

## CISM Dumps

### Certified Information Security Manager

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**NEW QUESTION 1**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 2**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 3**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 4**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 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**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

An outcome of effective security governance is:

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 15**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 19**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 20**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 22**

Information security governance is PRIMARILY driven by:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 31

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 34

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 38

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 39

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 43**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 46**

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 47**

Security technologies should be selected PRIMARILY on the basis of their:

- A. ability to mitigate business risk
- B. evaluations in trade publication
- C. use of new and emerging technologie
- D. benefits in comparison to their cost

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The most fundamental evaluation criterion for the appropriate selection of any security technology is its ability to reduce or eliminate business risks. Investments in security technologies should be based on their overall value in relation to their cost; the value can be demonstrated in terms of risk mitigation. This should take precedence over whether they use new or exotic technologies or how they are evaluated in trade publications.

#### **NEW QUESTION 50**

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 53**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 55**

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 60**

Which of the following is characteristic of centralized information security management?

- A. More expensive to administer
- B. Better adherence to policies
- C. More aligned with business unit needs
- D. Faster turnaround of requests

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Centralization of information security management results in greater uniformity and better adherence to security policies. It is generally less expensive to administer due to the economics of scale. However, turnaround can be slower due to the lack of alignment with business units.

**NEW QUESTION 61**

Minimum standards for securing the technical infrastructure should be defined in a security:

- A. strateg
- B. guideline
- C. mode
- D. architectur

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Minimum standards for securing the technical infrastructure should be defined in a security architecture document. This document defines how components are secured and the security services that should be in place. A strategy is a broad, high-level document. A guideline is advisory in nature, while a security model shows the relationships between components.

**NEW QUESTION 63**

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 65**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 66**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 70**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 74**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 77**

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 78**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 83**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 86**

Who is ultimately responsible for the organization's information?

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 87**

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

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

**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 88**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 90**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 93**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 98**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 100**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 104**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 106**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 109**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 114**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 117**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 120**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 122**

Which of the following should be included in an annual information security budget that is submitted for management approval?

- A. A cost-benefit analysis of budgeted resources
- B. All of the resources that are recommended by the business
- C. Total cost of ownership (TC'O)
- D. Baseline comparisons

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A brief explanation of the benefit of expenditures in the budget helps to convey the context of how the purchases that are being requested meet goals and objectives, which in turn helps build credibility for the information security function or program. Explanations of benefits also help engage senior management in the support of the information security program. While the budget should consider all inputs and recommendations that are received from the business, the budget that is ultimately submitted to management for approval should include only those elements that are intended for purchase. TC'O may be requested by management and may be provided in an addendum to a given purchase request, but is not usually included in an annual budget. Baseline comparisons (cost comparisons with other companies or industries) may be useful in developing a budget or providing justification in an internal review for an individual purchase, but would not be included with a request for budget approval.

#### **NEW QUESTION 124**

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 129**

The MOST appropriate role for senior management in supporting information security is the:

- A. evaluation of vendors offering security product
- B. assessment of risks to the organizatio
- C. approval of policy statements and fundin
- D. monitoring adherence to regulatory requirement

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Since the members of senior management are ultimately responsible for information security, they are the ultimate decision makers in terms of governance and direction. They are responsible for approval of major policy statements and requests to fund the information security practice. Evaluation of vendors, assessment of risks and monitoring compliance with regulatory requirements are day-to-day responsibilities of the information security manager; in some organizations, business management is involved in these other activities, though their primary role is direction and governance.

**NEW QUESTION 134**

Which of the following requirements would have the lowest level of priority in information security?

- A. Technical
- B. Regulatory
- C. Privacy
- D. Business

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Information security priorities may, at times, override technical specifications, which then must be rewritten to conform to minimum security standards. Regulatory and privacy requirements are government-mandated and, therefore, not subject to override. The needs of the business should always take precedence in deciding information security priorities.

**NEW QUESTION 139**

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 141**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 146**

A security manager meeting the requirements for the international flow of personal data will need to ensure:

- A. a data processing agreemen
- B. a data protection registratio
- C. the agreement of the data subject
- D. subject access procedure

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Whenever personal data are transferred across national boundaries, the awareness and agreement of the data subjects are required. Choices A, B and D are supplementary data protection requirements that are not key for international data transfer.

**NEW QUESTION 150**

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 153**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 156**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 157**

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 161**

When developing incident response procedures involving servers hosting critical applications, which of the following should be the FIRST to be notified?

- A. Business management
- B. Operations manager
- C. Information security manager
- D. System users

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The escalation process in critical situations should involve the information security manager as the first contact so that appropriate escalation steps are invoked as necessary. Choices A, B and D would be notified accordingly.

**NEW QUESTION 165**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 168**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 172**

Who should drive the risk analysis for an organization?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 175**

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 176**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 178**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 182**

One way to determine control effectiveness is by determining:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 185**

All risk management activities are PRIMARILY designed to reduce impacts to:

- A. a level defined by the security manager
- B. an acceptable level based on organizational risk tolerance
- C. a minimum level consistent with regulatory requirement
- D. the minimum level possible

**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 190**

The value of information assets is BEST determined by:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 193**

The BEST strategy for risk management is to:

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 194**

Previously accepted risk should be:

- A. re-assessed periodically since the risk can be escalated to an unacceptable level due to revised conditions

- B. accepted permanently since management has already spent resources (time and labor) to conclude that the risk level is acceptable
- C. avoided next time since risk avoidance provides the best protection to the company
- D. removed from the risk log once it is accepted

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 197**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 199**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 200**

What does a network vulnerability assessment intend to identify?

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 203**

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 208**

A project manager is developing a developer portal and requests that the security manager assign a public IP address so that it can be accessed by in-house staff and by external consultants outside the organization's local area network (LAN). What should the security manager do FIRST?

- A. Understand the business requirements of the developer portal
- B. Perform a vulnerability assessment of the developer portal
- C. Install an intrusion detection system (IDS)
- D. Obtain a signed nondisclosure agreement (NDA) from the external consultants before allowing external access to the server

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The information security manager cannot make an informed decision about the request without first understanding the business requirements of the developer portal. Performing a vulnerability assessment of developer portal and installing an intrusion detection system (IDS) are best practices but are subsequent to understanding the requirements. Obtaining a signed nondisclosure agreement will not take care of the risks inherent in the organization's application.

**NEW QUESTION 213**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 218**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 223**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 224**

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

- A. Nothing, since a risk assessment was completed during development
- B. A vulnerability assessment should be conducted
- C. A new risk assessment should be performed
- D. The new vendor's SAS 70 type II report should be reviewed

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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



**NEW QUESTION 225**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 230**

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 233**

A risk mitigation report would include recommendations for:

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 235**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 237**

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 238**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 241**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Gap analysis would help identify the actual gaps between the desired state and the current implementation of information security management. BIA is primarily used for business continuity planning. Technical vulnerability assessment is used for detailed assessment of technical controls, which would come later in the process and would not provide complete information in order to identify gaps.

**NEW QUESTION 242**

A common concern with poorly written web applications is that they can allow an attacker to:

- A. gain control through a buffer overflo
- B. conduct a distributed denial of service (DoS) attac
- C. abuse a race conditio
- D. inject structured query language (SQL) statement

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Structured query language (SQL) injection is one of the most common and dangerous web application vulnerabilities. Buffer overflows and race conditions are very difficult to find and exploit on web applications. Distributed denial of service (DoS) attacks have nothing to do with the quality of a web application.

**NEW QUESTION 243**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 246**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 250**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 254**

Which of the following techniques MOST clearly indicates whether specific risk-reduction controls should be implemented?

- A. Countermeasure cost-benefit analysis
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Frequent risk assessment programs
- D. Annual loss expectancy (ALE) calculation

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

In a countermeasure cost-benefit analysis, the annual cost of safeguards is compared with the expected cost of loss. This can then be used to justify a specific control measure. Penetration testing may indicate the extent of a weakness but, by itself, will not establish the cost/benefit of a control. Frequent risk assessment programs will certainly establish what risk exists but will not determine the maximum cost of controls. Annual loss expectancy (ALE) is a measure which will contribute to the value of the risk but. alone, will not justify a control.

**NEW QUESTION 255**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 256**

The MOST appropriate owner of customer data stored in a central database, used only by an organization's sales department, would be the:

- A. sales departmen
- B. database administrato
- C. chief information officer (CIO).
- D. head of the sales departmen

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The owner of the information asset should be the person with the decision-making power in the department deriving the most benefit from the asset. In this case, it would be the head of the sales department. The organizational unit cannot be the owner of the asset because that removes personal responsibility. The database administrator is a custodian. The chief information officer (CIO) would not be an owner of this database because the CTO is less likely to be knowledgeable about the specific needs of sales operations and security concerns.

**NEW QUESTION 260**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 265**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 267**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 269**

The purpose of a corrective control is to:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 270**

A risk assessment should be conducted:

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Risks are constantly changing. Choice D offers the best alternative because it takes into consideration a reasonable time frame and allows flexibility to address significant change. Conducting a risk assessment once a year is insufficient if important changes take place. Conducting a risk assessment every three-to-six

months for critical processes may not be necessary, or it may not address important changes in a timely manner. It is not necessary for assessments to be performed by external parties.

**NEW QUESTION 272**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

While customer awareness will help mitigate the risks, this is insufficient on its own to control fraud risk. Implementing monitoring techniques which will detect and deal with potential fraud cases is the most effective way to deal with this risk. If the bank outsources its processing, the bank still retains liability. While making the customer liable for losses is a possible approach, nevertheless, the bank needs to be seen to be proactive in managing its risks.

**NEW QUESTION 273**

A risk management approach to information protection is:

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 274**

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 278**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 282**

Information security managers should use risk assessment techniques to:

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

**Answer: A**



**Explanation:**

Information security managers should use risk assessment techniques to justify and implement a risk mitigation strategy as efficiently as possible. None of the other choices accomplishes that task, although they are important components.

**NEW QUESTION 287**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 290**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 294**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 298**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 303**

Which of the following will BEST prevent external security attacks?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 308**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 312**

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

- A. Theft of purchased software
- B. Power outage lasting 24 hours
- C. Permanent decline in customer confidence
- D. Temporary loss of e-mail due to a virus attack

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

A permanent decline in customer confidence does not lend itself well to measurement by quantitative techniques. Qualitative techniques are more effective in evaluating things such as customer loyalty and goodwill. Theft of software, power outages and temporary loss of e-mail can be quantified into monetary amounts easier than can be assessed with quantitative techniques.

**NEW QUESTION 313**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 315**

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 320**

Which of the following is the MOST appropriate use of gap analysis?

- A. Evaluating a business impact analysis (BIA)
- B. Developing a balanced business scorecard
- C. Demonstrating the relationship between controls
- D. Measuring current state v
- E. desired future state

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A gap analysis is most useful in addressing the differences between the current state and an ideal future state. It is not as appropriate for evaluating a business impact analysis (BIA), developing a balanced business scorecard or demonstrating the relationship between variables.

#### NEW QUESTION 322

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 325

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 330

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 332

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 333

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 334**

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

- A. Daily
- B. Weekly
- C. Concurrently with O/S patch updates
- D. During scheduled change control updates

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 338**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 342**

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 346**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 349**

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

of the following is the BEST solution?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 354**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 357**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 358**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 362**

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

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

**Answer: C**



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 367**

Which of the following is the MOST relevant metric to include in an information security quarterly report to the executive committee?

- A. Security compliant servers trend report
- B. Percentage of security compliant servers
- C. Number of security patches applied
- D. Security patches applied trend report

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The percentage of compliant servers will be a relevant indicator of the risk exposure of the infrastructure. However, the percentage is less relevant than the overall trend, which would provide a measurement of the efficiency of the IT security program. The number of patches applied would be less relevant, as this would depend on the number of vulnerabilities identified and patches provided by vendors.

**NEW QUESTION 371**

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 376**

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 381**

Security monitoring mechanisms should PRIMARILY:

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 382**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 384**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 386**

The effectiveness of virus detection software is MOST dependent on which of the following?

- A. Packet filtering
- B. Intrusion detection
- C. Software upgrades
- D. Definition tables

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The effectiveness of virus detection software depends on virus signatures which are stored in virus definition tables. Software upgrades are related to the periodic updating of the program code, which would not be as critical. Intrusion detection and packet filtering do not focus on virus detection.

#### **NEW QUESTION 391**

Which of the following would BEST protect an organization's confidential data stored on a laptop computer from unauthorized access?

- A. Strong authentication by password
- B. Encrypted hard drives
- C. Multifactor authentication procedures
- D. Network-based data backup

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Encryption of the hard disks will prevent unauthorized access to the laptop even when the laptop is lost or stolen. Strong authentication by password can be bypassed by a determined hacker. Multifactor authentication can be bypassed by removal of the hard drive and insertion into another laptop. Network-based data backups do not prevent access but rather recovery from data loss.

#### **NEW QUESTION 393**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 394**

What is the BEST defense against a Structured Query Language (SQL) injection attack?

- A. Regularly updated signature files
- B. A properly configured firewall
- C. An intrusion detection system
- D. Strict controls on input fields

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Structured Query Language (SQL) injection involves the typing of programming command statements within a data entry field on a web page, usually with the intent of fooling the application into thinking that a valid password has been entered in the password entry field. The best defense against such an attack is to have strict edits on what can be typed into a data input field so that programming commands will be rejected. Code reviews should also be conducted to ensure that such edits are in place and that there are no inherent weaknesses in the way the code is written; software is available to test for such weaknesses. All other choices would fail to prevent such an attack.

#### **NEW QUESTION 395**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 398**

Which of the following is the MOST important consideration when securing customer credit card data acquired by a point-of-sale (POS) cash register?

- A. Authentication
- B. Hardening
- C. Encryption
- D. Nonrepudiation

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Cardholder data should be encrypted using strong encryption techniques. Hardening would be secondary in importance, while nonrepudiation would not be as relevant. Authentication of the point-of-sale (POS) terminal is a previous step to acquiring the card information.

#### **NEW QUESTION 403**

An extranet server should be placed:

- A. outside the firewall
- B. on the firewall server
- C. on a screened subnet
- D. on the external route

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 408**

The main mail server of a financial institution has been compromised at the superuser level; the only way to ensure the system is secure would be to:

- A. change the root password of the system
- B. implement multifactor authentication
- C. rebuild the system from the original installation medium
- D. disconnect the mail server from the network

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Rebuilding the system from the original installation medium is the only way to ensure all security vulnerabilities and potential stealth malicious programs have been destroyed. Changing the root password of the system does not ensure the integrity of the mail server. Implementing multifactor authentication is an aftermeasure and does not clear existing security threats. Disconnecting the mail server from the network is an initial step, but does not guarantee security.

**NEW QUESTION 411**

Priority should be given to which of the following to ensure effective implementation of information security governance?

- A. Consultation
- B. Negotiation
- C. Facilitation
- D. Planning

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Planning is the key to effective implementation of information security governance. Consultation, negotiation and facilitation come after planning.

**NEW QUESTION 412**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 413**

Which of the following is the BEST metric for evaluating the effectiveness of an intrusion detection mechanism?

- A. Number of attacks detected
- B. Number of successful attacks
- C. Ratio of false positives to false negatives
- D. Ratio of successful to unsuccessful attacks

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The ratio of false positives to false negatives will indicate whether an intrusion detection system (IDS) is properly tuned to minimize the number of false alarms while, at the same time, minimizing the number of omissions. The number of attacks detected, successful attacks or the ratio of successful to unsuccessful attacks would not indicate whether the IDS is properly configured.

**NEW QUESTION 415**

Which of the following controls is MOST effective in providing reasonable assurance of physical access compliance to an unmanned server room controlled with biometric devices?

- A. Regular review of access control lists
- B. Security guard escort of visitors
- C. Visitor registry log at the door
- D. A biometric coupled with a PIN

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A review of access control lists is a detective control that will enable an information security manager to ensure that authorized persons are entering in compliance with corporate policy. Visitors accompanied by a guard will also provide assurance but may not be cost effective. A visitor registry is the next cost-effective control. A biometric coupled with a PIN will strengthen the access control; however, compliance assurance logs will still have to be reviewed.

**NEW QUESTION 419**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

criteria are also important; however, the customization of content is the most important factor.

**NEW QUESTION 424**

The MOST important reason that statistical anomaly-based intrusion detection systems (stat 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 428**

An intrusion detection system should be placed:

- A. outside the firewall
- 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 dvice.

**NEW QUESTION 432**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 436**

Which of the following is MOST effective in protecting against the attack technique known as phishing?

- A. Firewall blocking rules
- B. Up-to-date signature files
- C. Security awareness training
- D. Intrusion detection monitoring

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Phishing relies on social engineering techniques. Providing good security awareness training will best reduce the likelihood of such an attack being successful. Firewall rules, signature files and intrusion detection system (IDS) monitoring will be largely unsuccessful at blocking this kind of attack.

**NEW QUESTION 437**

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 440**

Security awareness training is MOST likely to lead to which of the following?

- A. Decrease in intrusion incidents
- B. Increase in reported incidents
- C. Decrease in security policy changes
- D. Increase in access rule violations

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Reported incidents will provide an indicator as to the awareness level of staff. An increase in reported incidents could indicate that staff is paying more attention to security. Intrusion incidents and access rule violations may or may not have anything to do with awareness levels. A decrease in changes to security policies may or may not correlate to security awareness training.

#### **NEW QUESTION 441**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 444**

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 448**

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 449**

Which of the following is the MOST important guideline when using software to scan for security exposures within a corporate network?

- A. Never use open source tools
- B. Focus only on production servers
- C. Follow a linear process for attacks

D. Do not interrupt production processes

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The first rule of scanning for security exposures is to not break anything. This includes the interruption of any running processes. Open source tools are an excellent resource for performing scans. Scans should focus on both the test and production environments since, if compromised, the test environment could be used as a platform from which to attack production servers. Finally, the process of scanning for exposures is more of a spiral process than a linear process.

**NEW QUESTION 450**

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