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 managemen
B. privacy protectio
C. consent to data transfe
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 policie
B. reviewing training and awareness program
C. setting the strategic direction of the progra
D. auditing for complianc

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3
Which of the following would be MOST effective in successfully implementing restrictive password policies?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4
The FIRST step in establishing a security governance program is to:

A. conduct a risk assessmen
B. conduct a workshop for all end user
C. prepare a security budge
D. obtain high-level sponsorshi

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 5
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 6
When a security standard conflicts with a business objective, the situation should be resolved by:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7
An organization's information security strategy should be based on:

A. managing risk relative to business objective
B. managing risk to a zero level and minimizing insurance premium
C. avoiding occurrence of risks so that insurance is not require
D. transferring most risks to insurers and saving on control cost

Answer: A

Explanation:

Organizations must manage risks to a level that is acceptable for their business model, goals and objectives. A zero-level approach may be costly and not provide the effective benefit of additional revenue to the organization. Long-term maintenance of this approach may not be cost effective. Risks vary as business models, geography, and regulatory- and operational processes change. Insurance covers only a small portion of risks and requires that the organization have certain operational controls in place.

NEW QUESTION 8
The PRIMARY objective of a security steering group is to:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9
The chief information security officer (CISO) should ideally have a direct reporting relationship to the:

A. head of internal audi
B. chief operations officer (COO).
C. chief technology officer (CTO).
D. legal counse

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10
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 10
Which of the following is an advantage of a centralized information security organizational structure?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 11
Investment in security technology and processes should be based on:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 14
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 15
Which of the following is the MOST important prerequisite for establishing information security management within an organization?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20
Which of the following is the MOST important information to include in a strategic plan for information security?

A. Information security staffing requirements
B. Current state and desired future state

C. IT capital investment requirements
D. information security mission statement

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24
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 28
What will have the HIGHEST impact on standard information security governance models?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 33
Effective IT governance is BEST ensured by:

A. utilizing a bottom-up approac
B. management by the IT departmen
C. referring the matter to the organization's legal departmen
D. utilizing a top-down approac

Answer: D

Explanation:

Effective IT governance needs to be a top-down initiative, with the board and executive management setting clear policies, goals and objectives and providing for ongoing monitoring of the same. Focus on the regulatory issues and management priorities may not be reflected effectively by a bottom-up approach. IT governance affects the entire organization and is not a matter concerning only the management of IT. The legal department is part of the overall governance process, but cannot take full responsibility.

NEW QUESTION 36
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 41
The organization has decided to outsource the majority of the IT department with a vendor that is hosting servers in a foreign country. Of the following, which is the MOST critical security consideration?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43
At what stage of the applications development process should the security department initially become involved?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 47
When identifying legal and regulatory issues affecting information security, which of the following would represent the BEST approach to developing information security policies?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 48
In order to highlight to management the importance of network security, the security manager should FIRST:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 51
A good privacy statement should include:

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

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 53
Retention of business records should PRIMARILY be based on:

A. business strategy and directio
B. regulatory and legal requirement
C. storage capacity and longevit
D. business ease and value analysi

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 55
Which of the following is the BEST justification to convince management to invest in an information security program?

A. Cost reduction
B. Compliance with company policies
C. Protection of business assets
D. Increased business value

Answer: D

Explanation:

Investing in an information security program should increase business value and confidence. Cost reduction by itself is rarely the motivator for implementing an information security program. Compliance is secondary to business value. Increasing business value may include protection of business assets.

NEW QUESTION 58
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 60
Which of the following represents the MAJOR focus of privacy regulations?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 64
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 66
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 68
The MOST important component of a privacy policy is:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 70
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 75
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 78
Who in an organization has the responsibility for classifying information?

A. Data custodian
B. Database administrator

C. Information security officer
D. Data owner

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 83
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 organizatio
B. formulation of policies and procedures for information securit
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 87
An organization's information security processes are currently defined as ad hoc. In seeking to improve their performance level, the next step for the organization should be to:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 89
Acceptable risk is achieved when:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 91
When performing a quantitative risk analysis, which of the following is MOST important to estimate the potential loss?

A. Evaluate productivity losses
B. Assess the impact of confidential data disclosure
C. Calculate the value of the information or asset
D. Measure the probability of occurrence of each threat

Answer: C

Explanation:

Calculating the value of the information or asset is the first step in a risk analysis process to determine the impact to the organization, which is the ultimate goal. Determining how much productivity could be lost and how much it would cost is a step in the estimation of potential risk process. Knowing the impact if confidential information is disclosed is also a step in the estimation of potential risk. Measuring the probability of occurrence for each threat identified is a step in performing a threat analysis and therefore a partial answer.

NEW QUESTION 95
Which of the following would be MOST useful in developing a series of recovery time objectives (RTOs)?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100
To determine the selection of controls required to meet business objectives, an information security manager should:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 102
All risk management activities are PRIMARILY designed to reduce impacts to:

A. a level defined by the security manage
B. an acceptable level based on organizational risk toleranc
C. a minimum level consistent with regulatory requirement
D. the minimum level possibl

Answer: B

Explanation:

The aim of risk management is to reduce impacts to an acceptable level. "Acceptable" or "reasonable" are relative terms that can vary based on environment and circumstances. A minimum level that is consistent with regulatory requirements may not be consistent with business objectives, and regulators typically do not assign risk levels. The minimum level possible may not be aligned with business requirements.

NEW QUESTION 105
The BEST strategy for risk management is to:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 110
The MOST effective use of a risk register is to:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A risk register is more than a simple list—it should lie used as a tool to ensure comprehensive documentation, periodic review and formal update of all risk elements in the enterprise's IT and related organization. Identifying risks and assigning roles and responsibilities for mitigation are elements of the register. Identifying threats

and probabilities are two elements that are defined in the risk matrix, as differentiated from the broader scope of content in, and purpose for, the risk register. While the annualized loss expectancy (ALE) should be included in the register, this quantification is only a single element in the overall risk analysis program.

NEW QUESTION 111
The impact of losing frame relay network connectivity for 18-24 hours should be calculated using the:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 115
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 120
Which of the following steps in conducting a risk assessment should be performed FIRST?

A. Identity 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 122
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 126
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 130
Which of the following roles is PRIMARILY responsible for determining the information classification levels for a given information asset?

A. Manager
B. Custodian
C. User
D. Owner

Answer: D

Explanation:

Although the information owner may be in a management position and is also considered a user, the information owner role has the responsibility for determining information classification levels. Management is responsible for higher-level issues such as providing and approving budget, supporting activities, etc. The information custodian is responsible for day-to-day security tasks such as protecting information, backing up information, etc. Users are the lowest level. They use the data, but do not classify the data. The owner classifies the data.

NEW QUESTION 132
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 acquir
B. cost of the software store
C. annualized loss expectancy (ALE).
D. cost to obtain a replacemen

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 133
Who would be in the BEST position to determine the recovery point objective (RPO) for business applications?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 135
Data owners are PRIMARILY responsible for establishing risk mitigation methods to address which of the following areas?

A. Platform security
B. Entitlement changes
C. Intrusion detection
D. Antivirus controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data owners are responsible for assigning user entitlements and approving access to the systems for which they are responsible. Platform security, intrusion detection and antivirus controls are all within the responsibility of the information security manager.

NEW QUESTION 136
The MOST important reason for conducting periodic risk assessments is because:

A. risk assessments are not always precis
B. security risks are subject to frequent chang
C. reviewers can optimize and reduce the cost of control
D. it demonstrates to senior management that the security function can add valu

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Risks are constantly changing. A previously conducted risk assessment may not include measured risks that have been introduced since the last assessment. Although an assessment can never be perfect and invariably contains some errors, this is not the most important reason for periodic reassessment. The fact that controls can be made more efficient to reduce costs is not sufficient. Finally, risk assessments should not be performed merely to justify the existence of the security function.

NEW QUESTION 138
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 143
Which of the following attacks is BEST mitigated by utilizing strong passwords?

A. Man-in-the-middle attack
B. Brute force attack
C. Remote buffer overflow
D. Root kit

Answer: B

Explanation:

A brute force attack is normally successful against weak passwords, whereas strong passwords would not prevent any of the other attacks. Man-in-the-middle attacks intercept network traffic, which could contain passwords, but is not naturally password-protected. Remote buffer overflows rarely require a password to exploit a remote host. Root kits hook into the operating system's kernel and, therefore, operate underneath any authentication mechanism.

NEW QUESTION 146
For risk management purposes, the value of an asset should be based on:

A. original cos
B. net cash flo
C. net present valu
D. replacement cos

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 149
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 154
Which of the following would be MOST relevant to include in a cost-benefit analysis of a two-factor authentication system?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 159
The PRIMARY benefit of performing an information asset classification is to:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 163
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 168
Quantitative risk analysis is MOST appropriate when assessment data:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 173
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 174
A successful information security management program should use which of the following to determine the amount of resources devoted to mitigating exposures?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 175
An organization has decided to implement additional security controls to treat the risks of a new process. This is an example of:

A. eliminating the ris
B. transferring the ris
C. mitigating the ris
D. accepting the ris

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 179
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 182
A test plan to validate the security controls of a new system should be developed during which phase of the project?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 183
What is the MOST important item to be included in an information security policy?

A. The definition of roles and responsibilities
B. The scope of the security program
C. The key objectives of the security program
D. Reference to procedures and standards of the security program

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 186
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:

Mow 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 188
The IT function has declared that, when putting a new application into production, it is not necessary to update the business impact analysis (BIA) because it does not produce modifications in the business processes. The information security manager should:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 189
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 191
A border router should be placed on which of the following?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 194
The MAIN advantage of implementing automated password synchronization is that it:

A. reduces overall administrative workloa
B. increases security between multi-tier system
C. allows passwords to be changed less frequentl
D. reduces the need for two-factor authenticatio

Answer: A

Explanation:

Automated password synchronization reduces the overall administrative workload of resetting passwords. It does not increase security between multi-tier systems, allow passwords to be changed less frequently or reduce the need for two-factor authentication.

NEW QUESTION 197
Which of the following is generally used to ensure that information transmitted over the Internet is authentic and actually transmitted by the named sender?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 198
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 203
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 208
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 210
Which of the following is the MOST important reason why information security objectives should be defined?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 213
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 215
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 218
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 221
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 225
The MOST important reason that statistical anomaly-based intrusion detection systems (slat IDSs) are less commonly used than signature-based IDSs, is that stat IDSs:

A. create more overhead than signature-based IDS
B. cause false positives from minor changes to system variable
C. generate false alarms from varying user or system action
D. cannot detect new types of attack

Answer: C

Explanation:

A statistical anomaly-based intrusion detection system (stat IDS) collects data from normal traffic and establishes a baseline. It then periodically samples the network activity based on statistical methods and compares samples to the baseline. When the activity is outside the baseline parameter (clipping level), the IDS notifies the administrator. The baseline variables can include a host's memory or central processing unit (CPU) usage, network packet types and packet quantities. If actions of the users or the systems on the network vary widely with periods of low activity and periods of frantic packet exchange, a stat IDS may not be suitable, as the dramatic swing from one level to another almost certainly will generate false alarms. This weakness will have the largest impact on the operation of the IT systems. Due to the nature of stat IDS operations (i.e., they must constantly attempt to match patterns of activity to the baseline parameters), a stat IDS requires much more overhead and processing than signature-based versions. Due to the nature of a stat IDS—based on statistics and comparing data with baseline parameters—this type of IDS may not detect minor changes to system variables and may generate many false positives. Choice D is incorrect; since the stat IDS can monitor multiple system variables, it can detect new types of variables by tracing for abnormal activity of any kind.

NEW QUESTION 226
What is an appropriate frequency for updating operating system (OS) patches on production servers?

A. During scheduled rollouts of new applications
B. According to a fixed security patch management schedule
C. Concurrently with quarterly hardware maintenance
D. Whenever important security patches are released

Answer: D

Explanation:

Patches should be applied whenever important security updates are released. They should not be delayed to coincide with other scheduled rollouts or maintenance. Due to the possibility of creating a system outage, they should not be deployed during critical periods of application activity such as month-end or quarter-end closing.

NEW QUESTION 231
It is important to develop an information security baseline because it helps to define:

A. critical information resources needing protectio
B. a security policy for the entire organizatio
C. the minimum acceptable security to be implemente
D. required physical and logical access control

Answer: C

Explanation:

Developing an information security baseline helps to define the minimum acceptable security that will be implemented to protect the information resources in accordance with the respective criticality levels. Before determining the security baseline, an information security manager must establish the security policy, identify criticality levels of organization's information resources and assess the risk environment in which those resources operate.

NEW QUESTION 236
The information classification scheme should:

A. consider possible impact of a security breac
B. classify personal information in electronic for
C. be performed by the information security manage
D. classify systems according to the data processe

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data classification is determined by the business risk, i.e., the potential impact on the business of the loss, corruption or disclosure of information. It must be applied to information in all forms, both electronic and physical (paper), and should be applied by the data owner, not the security manager. Choice B is an incomplete answer because it addresses only privacy issues, while choice A is a more complete response. Systems are not classified per se, but the data they process and store should definitely be classified.

NEW QUESTION 241
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 242
An intrusion detection system 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 intrusion detection system (IDS) 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 tmc of placing it on the external router, if such a thing were feasible. Since firewalls should be installed on hardened servers with minimal services enabled, it would be inappropriate to store the IDS on the same physical dcvice.

NEW QUESTION 245
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 249
The PRIMARY driver to obtain external resources to execute the information security program is that external resources can:

A. contribute cost-effective expertise not available internall
B. be made responsible for meeting the security program requirement
C. replace the dependence on internal resource
D. deliver more effectively on account of their knowledg

Answer: A

Explanation:

Choice A represents the primary driver for the information security manager to make use of external resources. The information security manager will continue to be responsible for meeting the security program requirements despite using the services of external resources. The external resources should never completely replace the role of internal resources from a strategic perspective. The external resources cannot have a better knowledge of the business of the information security manager's organization than do the internal resources.

NEW QUESTION 252
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 254
Which of the following technologies is utilized to ensure that an individual connecting to a corporate internal network over the Internet is not an intruder masquerading as an authorized user?

A. Intrusion detection system (IDS)
B. IP address packet filtering
C. Two-factor authentication
D. Embedded digital signature

Answer: C

Explanation:

Two-factor authentication provides an additional security mechanism over and above that provided by passwords alone. This is frequently used by mobile users

needing to establish connectivity to a corporate network. IP address packet filtering would protect against spoofing an internal address but would not provide strong authentication. An intrusion detection system (IDS) can be used to detect an external attack but would not help in authenticating a user attempting to connect. Digital signatures ensure that transmitted information can be attributed to the named sender.

NEW QUESTION 259
Which of the following devices could potentially stop a Structured Query Language (SQL) injection attack?

A. An intrusion prevention system (IPS)
B. An intrusion detection system (IDS)
C. A host-based intrusion detection system (HIDS)
D. A host-based firewall

Answer: A

Explanation:

SQL injection attacks occur at the application layer. Most IPS vendors will detect at least basic sets of SQL injection and will be able to stop them. IDS will detect, but not prevent I IIDS will be unaware of SQL injection problems. A host-based firewall, be it on the web server or the database server, will allow the connection because firewalls do not check packets at an application layer.

NEW QUESTION 260
The PRIMARY objective of an Internet usage policy is to prevent:

A. access to inappropriate site
B. downloading malicious cod
C. violation of copyright law
D. disruption of Internet acces

Answer: D

Explanation:

Unavailability of Internet access would cause a business disruption. The other three objectives are secondary.

NEW QUESTION 265
Which of the following devices should be placed within a DMZ?

A. Proxy server
B. Application server
C. Departmental server
D. Data warehouse server

Answer: B

Explanation:

An application server should normally be placed within a demilitarized zone (DMZ) to shield the internal network. Data warehouse and departmental servers may contain confidential or valuable data and should always be placed on the internal network, never on a DMZ that is subject to compromise. A proxy server forms the inner boundary of the DMZ but is not placed within it.

NEW QUESTION 270
Which of the following activities is MOST likely to increase the difficulty of totally eradicating malicious code that is not immediately detected?

A. Applying patches
B. Changing access rules
C. Upgrading hardware
D. Backing up files

Answer: D

Explanation:

If malicious code is not immediately detected, it will most likely be backed up as a part of the normal tape backup process. When later discovered, the code may be eradicated from the device but still remain undetected ON a backup tape. Any subsequent restores using that tape may reintroduce the malicious code. Applying patches, changing access rules and upgrading hardware does not significantly increase the level of difficulty.

NEW QUESTION 275
A new port needs to be opened in a perimeter firewall. Which of the following should be the FIRST step before initiating any changes?

A. Prepare an impact assessment repor
B. Conduct a penetration tes
C. Obtain approval from senior managemen
D. Back up the firewall configuration and policy file

Answer: A

Explanation:

An impact assessment report needs to be prepared first by providing the justification for the change, analysis of the changes to be made, the impact if the change does not work as expected, priority of the change and urgency of the change request. Choices B. C and D could be important steps, but the impact assessment report should be performed before the other steps.

NEW QUESTION 276
What is the BEST way to ensure that contract programmers comply with organizational security policies?

A. Explicitly refer to contractors in the security standards
B. Have the contractors acknowledge in writing the security policies
C. Create penalties for noncompliance in the contracting agreement
D. Perform periodic security reviews of the contractors

Answer: D

Explanation:

Periodic reviews are the most effective way of obtaining compliance. None of the other options detects the failure of contract programmers to comply.

NEW QUESTION 280
Which would be the BEST recommendation to protect against phishing attacks?

A. Install an antispam system
B. Publish security guidance for customers
C. Provide security awareness to the organization's staff
D. Install an application-level firewall

Answer: B

Explanation:

Customers of the organization are the target of phishing attacks. Installing security software or training the organization's staff will be useless. The effort should be put on the customer side.

NEW QUESTION 284
What is the MAIN drawback of e-mailing password-protected zip files across the Internet? They:

A. all use weak encryptio
B. are decrypted by the firewal
C. may be quarantined by mail filter
D. may be corrupted by the receiving mail serve

Answer: C

Explanation:

Often, mail filters will quarantine zip files that are password-protected since the filter (or the firewall) is unable to determine if the file contains malicious code. Many zip file products are capable of using strong encryption. Such files are not normally corrupted by the sending mail server.

NEW QUESTION 286
Data owners will determine what access and authorizations users will have by:

A. delegating authority to data custodia
B. cloning existing user account
C. determining hierarchical preference
D. mapping to business need

Answer: D

Explanation:

Access and authorizations should be based on business needs. Data custodians implement the decisions made by data owners. Access and authorizations are not to be assigned by cloning existing user accounts or determining hierarchical preferences. By cloning, users may obtain more access rights and privileges than is required to do their job. Hierarchical preferences may be based on individual preferences and not on business needs.

NEW QUESTION 288
Change management procedures to ensure that disaster recovery/business continuity plans are kept up-to- date can be BEST achieved through which of the following?

A. Reconciliation of the annual systems inventory to the disaster recovery, business continuity plans
B. Periodic audits of the disaster recovery/business continuity plans
C. Comprehensive walk-through testing
D. Inclusion as a required step in the system life cycle process

Answer: D

Explanation:

Information security should be an integral component of the development cycle; thus, it should be included at the process level. Choices A, B and C are good mechanisms to ensure compliance, but would not be nearly as timely in ensuring that the plans are always up-to-date. Choice D is a preventive control, while choices A, B and C are detective controls.

NEW QUESTION 293
What is the BEST method to confirm that all firewall rules and router configuration settings are adequate?

A. Periodic review of network configuration
B. Review intrusion detection system (IDS) logs for evidence of attacks
C. Periodically perform penetration tests
D. Daily review of server logs for evidence of hacker activity

Answer: C

Explanation:

Due to the complexity of firewall rules and router tables, plus the sheer size of intrusion detection systems (IDSs) and server logs, a physical review will be insufficient. The best approach for confirming the adequacy of these configuration settings is to periodically perform attack and penetration tests.

NEW QUESTION 297
The PRIMARY reason for involving information security at each stage in the systems development life cycle (SDLC) is to identify the security implications and potential solutions required for:

A. identifying vulnerabilities in the syste
B. sustaining the organization's security postur
C. the existing systems that will be affecte
D. complying with segregation of dutie

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is important to maintain the organization's security posture at all times. The focus should not be confined to the new system being developed or acquired, or to the existing systems in use. Segregation of duties is only part of a solution to improving the security of the systems, not the primary reason to involve security in the systems development life cycle (SDLC).

NEW QUESTION 302
Which of the following presents the GREATEST threat to the security of an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system?

A. User ad hoc reporting is not logged
B. Network traffic is through a single switch
C. Operating system (OS) security patches have not been applied
D. Database security defaults to ERP settings

Answer: C

Explanation:

The fact that operating system (OS) security patches have not been applied is a serious weakness. Routing network traffic through a single switch is not unusual. Although the lack of logging for user ad hoc reporting is not necessarily good, it does not represent as serious a security- weakness as the failure to install security patches. Database security defaulting to the ERP system's settings is not as significant.

NEW QUESTION 304
A critical component of a continuous improvement program for information security is:

A. measuring processes and providing feedbac
B. developing a service level agreement (SLA) for securit
C. tying corporate security standards to a recognized international standar
D. ensuring regulatory complianc

Answer: A

Explanation:

If an organization is unable to take measurements that will improve the level of its safety program. then continuous improvement is not possible. Although desirable, developing a service level agreement (SLA) for security, tying corporate security standards to a recognized international standard and ensuring regulatory compliance are not critical components for a continuous improvement program.

NEW QUESTION 308
Which of the following is the MOST critical activity to ensure the ongoing security of outsourced IT services?

A. Provide security awareness training to the third-party provider's employees
B. Conduct regular security reviews of the third-party provider
C. Include security requirements in the service contract
D. Request that the third-party provider comply with the organization's information security policy

Answer:

B

Explanation:

Regular security audits and reviews of the practices of the provider to prevent potential information security damage will help verify the security of outsourced services. Depending on the type of services outsourced, security awareness may not be necessary. Security requirements should be included in the contract, but what is most important is verifying that the requirements are met by the provider. It is not necessary to require the provider to fully comply with the policy if only some of the policy is related and applicable.

NEW QUESTION 313
Which of the following would BEST assist an information security manager in measuring the existing level of development of security processes against their desired state?

A. Security audit reports
B. Balanced scorecard
C. Capability maturity model (CMM)
D. Systems and business security architecture

Answer: C

Explanation:

The capability maturity model (CMM) grades each defined area of security processes on a scale of 0 to 5 based on their maturity, and is commonly used by entities to measure their existing state and then determine the desired one. Security audit reports offer a limited view of the current state of security. Balanced scorecard is a document that enables management to measure the implementation of their strategy and assists in its translation into action. Systems and business security architecture explain the security architecture of an entity in terms of business strategy, objectives, relationships, risks, constraints and enablers, and provides a business-driven and business-focused view of security architecture.

NEW QUESTION 317
Which of the following is an inherent weakness of signature-based intrusion detection systems?

A. A higher number of false positives
B. New attack methods will be missed
C. Long duration probing will be missed
D. Attack profiles can be easily spoofed

Answer: B

Explanation:

Signature-based intrusion detection systems do not detect new attack methods for which signatures have not yet been developed. False positives are not necessarily any higher, and spoofing is not relevant in this case. Long duration probing is more likely to fool anomaly-based systems (boiling frog technique).

NEW QUESTION 321
Which of the following is the MOST appropriate method to protect a password that opens a confidential file?

A. Delivery path tracing
B. Reverse lookup translation
C. Out-of-band channels
D. Digital signatures

Answer: C

Explanation:

Out-of-band channels are useful when it is necessary, for confidentiality, to break a message into two parts that are then sent by different means. Digital signatures only provide nonrepudiation. Reverse lookup translation involves converting ;in Internet Protocol (IP) address to a username. Delivery path tracing shows the route taken but does not confirm the identity of the sender.

NEW QUESTION 326
A major trading partner with access to the internal network is unwilling or unable to remediate serious information security exposures within its environment. Which of the following is the BEST recommendation?

A. Sign a legal agreement assigning them all liability for any breach
B. Remove all trading partner access until the situation improves
C. Set up firewall rules restricting network traffic from that location
D. Send periodic reminders advising them of their noncompliance

Answer: C

Explanation:

It is incumbent on an information security manager to see to the protection of their organization's network, but to do so in a manner that does not adversely affect the conduct of business. This can be accomplished by adding specific traffic restrictions for that particular location. Removing all access will likely result in lost business. Agreements and reminders do not protect the integrity of the network.

NEW QUESTION 327

Which of the following documents would be the BES T reference to determine whether access control mechanisms are appropriate for a critical application?

A. User security procedures
B. Business process flow
C. IT security policy
D. Regulatory requirements

Answer: C

Explanation:

IT management should ensure that mechanisms are implemented in line with IT security policy. Procedures are determined by the policy. A user security procedure does not describe the access control mechanism in place. The business process flow is not relevant to the access control mechanism. The organization's own policy and procedures should take into account regulatory requirements.

NEW QUESTION 328
The MOST appropriate individual to determine the level of information security needed for a specific business application is the:

A. system develope
B. information security manage
C. steering committe
D. system data owne

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data owners are the most knowledgeable of the security needs of the business application for which they are responsible. The system developer, security manager and system custodian will have specific knowledge on limited areas but will not have full knowledge of the business issues that affect the level of security required. The steering committee does not perform at that level of detail on the operation.

NEW QUESTION 329
A benefit of using a full disclosure (white box) approach as compared to a blind (black box) approach to penetration testing is that:

A. it simulates the real-1ife situation of an external security attac
B. human intervention is not required for this type of tes
C. less time is spent on reconnaissance and information gatherin
D. critical infrastructure information is not revealed to the teste

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data and information required for penetration are shared with the testers, thus eliminating time that would otherwise have been spent on reconnaissance and gathering of information. Blind (black box) penetration testing is closer to real life than full disclosure (white box) testing. There is no evidence to support that human intervention is not required for this type of test. A full disclosure (white box) methodology requires the knowledge of the subject being tested.

NEW QUESTION 332
Which of the following is the MOST important action to take when engaging third-party consultants to conduct an attack and penetration test?

A. Request a list of the software to be used
B. Provide clear directions to IT staff
C. Monitor intrusion detection system (IDS) and firewall logs closely
D. Establish clear rules of engagement

Answer: D

Explanation:

It is critical to establish a clear understanding on what is permissible during the engagement. Otherwise, the tester may inadvertently trigger a system outage or inadvertently corrupt files. Not as important, but still useful, is to request a list of what software will be used. As for monitoring the intrusion detection system (IDS) and firewall, and providing directions to IT staff, it is better not to alert those responsible for monitoring (other than at the management level), so that the effectiveness of that monitoring can be accurately assessed.

NEW QUESTION 333
The configuration management plan should PRIMARILY be based upon input from:

A. business process owner
B. the information security manage
C. the security steering committe
D. IT senior managemen

Answer: D

Explanation:

Although business process owners, an information security manager and the security steering committee may provide input regarding a configuration management plan, its final approval is the primary responsibility of IT senior management.

NEW QUESTION 336
Which of the following is the BEST way to ensure that a corporate network is adequately secured against external attack?

A. Utilize an intrusion detection syste
B. Establish minimum security baseline
C. Implement vendor recommended setting
D. Perform periodic penetration testin

Answer: D

Explanation:

Penetration testing is the best way to assure that perimeter security is adequate. An intrusion detection system (IDS) may detect an attempted attack, hut it will not confirm whether the perimeter is secured. Minimum security baselines and applying vendor recommended settings are beneficial, but they will not provide the level of assurance that is provided by penetration testing.

NEW QUESTION 340
The root cause of a successful cross site request forgery (XSRF) attack against an application is that the vulnerable application:

A. uses multiple redirects for completing a data commit transactio
B. has implemented cookies as the sole authentication mechanis
C. has been installed with a non-1egitimate license ke
D. is hosted on a server along with other application

Answer: B

Explanation:

XSRF exploits inadequate authentication mechanisms in web applications that rely only on elements such as cookies when performing a transaction. XSRF is related to an authentication mechanism, not to redirection. Option C is related to intellectual property rights, not to XSRF vulnerability. Merely hosting multiple applications on the same server is not the root cause of this vulnerability.

NEW QUESTION 342
Which of the following is the MOST effective at preventing an unauthorized individual from following an authorized person through a secured entrance (tailgating or piggybacking)?

A. Card-key door locks
B. Photo identification
C. Biometric scanners
D. Awareness training

Answer: D

Explanation:

Awareness training would most likely result in any attempted tailgating being challenged by the authorized employee. The other choices are physical controls which by themselves would not be effective against tailgating.

NEW QUESTION 347
An account with full administrative privileges over a production file is found to be accessible by a member of the software development team. This account was set up to allow the developer to download nonsensitive production data for software testing purposes. The information security manager should recommend which of the following?

A. Restrict account access to read only
B. Log all usage of this account
C. Suspend the account and activate only when needed
D. Require that a change request be submitted for each download

Answer: A

Explanation:

Administrative accounts have permission to change data. This is not required for the developers to perform their tasks. Unauthorized change will damage the integrity of the data. Logging all usage of the account, suspending the account and activating only when needed, and requiring that a change request be submitted for each download will not reduce the exposure created by this excessive level of access. Restricting the account to read only access will ensure that the integrity can be maintained while permitting access.

NEW QUESTION 349
Before engaging outsourced providers, an information security manager should ensure that the organization's data classification requirements:

A. are compatible with the provider's own classificatio
B. are communicated to the provide
C. exceed those of the outsource
D. are stated in the contrac

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most effective mechanism to ensure that the organization's security standards are met by a third party, would be a legal agreement. Choices A. B and C are acceptable options, but not as comprehensive or as binding as a legal contract.

NEW QUESTION 353
Who is ultimately responsible for ensuring that information is categorized and that protective measures are taken?

A. Information security officer
B. Security steering committee
C. Data owner
D. Data custodian

Answer: B

Explanation:

Routine administration of all aspects of security is delegated, but senior management must retain overall responsibility. The information security officer supports and implements information security for senior management. The data owner is responsible for categorizing data security requirements. The data custodian supports and implements information security as directed.

NEW QUESTION 358
Nonrepudiation can BEST be assured by using:

A. delivery path tracin
B. reverse lookup translatio
C. out-of-hand channel
D. digital signature

Answer: D

Explanation:

Effective nonrepudiation requires the use of digital signatures. Reverse lookup translation involves converting Internet Protocol (IP) addresses to usernames. Delivery path tracing shows the route taken but does not confirm the identity of the sender. Out-of-band channels are useful when, for confidentiality, it is necessary to break a message into two parts that are sent by different means.

NEW QUESTION 359
Of the following, retention of business records should be PRIMARILY based on:

A. periodic vulnerability assessmen
B. regulatory and legal requirement
C. device storage capacity and longevit
D. past litigatio

Answer: B

Explanation:

Retention of business records is a business requirement that must consider regulatory and legal requirements based on geographic location and industry. Options A and C are important elements for making the decision, but the primary driver is the legal and regulatory requirements that need to be followed by all companies. Record retention may take into consideration past litigation, but it should not be the primary decision factor.

NEW QUESTION 360
Which of the following is the MOST appropriate individual to ensure that new exposures have not been introduced into an existing application during the change management process?

A. System analyst
B. System user
C. Operations manager
D. Data security officer

Answer: B

Explanation:

System users, specifically the user acceptance testers, would be in the best position to note whether new exposures are introduced during the change management process. The system designer or system analyst, data security officer and operations manager would not be as closely involved in testing code changes.

NEW QUESTION 361
What is the MOS T cost-effective means of improving security awareness of staff personnel?

A. Employee monetary incentives
B. User education and training
C. A zero-tolerance security policy
D. Reporting of security infractions

Answer: B

Explanation:

User education and training is the most cost-effective means of influencing staff to improve security since personnel are the weakest link in security. Incentives perform poorly without user education and training. A zero-tolerance security policy would not be as good as education and training. Users would not have the knowledge to accurately interpret and report violations without user education and training.

NEW QUESTION 364
Which of the following is the MOST important management signoff for migrating an order processing system from a test environment to a production environment?

A. User
B. Security
C. Operations
D. Database

Answer: A

Explanation:

As owners of the system, user management approval would be the most important. Although the signoffs of security, operations and database management may be appropriate, they are secondary to ensuring the new system meets the requirements of the business.

NEW QUESTION 368
Which of the following is the MAIN objective in contracting with an external company to perform penetration testing?

A. To mitigate technical risks
B. To have an independent certification of network security
C. To receive an independent view of security exposures
D. To identify a complete list of vulnerabilities

Answer: C

Explanation:

Even though the organization may have the capability to perform penetration testing with internal resources, third-party penetration testing should be performed to gain an independent view of the security exposure. Mitigating technical risks is not a direct result of a penetration test. A penetration test would not provide certification of network security nor provide a complete list of vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION 373
The BEST way to ensure that information security policies are followed is to:

A. distribute printed copies to all employee
B. perform periodic reviews for complianc
C. include escalating penalties for noncomplianc
D. establish an anonymous hotline to report policy abuse

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best way to ensure that information security policies are followed is to periodically review levels of compliance. Distributing printed copies, advertising an abuse hotline or linking policies to an international standard will not motivate individuals as much as the consequences of being found in noncompliance. Escalating penalties will first require a compliance review.

NEW QUESTION 377
Which of the following metrics would be the MOST useful in measuring how well information security is monitoring violation logs?

A. Penetration attempts investigated
B. Violation log reports produced
C. Violation log entries
D. Frequency of corrective actions taken

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most useful metric is one that measures the degree to which complete follow-through has taken place. The quantity of reports, entries on reports and the frequency of corrective actions are not indicative of whether or not investigative action was taken.

NEW QUESTION 380
When an emergency security patch is received via electronic mail, the patch should FIRST be:

A. loaded onto an isolated test machin
B. decompiled to check for malicious cod
C. validated to ensure its authenticit
D. copied onto write-once media to prevent tamperin

Answer: C

Explanation:

It is important to first validate that the patch is authentic. Only then should it be copied onto write-once media, decompiled to check for malicious code or loaded onto an isolated test machine.

NEW QUESTION 385
Which of the following is the MOST important area of focus when examining potential security compromise of a new wireless network?

A. Signal strength
B. Number of administrators
C. Bandwidth
D. Encryption strength

Answer: B

Explanation:

The number of individuals with access to the network configuration presents a security risk. Encryption strength is an area where wireless networks tend to fall short; however, the potential to compromise the entire network is higher when an inappropriate number of people can alter the configuration. Signal strength and network bandwidth are secondary issues.

NEW QUESTION 388
A web-based business application is being migrated from test to production. Which of the following is the MOST important management signoff for this migration?

A. User
B. Network
C. Operations
D. Database

Answer: A

Explanation:

As owners of the system, user management signoff is the most important. If a system does not meet the needs of the business, then it has not met its primary objective. The needs of network, operations and database management are secondary to the needs of the business.

NEW QUESTION 391
Which of the following would present the GREATEST risk to information security?

A. Virus signature files updates are applied to all servers every day
B. Security access logs are reviewed within five business days
C. Critical patches are applied within 24 hours of their release
D. Security incidents are investigated within five business days

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security incidents are configured to capture system events that are important from the security perspective; they include incidents also captured in the security access logs and other monitoring tools. Although, in some instances, they could wait for a few days before they are researched, from the options given this would have the greatest risk to security. Most often, they should be analyzed as soon as possible. Virus signatures should be updated as often as they become available by the vendor, while critical patches should be installed as soon as they are reviewed and tested, which could occur in 24 hours.

NEW QUESTION 396
Which of the following is the FIRST phase in which security should be addressed in the development cycle of a project?

A. Design
B. Implementation
C. Application security testing
D. Feasibility

Answer: D

Explanation:

Information security should be considered at the earliest possible stage. Security requirements must be defined before you enter into design specification, although changes in design may alter these requirements later on. Security requirements defined during system implementation are typically costly add-ons that are frequently ineffective. Application security testing occurs after security has been implemented.

NEW QUESTION 397
An organization is entering into an agreement with a new business partner to conduct customer mailings. What is the MOST important action that the information security manager needs to perform?

A. A due diligence security review of the business partner's security controls
B. Ensuring that the business partner has an effective business continuity program

C. Ensuring that the third party is contractually obligated to all relevant security requirements
D. Talking to other clients of the business partner to check references for performance

Answer: C

Explanation:

The key requirement is that the information security manager ensures that the third party is contractually bound to follow the appropriate security requirements for the process being outsourced. This protects both organizations. All other steps are contributory to the contractual agreement, but are not key.

NEW QUESTION 401
Which of the following is the MOST appropriate individual to implement and maintain the level of information security needed for a specific business application?

A. System analyst
B. Quality control manager
C. Process owner
D. Information security manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Process owners implement information protection controls as determined by the business' needs. Process owners have the most knowledge about security requirements for the business application for which they are responsible. The system analyst, quality control manager, and information security manager do not possess the necessary knowledge or authority to implement and maintain the appropriate level of business security.

NEW QUESTION 403
What is the PRIMARY objective of a post-event review in incident response?

A. Adjust budget provisioning
B. Preserve forensic data
C. Improve the response process
D. Ensure the incident is fully documented

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary objective is to find any weakness in the current process and improve it. The other choices are all secondary.

NEW QUESTION 405
Isolation and containment measures lor a compromised computer have been taken and information security management is now investigating. What is the MOST appropriate next step?

A. Run a forensics tool on the machine to gather evidence
B. Reboot the machine to break remote connections
C. Make a copy of the whole system's memory
D. Document current connections and open Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol (TCP/ I'DP) ports

Answer: C

Explanation:

When investigating a security breach, it is important to preserve all traces of evidence left by the invader. For this reason, it is imperative to preserve the memory' contents of the machine in order to analyze them later. The correct answer is choice C because a copy of the whole system's memory is obtained for future analysis by running the appropriate tools. This is also important from a legal perspective since an attorney may suggest that the system was changed during the conduct of the investigation. Running a computer forensics tool in the compromised machine will cause the creation of at least one process that may overwrite evidence. Rebooting the machine will delete the contents of the memory, erasing potential evidence. Collecting information about current connections and open Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol (TCP/UDP) ports is correct, but doing so by using tools may also erase memory contents.

NEW QUESTION 406
Which of the following is the MOST serious exposure of automatically updating virus signature files on every desktop each Friday at 11:00 p.m. (23.00 hrs.)?

A. Most new viruses* signatures are identified over weekends
B. Technical personnel are not available to support the operation
C. Systems are vulnerable to new viruses during the intervening week
D. The update's success or failure is not known until Monday

Answer: C

Explanation:

Updating virus signature files on a weekly basis carries the risk that the systems will be vulnerable to viruses released during the week; far more frequent updating is essential. All
other issues are secondary to this very serious exposure.

NEW QUESTION 407

At the conclusion of a disaster recovery test, which of the following should ALWAYS be performed prior to leaving the vendor's hot site facility?

A. Erase data and software from devices
B. Conduct a meeting to evaluate the test
C. Complete an assessment of the hot site provider
D. Evaluate the results from all test scripts

Answer: A

Explanation:

For security and privacy reasons, all organizational data and software should be erased prior to departure. Evaluations can occur back at the office after everyone is rested, and the overall results can be discussed and compared objectively.

NEW QUESTION 411
A possible breach of an organization's IT system is reported by the project manager. What is the FIRST thing the incident response manager should do?

A. Run a port scan on the system
B. Disable the logon ID
C. Investigate the system logs
D. Validate the incident

Answer: D

Explanation:

When investigating a possible incident, it should first be validated. Running a port scan on the system, disabling the logon IDs and investigating the system logs may be required based on preliminary forensic investigation, but doing so as a first step may destroy the evidence.

NEW QUESTION 414
An information security manager believes that a network file server was compromised by a hacker. Which of the following should be the FIRST action taken?

A. Unsure that critical data on the server are backed u
B. Shut down the compromised serve
C. Initiate the incident response proces
D. Shut down the networ

Answer: C

Explanation:

The incident response process will determine the appropriate course of action. If the data have been corrupted by a hacker, the backup may also be corrupted. Shutting down the server is likely to destroy any forensic evidence that may exist and may be required by the investigation. Shutting down the network is a drastic action, especially if the hacker is no longer active on the network.

NEW QUESTION 415
Which of the following application systems should have the shortest recovery time objective (RTO)?

A. Contractor payroll
B. Change management
C. E-commerce web site
D. Fixed asset system

Answer: C

Explanation:

In most businesses where an e-commerce site is in place, it would need to be restored in a matter of hours, if not minutes. Contractor payroll, change management and fixed assets would not require as rapid a recovery time.

NEW QUESTION 416
When performing a business impact analysis (BIA), which of the following should calculate the recovery time and cost estimates?

A. Business continuity coordinator
B. Information security manager
C. Business process owners
D. Industry averages benchmarks

Answer: C

Explanation:

Business process owners are in the best position to understand the true impact on the business that a system outage would create. The business continuity coordinator, industry averages and even information security will not be able to provide that level of detailed knowledge.

NEW QUESTION 418
Which of the following is MOST closely associated with a business continuity program?

A. Confirming that detailed technical recovery plans exist
B. Periodically testing network redundancy
C. Updating the hot site equipment configuration every quarter
D. Developing recovery time objectives (RTOs) for critical functions

Answer: D

Explanation:

Technical recovery plans, network redundancy and equipment needs are all associated with infrastructure disaster recovery. Only recovery time objectives (RTOs) directly relate to business continuity.

NEW QUESTION 422
Of the following, which is the MOST important aspect of forensic investigations?

A. The independence of the investigator
B. Timely intervention
C. Identifying the perpetrator
D. Chain of custody

Answer: D

Explanation:

Establishing the chain of custody is one of the most important steps in conducting forensic investigations since it preserves the evidence in a manner that is admissible in court. The independence of the investigator may be important, but is not the most important aspect. Timely intervention is important for containing incidents, but not as important for forensic investigation. Identifying the perpetrator is important, but maintaining the chain of custody is more important in order to have the perpetrator convicted in court.

NEW QUESTION 425
Which of the following would be a MAJOR consideration for an organization defining its business continuity plan (BCP) or disaster recovery program (DRP)?

A. Setting up a backup site
B. Maintaining redundant systems
C. Aligning with recovery time objectives (RTOs)
D. Data backup frequency

Answer: C

Explanation:

BCP.'DRP should align with business RTOs. The RTO represents the amount of time allowed for the recovery of a business function or resource after a disaster occurs. The RTO must be taken into consideration when prioritizing systems for recovery efforts to ensure that those systems that the business requires first are the ones that are recovered first.

NEW QUESTION 429
Which of the following would be MOST appropriate for collecting and preserving evidence?

A. Encrypted hard drives
B. Generic audit software
C. Proven forensic processes
D. Log correlation software

Answer: C

Explanation:

When collecting evidence about a security incident, it is very important to follow appropriate forensic procedures to handle electronic evidence by a method approved by local jurisdictions. All other options will help when collecting or preserving data about the incident; however these data might not be accepted as evidence in a court of law if they are not collected by a method approved by local jurisdictions.

NEW QUESTION 434
What is the FIRST action an information security manager should take when a company laptop is reported stolen?

A. Evaluate the impact of the information loss
B. Update the corporate laptop inventory
C. Ensure compliance with reporting procedures
D. Disable the user account immediately

Answer: C

Explanation:

The key step in such an incident is to report it to mitigate any loss. After this, the other actions should follow.

NEW QUESTION 436
A database was compromised by guessing the password for a shared administrative account and confidential customer information was stolen. The information

security manager was able to detect this breach by analyzing which of the following?

A. Invalid logon attempts
B. Write access violations
C. Concurrent logons
D. Firewall logs

Answer: A

Explanation:

Since the password for the shared administrative account was obtained through guessing, it is probable that there were multiple unsuccessful logon attempts before the correct password was deduced. Searching the logs for invalid logon attempts could, therefore, lead to the discovery of this unauthorized activity. Because the account is shared, reviewing the logs for concurrent logons would not reveal unauthorized activity since concurrent usage is common in this situation. Write access violations would not necessarily be observed since the information was merely copied and not altered. Firewall logs would not necessarily contain information regarding logon attempts.

NEW QUESTION 438
The business continuity policy should contain which of the following?

A. Emergency call trees
B. Recovery criteria
C. Business impact assessment (BIA)
D. Critical backups inventory

Answer: B

Explanation:

Recovery criteria, indicating the circumstances under which specific actions are undertaken, should be contained within a business continuity policy. Telephone trees, business impact assessments (BIAs) and listings of critical backup files are too detailed to include in a policy document.

NEW QUESTION 439
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