

Exam Questions CISM

Certified Information Security Manager

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NEW QUESTION 1

When personal information is transmitted across networks, there MUST be adequate controls over:

- A. change management
- B. privacy protection
- C. consent to data transfer
- D. encryption device

Answer: B

Explanation:

Privacy protection is necessary to ensure that the receiving party has the appropriate level of protection of personal data. Change management primarily protects only the information, not the privacy of the individuals. Consent is one of the protections that is frequently, but not always, required. Encryption is a method of achieving the actual control, but controls over the devices may not ensure adequate privacy protection and, therefore, is a partial answer.

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

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 3

The FIRST step in establishing a security governance program is to:

- A. conduct a risk assessment
- B. conduct a workshop for all end users
- C. prepare a security budget
- D. obtain high-level sponsorship

Answer: D

Explanation:

The establishment of a security governance program is possible only with the support and sponsorship of top management since security governance projects are enterprise wide and integrated into business processes. Conducting a risk assessment, conducting a workshop for all end users and preparing a security budget all follow once high-level sponsorship is obtained.

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

Which of the following would BEST ensure the success of information security governance within an organization?

- A. Steering committees approve security projects
- B. Security policy training provided to all managers
- C. Security training available to all employees on the intranet
- D. Steering committees enforce compliance with laws and regulations

Answer: A

Explanation:

The existence of a steering committee that approves all security projects would be an indication of the existence of a good governance program. Compliance with laws and regulations is part of the responsibility of the steering committee but it is not a full answer. Awareness training is important at all levels in any medium, and also an indicator of good governance. However, it must be guided and approved as a security project by the steering committee.

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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 resolution
- 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 risk
- 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 9

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 (KRI) 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 (ROSI) 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 (KRI) 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

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

- A. Enforce the existing security standard

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

Information security governance is PRIMARILY driven by:

- A. technology constraint
- B. regulatory requirement
- C. litigation potentia
- D. business strateg

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 13

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 pla
- B. based on the current rate of technological chang
- C. three-to-five years for both hardware and softwar
- D. aligned with the business strateg

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 15

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 19

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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 24

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

- A. includes appropriate justification
- B. explains the current risk profile
- C. details regulatory requirement
- 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 25

Which of the following would help to change an organization's security culture?

- A. Develop procedures to enforce the information security policy
- B. Obtain strong management support
- C. Implement strict technical security controls
- D. Periodically audit compliance with the information security policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

Management support and pressure will help to change an organization's culture. Procedures will support an information security policy, but cannot change the culture of the organization. Technical controls will provide more security to an information system and staff; however, this does not mean the culture will be changed. Auditing will help to ensure the effectiveness of the information security policy; however, auditing is not effective in changing the culture of the company.

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

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 29

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 32

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 33

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 34

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 37

The PRIMARY concern of an information security manager documenting a formal data retention policy would be:

- A. generally accepted industry best practice
- B. business requirement
- C. legislative and regulatory requirement
- D. storage availabilit

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary concern will be to comply with legislation and regulation but only if this is a genuine business requirement. Best practices may be a useful guide but not a primary concern. Legislative and regulatory requirements are only relevant if compliance is a business need. Storage is irrelevant since whatever is needed

must be provided

NEW QUESTION 42

Reviewing which of the following would BEST ensure that security controls are effective?

- A. Risk assessment policies
- B. Return on security investment
- C. Security metrics
- D. User access rights

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reviewing security metrics provides senior management a snapshot view and trends of an organization's security posture. Choice A is incorrect because reviewing risk assessment policies would not ensure that the controls are actually working. Choice B is incorrect because reviewing returns on security investments provides business justifications in implementing controls, but does not measure effectiveness of the control itself. Choice D is incorrect because reviewing user access rights is a joint responsibility of the data custodian and the data owner, and does not measure control effectiveness.

NEW QUESTION 46

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 50

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

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

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 51

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 52

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

- A. performance measurement
- B. integration
- C. alignment
- D. value delivery

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 57

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 59

Retention of business records should PRIMARILY be based on:

- A. business strategy and direction
- B. regulatory and legal requirement
- C. storage capacity and longevity
- D. business case and value analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:

Retention of business records is generally driven by legal and regulatory requirements. Business strategy and direction would not normally apply nor would they override legal and regulatory requirements. Storage capacity and longevity are important but secondary issues. Business case and value analysis would be secondary to complying with legal and regulatory requirements.

NEW QUESTION 64

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 system
- C. Existence of an alternate hot site in case of business disruption
- 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 66

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 69

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 74

On a company's e-commerce web site, a good legal statement regarding data privacy should include:

- A. a statement regarding what the company will do with the information it collect
- B. a disclaimer regarding the accuracy of information on its web sit
- C. technical information regarding how information is protecte
- D. a statement regarding where the information is being hoste

Answer: A

Explanation:

Most privacy laws and regulations require disclosure on how information will be used. A disclaimer is not necessary since it does not refer to data privacy. Technical details regarding how information is protected are not mandatory to publish on the web site and in fact would not be desirable. It is not mandatory to say where information is being hosted.

NEW QUESTION 78

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 79

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 84

When designing an information security quarterly report to management, the MOST important element to be considered should be the:

- A. information security metric
- B. knowledge required to analyze each issu
- C. linkage to business area objective
- D. baseline against which metrics are evaluate

Answer: C

Explanation:

The link to business objectives is the most important clement that would be considered by management. Information security metrics should be put in the context of impact to management objectives. Although important, the security knowledge required would not be the first element to be considered. Baselining against the information security metrics will be considered later in the process.

NEW QUESTION 89

To justify its ongoing security budget, which of the following would be of MOST use to the information security' department?

- A. Security breach frequency
- B. Annualized loss expectancy (ALE)
- C. Cost-benefit analysis
- D. Peer group comparison

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cost-benefit analysis is the legitimate way to justify budget. The frequency of security breaches may assist the argument for budget but is not the key tool; it does not address the impact. Annualized loss expectancy (ALE) does not address the potential benefit of security investment. Peer group comparison would provide a good estimate for the necessary security budget but it would not take into account the specific needs of the organization.

NEW QUESTION 90

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 94

When an organization hires a new information security manager, which of the following goals should this individual pursue FIRST?

- A. Develop a security architecture
- B. Establish good communication with steering committee members
- C. Assemble an experienced staff
- D. Benchmark peer organizations

Answer: B

Explanation:

New information security managers should seek to build rapport and establish lines of communication with senior management to enlist their support. Benchmarking peer organizations is beneficial to better understand industry best practices, but it is secondary to obtaining senior management support. Similarly, developing a security architecture and assembling an experienced staff are objectives that can be obtained later.

NEW QUESTION 97

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 99

Information security should be:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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 101

When developing an information security program, what is the MOST useful source of information for determining available resources?

- A. Proficiency test
- B. Job descriptions
- C. Organization chart
- D. Skills inventory

Answer: D

Explanation:

A skills inventory would help identify- the available resources, any gaps and the training requirements for developing resources. Proficiency testing is useful but only with regard to specific technical skills. Job descriptions would not be as useful since they may be out of date or not sufficiently detailed. An organization chart would not provide the details necessary to determine the resources required for this activity.

NEW QUESTION 102

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 103

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 107

Which of the following would be the BEST option to improve accountability for a system administrator who has security functions?

- A. Include security responsibilities in the job description
- B. Require the administrator to obtain security certification
- C. Train the system administrator on penetration testing and vulnerability assessment
- D. Train the system administrator on risk assessment

Answer: A

Explanation:

The first step to improve accountability is to include security responsibilities in a job description. This documents what is expected and approved by the organization. The other choices are methods to ensure that the system administrator has the training to fulfill the responsibilities included in the job description.

NEW QUESTION 111

Which of the following should be determined while defining risk management strategies?

- A. Risk assessment criteria
- B. Organizational objectives and risk appetite
- C. IT architecture complexity
- D. Enterprise disaster recovery plans

Answer: B

Explanation:

While defining risk management strategies, one needs to analyze the organization's objectives and risk appetite and define a risk management framework based on this analysis. Some organizations may accept known risks, while others may invest in and apply mitigation controls to reduce risks. Risk assessment criteria would become part of this framework, but only after proper analysis. IT architecture complexity and enterprise disaster recovery plans are more directly related to assessing risks than defining strategies.

NEW QUESTION 114

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116

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 vacancie
- B. The chief information officer (CIO) approves security policy change
- C. The information security oversight committee only meets quarterl
- D. The data center manager has final signoff on all security project

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 118

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 121

The BEST way to justify the implementation of a single sign-on (SSO) product is to use:

- A. return on investment (RO
- B. a vulnerability assessmen
- C. annual loss expectancy (ALE).
- D. a business cas

Answer:

D

Explanation:

A business case shows both direct and indirect benefits, along with the investment required and the expected returns, thus making it useful to present to senior management. Return on investment (ROI) would only provide the costs needed to preclude specific risks, and would not provide other indirect benefits such as process improvement and learning. A vulnerability assessment is more technical in nature and would only identify and assess the vulnerabilities. This would also not provide insights on indirect benefits. Annual loss expectancy (ALE) would not weigh the advantages of implementing single sign-on (SSO) in comparison to the cost of implementation.

NEW QUESTION 122

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 123

Information security projects should be prioritized on the basis of:

- A. time required for implementation
- B. impact on the organization
- C. total cost for implementation
- D. mix of resources required

Answer: B

Explanation:

Information security projects should be assessed on the basis of the positive impact that they will have on the organization. Time, cost and resource issues should be subordinate to this objective.

NEW QUESTION 126

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 131

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 132

Which of the following BEST describes an information security manager's role in a multidisciplinary team that will address a new regulatory requirement regarding operational risk?

- A. Ensure that all IT risks are identified
- B. Evaluate the impact of information security risks
- C. Demonstrate that IT mitigating controls are in place
- D. Suggest new IT controls to mitigate operational risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

The job of the information security officer on such a team is to assess the risks to the business operation. Choice A is incorrect because information security is not limited to IT issues. Choice C is incorrect because at the time a team is formed to assess risk, it is premature to assume that any demonstration of IT controls will mitigate business operations risk. Choice D is incorrect because it is premature at the time of the formation of the team to assume that any suggestion of new IT controls will mitigate business operational risk.

NEW QUESTION 136

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

- A. prepare a security budge
- B. conduct a risk assessmen
- C. develop an information security polic
- D. obtain benchmarking informatio

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 141

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 require
- 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 commo

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 142

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 146

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 151

The MOST effective use of a risk register is to:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 154

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 158

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 160

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 163

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 166

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 171

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 173

After assessing and mitigating the risks of a web application, who should decide on the acceptance of residual application risks?

- A. Information security officer
- B. Chief information officer (CIO)
- C. Business owner
- D. Chief executive officer (CEO)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The business owner of the application needs to understand and accept the residual application risks.

NEW QUESTION 176

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 179

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 184

During which phase of development is it MOST appropriate to begin assessing the risk of a new application system?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Risk should be addressed as early in the development of a new application system as possible. In some cases, identified risks could be mitigated through design changes. If needed changes are not identified until design has already commenced, such changes become more expensive. For this reason, beginning risk assessment during the design, development or testing phases is not the best solution.

NEW QUESTION 186

After obtaining commitment from senior management, which of the following should be completed NEXT when establishing an information security program?

- A. Define security metrics
- B. Conduct a risk assessment
- C. Perform a gap analysis
- D. Procure security tools

Answer: B

Explanation:

When establishing an information security program, conducting a risk assessment is key to identifying the needs of the organization and developing a security strategy. Defining security metrics, performing a gap analysis and procuring security tools are all subsequent considerations.

NEW QUESTION 188

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 190

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 191

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 195

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 198

The recovery point objective (RPO) requires which of the following?

- A. Disaster declaration
- B. Before-image restoration
- C. System restoration
- D. After-image processing

Answer: B

Explanation:

The recovery point objective (RPO) is the point in the processing flow at which system recovery should occur. This is the predetermined state of the application processing and data used to restore the system and to continue the processing flow. Disaster declaration is independent of this processing checkpoint. Restoration of the system can occur at a later date, as does the return to normal, after-image processing.

NEW QUESTION 202

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 205

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 207

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 209

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 213

Which of the following is the MOST usable deliverable of an information security risk analysis?

- A. Business impact analysis (BIA) report
- B. List of action items to mitigate risk
- C. Assignment of risks to process owners
- D. Quantification of organizational risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

Although all of these are important, the list of action items is used to reduce or transfer the current level of risk. The other options materially contribute to the way the actions are implemented.

NEW QUESTION 218

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 222

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 226

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 231

A risk analysis should:

- A. include a benchmark of similar companies in its scop
- B. assume an equal degree of protection for all asset
- C. address the potential size and likelihood of los
- D. give more weight to the likelihood v
- E. the size of the los

Answer: C

Explanation:

A risk analysis should take into account the potential size and likelihood of a loss. It could include comparisons with a group of companies of similar size. It should not assume an equal degree of protection for all assets since assets may have different risk factors. The likelihood of the loss should not receive greater emphasis than the size of the loss; a risk analysis should always address both equally.

NEW QUESTION 232

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 ris
- C. Transfer the ris
- D. Accept the ris

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 235

The PRIMARY objective of a risk management program is to:

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

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 237

The valuation of IT assets should be performed by:

- A. an IT security manage
- B. an independent security consultan
- C. the chief financial officer (CFO).
- D. the information owne

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 238

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 243

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 247

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 252

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 254

The purpose of a corrective control is to:

- A. reduce adverse event
- B. indicate compromis
- C. mitigate impac
- D. ensure complianc

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 258

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 263

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 267

Who is responsible for ensuring that information is classified?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 272

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 276

In a business impact analysis, the value of an information system should be based on the overall cost:

- A. of recovery
- B. to recreate
- C. if unavailable
- D. of emergency operation

Answer: C

Explanation:

The value of an information system should be based on the cost incurred if the system were to become unavailable. The cost to design or recreate the system is not as relevant since a business impact analysis measures the impact that would occur if an information system were to become unavailable. Similarly, the cost of emergency operations is not as relevant.

NEW QUESTION 277

Which of the following is MOST essential for a risk management program to be effective?

- A. Flexible security budget
- B. Sound risk baseline
- C. New risks detection
- D. Accurate risk reporting

Answer: C

Explanation:

All of these procedures are essential for implementing risk management. However, without identifying new risks, other procedures will only be useful for a limited period.

NEW QUESTION 282

Which of the following would BEST address the risk of data leakage?

- A. File backup procedures
- B. Database integrity checks
- C. Acceptable use policies
- D. Incident response procedures

Answer: C

Explanation:

Acceptable use policies are the best measure for preventing the unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. The other choices do not address confidentiality of information.

NEW QUESTION 286

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 291

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 292

Which of the following risks would BEST be assessed using quantitative risk assessment techniques?

- A. Customer data stolen
- B. An electrical power outage
- C. A web site defaced by hackers
- D. Loss of the software development team

Answer: B

Explanation:

The effect of the theft of customer data or web site defacement by hackers could lead to a permanent decline in customer confidence, which does not lend itself to measurement by quantitative techniques. Loss of a majority of the software development team could have similar unpredictable repercussions. However, the loss of electrical power for a short duration is more easily measurable and can be quantified into monetary amounts that can be assessed with quantitative techniques.

NEW QUESTION 297

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 298

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 300

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 304

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 306

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 309

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 311

An information security manager uses security metrics to measure the:

- A. performance of the information security progra
- B. performance of the security baselin
- C. effectiveness of the security risk analysi
- D. effectiveness of the incident response tea

Answer: A

Explanation:

The security metrics should be designed so that there is a relationship to the performance of the overall security program in terms of effectiveness measurement. Use of security metrics occurs after the risk assessment process and does not measure it. Measurement of the incident response team performance is included in the overall program performance, so this is an incomplete answer.

NEW QUESTION 312

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 314

The BEST reason for an organization to have two discrete firewalls connected directly to the Internet and to the same DMZ would be to:

- A. provide in-depth defens
- B. separate test and productio
- C. permit traffic load balancin
- D. prevent a denial-of-service attac

Answer: C

Explanation:

Having two entry points, each guarded by a separate firewall, is desirable to permit traffic load balancing. As they both connect to the Internet and to the same demilitarized zone (DMZ), such an arrangement is not practical for separating test from production or preventing a denial-of-service attack.

NEW QUESTION 317

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 319

The BEST protocol to ensure confidentiality of transmissions in a business-to-customer (B2C) financial web application is:

- A. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
- B. Secure Shell (SSH).
- C. IP Security (IPSec).
- D. Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME).

Answer: A

Explanation:

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is a cryptographic protocol that provides secure communications providing end point authentication and communications privacy over the Internet. In typical use, all data transmitted between the customer and the business are, therefore, encrypted by the business's web server and remain confidential. SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is a network protocol that provides file transfer and manipulation functionality over any reliable data stream. It is typically used with the SSH-2 protocol to provide secure file transfer. IP Security (IPSec) is a standardized framework for securing Internet Protocol (IP) communications by encrypting and/or authenticating each IP packet in a data stream. There are two modes of IPSec operation: transport mode and tunnel mode. Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME) is a standard for public key encryption and signing of e-mail encapsulated in MIME; it is not a web transaction protocol.

NEW QUESTION 320

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 322

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 324

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 325

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 329

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 333

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 335

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 337

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 authenticatio
- 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 340

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 341

The MOST effective way to ensure that outsourced service providers comply with the organization's information security policy would be:

- A. service level monitoring
- B. penetration testing
- C. periodic auditing
- D. security awareness training

Answer: C

Explanation:

Regular audit exercise can spot any gap in the information security compliance. Service level monitoring can only pinpoint operational issues in the organization's operational environment. Penetration testing can identify security vulnerability but cannot ensure information compliance. Training can increase users' awareness on the information security policy, but is not more effective than auditing.

NEW QUESTION 346

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 350

Which of the following BEST ensures that modifications made to in-house developed business applications do not introduce new security exposures?

- A. Stress testing
- B. Patch management
- C. Change management
- D. Security baselines

Answer: C

Explanation:

Change management controls the process of introducing changes to systems to ensure that unintended changes are not introduced. Patch management involves the correction of software weaknesses and helps ensure that newly identified exploits are mitigated in a timely fashion. Security baselines provide minimum recommended settings. Stress testing ensures that there are no scalability problems.

NEW QUESTION 355

An organization has adopted a practice of regular staff rotation to minimize the risk of fraud and encourage crosstraining. Which type of authorization policy would BEST address this practice?

- A. Multilevel
- B. Role-based
- C. Discretionary
- D. Attribute-based

Answer: B

Explanation:

A role-based policy will associate data access with the role performed by an individual, thus restricting access to data required to perform the individual's tasks. Multilevel policies are based on classifications and clearances. Discretionary policies leave access decisions up to information resource managers.

NEW QUESTION 358

Security monitoring mechanisms should PRIMARILY:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 363

Which of the following tools is MOST appropriate for determining how long a security project will take to implement?

- A. Gantt chart
- B. Waterfall chart
- C. Critical path
- D. Rapid Application Development (RAD)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The critical path method is most effective for determining how long a project will take. A waterfall chart is used to understand the flow of one process into another. A Gantt chart facilitates the proper estimation and allocation of resources. The Rapid Application Development (RAD) method is used as an aid to facilitate and expedite systems development.

NEW QUESTION 368

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 370

When speaking to an organization's human resources department about information security, an information security manager should focus on the need for:

- A. an adequate budget for the security progra
- B. recruitment of technical IT employee
- C. periodic risk assessment
- D. security awareness training for employee

Answer:

D

Explanation:

An information security manager has to impress upon the human resources department the need for security awareness training for all employees. Budget considerations are more of an accounting function. The human resources department would become involved once they are convinced for the need of security awareness training. Recruiting IT-savvy staff may bring in new employees with better awareness of information security, but that is not a replacement for the training requirements of the other employees. Periodic risk assessments may or may not involve the human resources department function.

NEW QUESTION 373

Which of the following security mechanisms is MOST effective in protecting classified data that have been encrypted to prevent disclosure and transmission outside the organization's network?

- A. Configuration of firewalls
- B. Strength of encryption algorithms
- C. Authentication within application
- D. Safeguards over keys

Answer: D

Explanation:

If keys are in the wrong hands, documents will be able to be read regardless of where they are on the network. Choice A is incorrect because firewalls can be perfectly configured, but if the keys make it to the other side, they will not prevent the document from being decrypted. Choice B is incorrect because even easy encryption algorithms require adequate resources to break, whereas encryption keys can be easily used. Choice C is incorrect because the application "front door" controls may be bypassed by accessing data directly.

NEW QUESTION 378

An organization without any formal information security program that has decided to implement information security best practices should FIRST:

- A. invite an external consultant to create the security strateg
- B. allocate budget based on best practice
- C. benchmark similar organization
- D. define high-level business security requirement

Answer: D

Explanation:

All four options are valid steps in the process of implementing information security best practices; however, defining high-level business security requirements should precede the others because the implementation should be based on those security requirements.

NEW QUESTION 381

An e-commerce order fulfillment web server should generally be placed on which of the following?

- A. Internal network
- B. Demilitarized zone (DMZ)
- C. Database server
- D. Domain controller

Answer: B

Explanation:

An e-commerce order fulfillment web server should be placed within a DMZ to protect it and the internal network from external attack. Placing it on the internal network would expose the internal network to potential attack from the Internet. Since a database server should reside on the internal network, the same exposure would exist. Domain controllers would not normally share the same physical device as a web server.

NEW QUESTION 383

A message* that has been encrypted by the sender's private key and again by the receiver's public key achieves:

- A. authentication and authorizatio
- B. confidentiality and integrit
- C. confidentiality and nonrepudiatio
- D. authentication and nonrepudiatio

Answer: C

Explanation:

Encryption by the private key of the sender will guarantee authentication and nonrepudiation. Encryption by the public key of the receiver will guarantee confidentiality.

NEW QUESTION 388

Which of the following is MOST effective in preventing security weaknesses in operating systems?

- A. Patch management

- B. Change management
- C. Security baselines
- D. Configuration management

Answer: A

Explanation:

Patch management corrects discovered weaknesses by applying a correction (a patch) to the original program code. Change management controls the process of introducing changes to systems. Security baselines provide minimum recommended settings. Configuration management controls the updates to the production environment.

NEW QUESTION 392

The advantage of Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunneling for remote users is that it:

- A. helps ensure that communications are secur
- B. increases security between multi-tier system
- C. allows passwords to be changed less frequentl
- D. eliminates the need for secondary authenticatio

Answer: A

Explanation:

Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunneling for remote users provides an encrypted link that helps ensure secure communications. It does not affect password change frequency, nor does it eliminate the need for secondary authentication or affect security within the internal network.

NEW QUESTION 395

When a proposed system change violates an existing security standard, the conflict would be BEST resolved by:

- A. calculating the residual ris
- B. enforcing the security standar
- C. redesigning the system chang
- D. implementing mitigating control

Answer: A

Explanation:

Decisions regarding security should always weigh the potential loss from a risk against the existing controls. Each situation is unique; therefore, it is not advisable to always decide in favor of enforcing a standard. Redesigning the proposed change might not always be the best option because it might not meet the business needs. Implementing additional controls might be an option, but this would be done after the residual risk is known.

NEW QUESTION 399

Which of the following is a key area of the ISO 27001 framework?

- A. Operational risk assessment
- B. Financial crime metrics
- C. Capacity management
- D. Business continuity management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Operational risk assessment, financial crime metrics and capacity management can complement the information security framework, but only business continuity management is a key component.

NEW QUESTION 400

Which of the following is the MOST important item to include when developing web hosting agreements with third-party providers?

- A. Termination conditions
- B. Liability limits
- C. Service levels
- D. Privacy restrictions

Answer: C

Explanation:

Service levels are key to holding third parties accountable for adequate delivery of services. This is more important than termination conditions, privacy restrictions or liability limitations.

NEW QUESTION 402

An extranet server should be placed:

- A. outside the firewal

- B. on the firewall serve
- C. on a screened subne
- D. on the external route

Answer: C

Explanation:

An extranet server should be placed on a screened subnet, which is a demilitarized zone (DMZ). Placing it on the Internet side of the firewall would leave it defenseless. The same would be true of placing it on the external router, although this would not be possible. Since firewalls should be installed on hardened servers with minimal services enabled, it would be inappropriate to store the extranet on the same physical device.

NEW QUESTION 404

Which of the following is the MOST effective type of access control?

- A. Centralized
- B. Role-based
- C. Decentralized
- D. Discretionary

Answer: B

Explanation:

Role-based access control allows users to be grouped into job-related categories, which significantly cases the required administrative overhead. Discretionary access control would require a greater degree of administrative overhead. Decentralized access control generally requires a greater number of staff to administer, while centralized access control is an incomplete answer.

NEW QUESTION 408

Access control to a sensitive intranet application by mobile users can BEST be implemented through:

- A. data encryptio
- B. digital signature
- C. strong password
- D. two-factor authenticatio

Answer: D

Explanation:

Two-factor authentication through the use of strong passwords combined with security tokens provides the highest level of security. Data encryption, digital signatures and strong passwords do not provide the same level of protection.

NEW QUESTION 413

Which of the following devices should be placed within a DMZ?

- A. Router
- B. Firewall
- C. Mail relay
- D. Authentication server

Answer: C

Explanation:

A mail relay should normally be placed within a demilitarized zone (DMZ) to shield the internal network. An authentication server, due to its sensitivity, should always be placed on the internal network, never on a DMZ that is subject to compromise. Both routers and firewalls may bridge a DMZ to another network, but do not technically reside within the DMZ, network segment.

NEW QUESTION 418

The MOST important success factor to design an effective IT security awareness program is to:

- A. customize the content to the target audienc
- B. ensure senior management is represente
- C. ensure that all the staff is traine
- D. avoid technical content but give concrete example

Answer: A

Explanation:

Awareness training can only be effective if it is customized to the expectations and needs of attendees. Needs will be quite different depending on the target audience and will vary between business managers, end users and IT staff; program content and the level of detail communicated will therefore be different. Other criteria are also important; however, the customization of content is the most important factor.

NEW QUESTION 422

On which of the following should a firewall be placed?

- A. Web server
- B. Intrusion detection system (IDS) server
- C. Screened subnet
- D. Domain boundary

Answer: D

Explanation:

A firewall should be placed on a (security) domain boundary. Placing it on a web server or screened subnet, which is a demilitarized zone (DMZ), does not provide any protection. Since firewalls should be installed on hardened servers with minimal services enabled, it is inappropriate to have the firewall and the intrusion detection system (IDS) on the same physical device.

NEW QUESTION 426

What is the MOST important reason for conducting security awareness programs throughout an organization?

- A. Reducing the human risk
- B. Maintaining evidence of training records to ensure compliance
- C. Informing business units about the security strategy
- D. Training personnel in security incident response

Answer: A

Explanation:

People are the weakest link in security implementation, and awareness would reduce this risk. Through security awareness and training programs, individual employees can be informed and sensitized on various security policies and other security topics, thus ensuring compliance from each individual. Laws and regulations also aim to reduce human risk. Informing business units about the security strategy is best done through steering committee meetings or other forums.

NEW QUESTION 429

In an organization, information systems security is the responsibility of:

- A. all personne
- B. information systems personne
- C. information systems security personne
- D. functional personne

Answer: A

Explanation:

All personnel of the organization have the responsibility of ensuring information systems security-this can include indirect personnel such as physical security personnel. Information systems security cannot be the responsibility of information systems personnel alone since they cannot ensure security. Information systems security cannot be the responsibility of information systems security personnel alone since they cannot ensure security. Information systems security cannot be the responsibility of functional personnel alone since they cannot ensure security.

NEW QUESTION 434

Which of the following is MOST effective for securing wireless networks as a point of entry into a corporate network?

- A. Boundary router
- B. Strong encryption
- C. Internet-facing firewall
- D. Intrusion detection system (IDS)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Strong encryption is the most effective means of protecting wireless networks. Boundary routers, intrusion detection systems (IDSs) and firewalling the Internet would not be as effective.

NEW QUESTION 436

To BEST improve the alignment of the information security objectives in an organization, the chief information security officer (CISO) should:

- A. revise the information security progra
- B. evaluate a balanced business scorecar
- C. conduct regular user awareness session
- D. perform penetration test

Answer: B

Explanation:

The balanced business scorecard can track the effectiveness of how an organization executes its information security strategy and determine areas of improvement. Revising the information security program may be a solution, but is not the best solution to improve alignment of the information security objectives. User awareness is just one of the areas the organization must track through the balanced business scorecard. Performing penetration tests does not affect alignment with information security objectives.

NEW QUESTION 438

Which of the following features is normally missing when using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) in a web browser?

- A. Certificate-based authentication of web client
- B. Certificate-based authentication of web server
- C. Data confidentiality between client and web server
- D. Multiple encryption algorithms

Answer: A

Explanation:

Web browsers have the capability of authenticating through client-based certificates; nevertheless, it is not commonly used. When using https, servers always authenticate with a certificate and, once the connection is established, confidentiality will be maintained between client and server. By default, web browsers and servers support multiple encryption algorithms and negotiate the best option upon connection.

NEW QUESTION 443

Which of the following practices is BEST to remove system access for contractors and other temporary users when it is no longer required?

- A. Log all account usage and send it to their manager
- B. Establish predetermined automatic expiration dates
- C. Require managers to e-mail security when the user leaves
- D. Ensure each individual has signed a security acknowledgement

Answer: B

Explanation:

Predetermined expiration dates are the most effective means of removing systems access for temporary users. Reliance on managers to promptly send in termination notices cannot always be counted on, while requiring each individual to sign a security acknowledgement would have little effect in this case.

NEW QUESTION 448

Which of the following is the BEST method for ensuring that security procedures and guidelines are known and understood?

- A. Periodic focus group meetings
- B. Periodic compliance reviews
- C. Computer-based certification training (CBT)
- D. Employee's signed acknowledgement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using computer-based training (CBT) presentations with end-of-section reviews provides feedback on how well users understand what has been presented. Periodic compliance reviews are a good tool to identify problem areas but do not ensure that procedures are known or understood. Eocus groups may or may not provide meaningful detail. Although a signed employee acknowledgement is good, it does not indicate whether the material has been read and/or understood.

NEW QUESTION 451

In order to protect a network against unauthorized external connections to corporate systems, the information security manager should BEST implement:

- A. a strong authenticatio
- B. IP antispoofing filterin
- C. network encryption protoco
- D. access lists of trusted device

Answer: A

Explanation:

Strong authentication will provide adequate assurance on the identity of the users, while IP antispoofing is aimed at the device rather than the user. Encryption protocol ensures data confidentiality and authenticity while access lists of trusted devices are easily exploited by spoofed identity of the clients.

NEW QUESTION 454

Secure customer use of an e-commerce application can BEST be accomplished through:

- A. data encryptio
- B. digital signature
- C. strong password
- D. two-factor authenticatio

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encryption would be the preferred method of ensuring confidentiality in customer communications with an e-commerce application. Strong passwords, by themselves, would not be sufficient since the data could still be intercepted, while two-factor authentication would be impractical. Digital signatures would not provide a secure means of communication. In most business-to-customer (B-to-C) web applications, a digital signature is also not a practical solution.

NEW QUESTION 457

Which of the following is the BEST method to securely transfer a message?

- A. Password-protected removable media
- B. Facsimile transmission in a secured room
- C. Using public key infrastructure (PKI) encryption
- D. Steganography

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using public key infrastructure (PKI) is currently accepted as the most secure method to transmit e-mail messages. PKI assures confidentiality, integrity and nonrepudiation. The other choices are not methods that are as secure as PKI. Steganography involves hiding a message in an image.

NEW QUESTION 458

The MOST effective way to ensure network users are aware of their responsibilities to comply with an organization's security requirements is:

- A. messages displayed at every logo
- B. periodic security-related e-mail message
- C. an Intranet web site for information security
- D. circulating the information security policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

Logon banners would appear every time the user logs on, and the user would be required to read and agree to the same before using the resources. Also, as the message is conveyed in writing and appears consistently, it can be easily enforceable in any organization. Security-related e-mail messages are frequently considered as "Spam" by network users and do not, by themselves, ensure that the user agrees to comply with security requirements. The existence of an Intranet web site does not force users to access it and read the information. Circulating the information security policy alone does not confirm that an individual user has read, understood and agreed to comply with its requirements unless it is associated with formal acknowledgment, such as a user's signature of acceptance.

NEW QUESTION 462

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