember. If it is given to the wrong person, the legitimate user will likely notify security if still unable to access the system, so the security risk is low. Setting an account with no initial password is a security concern even if it is just for a few days. Choice D provides the greatest security threat because user IDs are typically known by both users and security staff, thus compromising access for up to 30 days.

**NEW QUESTION 433**

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 434**

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 437**

An internal review of a web-based application system finds the ability to gain access to all employees' accounts by changing the employee's ID on the URL used for accessing the account. The vulnerability identified is:

- A. broken authentication
- B. unvalidated input
- C. cross-site scripting
- D. structured query language (SQL) injection

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The authentication process is broken because, although the session is valid, the application should reauthenticate when the input parameters are changed. The review provided valid employee IDs, and valid input was processed. The problem here is the lack of reauthentication when the input parameters are changed. Cross-site scripting is not the problem in this case since the attack is not transferred to any other user's browser to obtain the output. Structured query language (SQL) injection is not a problem since input is provided as a valid employee ID and no SQL queries are injected to provide the output.

**NEW QUESTION 440**

Which of the following practices completely prevents a man-in-the-middle (MitM) attack between two hosts?

- A. Use security tokens for authentication
- B. Connect through an IPSec VPN
- C. Use https with a server-side certificate
- D. Enforce static media access control (MAC) addresses

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

IPSec effectively prevents man-in-the-middle (MitM) attacks by including source and destination IPs within the encrypted portion of the packet. The protocol is resilient to MitM attacks. Using token-based authentication does not prevent a MitM attack; however, it may help eliminate reusability of stolen cleartext credentials. An https session can be intercepted through Domain Name Server (DNS) or Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) poisoning. ARP poisoning—a specific kind of MitM attack—may be prevented by setting static media access control (MAC) addresses. Nevertheless, DNS and NetBIOS resolution can still be attacked to deviate traffic.

**NEW QUESTION 444**

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