

CISM Dumps

Certified Information Security Manager

<https://www.certleader.com/CISM-dumps.html>



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

Which of the following is MOST likely to be discretionary?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Policies define security goals and expectations for an organization. These are defined in more specific terms within standards and procedures. Standards establish what is to be done while procedures describe how it is to be done. Guidelines provide recommendations that business management must consider in developing practices within their areas of control; as such, they are discretionary.

NEW QUESTION 4

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

- A. changing the security standard
- B. changing the business objective
- C. performing a risk analysis
- D. authorizing a risk acceptance

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

Who is responsible for ensuring that information is categorized and that specific protective measures are taken?

- A. The security officer
- B. Senior management
- C. The end user
- D. The custodian

Answer: B

Explanation:

Routine administration of all aspects of security is delegated, but top management must retain overall responsibility. The security officer supports and implements information security for senior management. The end user does not perform categorization. The custodian supports and implements information security measures as directed.

NEW QUESTION 6

Investments in information security technologies should be based on:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

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 8

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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 flood 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 risk
- D. proving information security's protective abilities

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 10

Who should be responsible for enforcing access rights to application data?

- A. Data owners
- B. Business process owners
- C. The security steering committee
- D. Security administrators

Answer: D

Explanation:

As custodians, security administrators are responsible for enforcing access rights to data. Data owners are responsible for approving these access rights. Business process owners are sometimes the data owners as well, and would not be responsible for enforcement. The security steering committee would not be responsible for enforcement.

NEW QUESTION 10

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 15

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 18

Senior management commitment and support for information security will BEST be attained by an information security manager by emphasizing:

- A. organizational ris
- B. organization wide metric
- C. security need
- D. the responsibilities of organizational unit

Answer: A

Explanation:

Information security exists to help the organization meet its objectives. The information security manager should identify information security needs based on organizational needs. Organizational or business risk should always take precedence. Involving each organizational unit in information security and establishing metrics to measure success will be viewed favorably by senior management after the overall organizational risk is identified.

NEW QUESTION 23

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 27

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

- A. Acceptance of the business manager's decision on the risk to the corporation

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

Effective IT governance is BEST ensured by:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 29

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

- A. strategy
- B. guideline
- C. mode
- D. architecture

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 32

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

- A. be aligned with the corporate business strategy
- B. be based on a sound risk management approach
- C. provide adequate regulatory compliance
- 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 36

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 41

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 52

A security manager is preparing a report to obtain the commitment of executive management to a security program. Inclusion of which of the following would be of MOST value?

- A. Examples of genuine incidents at similar organizations
- B. Statement of generally accepted best practices
- C. Associating realistic threats to corporate objectives
- D. Analysis of current technological exposures

Answer: C

Explanation:

Linking realistic threats to key business objectives will direct executive attention to them. All other options are supportive but not of as great a value as choice C when trying to obtain the funds for a new program.

NEW QUESTION 56

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 61

Retention of business records should PRIMARILY be based on:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 64

To achieve effective strategic alignment of security initiatives, it is important that:

- A. Steering committee leadership be selected by rotatio
- B. Inputs be obtained and consensus achieved between the major organizational unit
- C. The business strategy be updated periodical
- D. Procedures and standards be approved by all departmental head

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is important to achieve consensus on risks and controls, and obtain inputs from various organizational entities since security needs to be aligned to the needs of the organization. Rotation of steering committee leadership does not help in achieving strategic alignment. Updating business strategy does not lead to strategic alignment of security initiatives. Procedures and standards need not be approved by all departmental heads

NEW QUESTION 65

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 68

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 71

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 72

The MOST important factor in planning for the long-term retention of electronically stored business records is to take into account potential changes in:

- A. storage capacity and shelf lif
- B. regulatory and legal requirement
- C. business strategy and directio
- D. application systems and medi

Answer: D

Explanation:

Long-term retention of business records may be severely impacted by changes in application systems and media. For example, data stored in nonstandard formats that can only be read and interpreted by previously decommissioned applications may be difficult, if not impossible, to recover. Business strategy and direction do not generally apply, nor do legal and regulatory requirements. Storage capacity and shelf life are important but secondary issues.

NEW QUESTION 74

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 78

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 82

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 86

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 88

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 92

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 96

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 97

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 102

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 106

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 107

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 112

The cost of implementing a security control should not exceed the:

- A. annualized loss expectanc
- B. cost of an inciden
- C. asset valu
- D. implementation opportunity cost

Answer: C

Explanation:

The cost of implementing security controls should not exceed the worth of the asset. Annualized loss expectancy represents the losses drat are expected to happen during a single calendar year. A security mechanism may cost more than this amount (or the cost of a single incident) and still be considered cost effective. Opportunity costs relate to revenue lost by forgoing the acquisition of an item or the making of a business decision.

NEW QUESTION 114

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116

An organization's information security processes are currently defined as ad hoc. In seeking to improve their performance level, the next step for the organization should be to:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 125

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 126

Which of the following would a security manager establish to determine the target for restoration of normal processing?

- A. Recoverable time objective (RTO)
- B. Maximum tolerable outage (MTO)
- C. Recovery point objectives (RPOs)
- D. Services delivery objectives (SDOs)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Recovery time objective (RTO) is the length of time from the moment of an interruption until the time the process must be functioning at a service level sufficient to limit financial and operational impacts to an acceptable level. Maximum tolerable outage (MTO) is the maximum time for which an organization can operate in a reduced mode. Recovery point objectives (RPOs) relate to the age of the data required for recovery. Services delivery objectives (SDOs) are the levels of service required in reduced mode.

NEW QUESTION 131

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 136

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 139

Which of the following types of information would the information security manager expect to have the LOWEST level of security protection in a large, multinational enterprise?

- A. Strategic business plan
- B. Upcoming financial results
- C. Customer personal information
- D. Previous financial results

Answer: D

Explanation:

Previous financial results are public; all of the other choices are private information and should only be accessed by authorized entities.

NEW QUESTION 142

Previously accepted risk should be:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 147

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 149

An information security manager is advised by contacts in law enforcement that there is evidence that his/ her company is being targeted by a skilled gang of hackers known to use a variety of techniques, including social engineering and network penetration. The FIRST step that the security manager should take is to:

- A. perform a comprehensive assessment of the organization's exposure to the hacker's technique
- B. initiate awareness training to counter social engineering

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Information about possible significant new risks from credible sources should be provided to management along with advice on steps that need to be taken to counter the threat. The security manager should assess the risk, but senior management should be immediately advised. It may be prudent to initiate an awareness campaign subsequent to sounding the alarm if awareness training is not current. Monitoring activities should also be increased.

NEW QUESTION 152

Risk assessment is MOST effective when performed:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 157

Which of the following security activities should be implemented in the change management process to identify key vulnerabilities introduced by changes?

- A. Business impact analysis (BIA)
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Audit and review
- D. Threat analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:

Penetration testing focuses on identifying vulnerabilities. None of the other choices would identify vulnerabilities introduced by changes.

NEW QUESTION 161

Which of the following results from the risk assessment process would BEST assist risk management decision making?

- A. Control risk
- B. Inherent risk
- C. Risk exposure
- D. Residual risk

Answer: D

Explanation:

Residual risk provides management with sufficient information to decide to the level of risk that an organization is willing to accept. Control risk is the risk that a control may not succeed in preventing an undesirable event. Risk exposure is the likelihood of an undesirable event occurring. Inherent risk is an important factor to be considered during the risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 165

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 166

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

- A. transferred

- B. treat
- C. accept
- D. terminate

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 167

A risk analysis should:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 172

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 177

Which of the following attacks is BEST mitigated by utilizing strong passwords?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 180

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 181

The decision as to whether a risk has been reduced to an acceptable level should be determined by:

- A. organizational requirement
- B. information systems requirement
- C. information security requirement
- D. international standard

Answer: A

Explanation:

Organizational requirements should determine when a risk has been reduced to an acceptable level. Information systems and information security should not make the ultimate determination. Since each organization is unique, international standards of best practice do not represent the best solution.

NEW QUESTION 183

A global financial institution has decided not to take any further action on a denial of service (DoS) risk found by the risk assessment team. The MOST likely reason they made this decision is that:

- A. there are sufficient safeguards in place to prevent this risk from happenin
- B. the needed countermeasure is too complicated to deplo
- C. the cost of countermeasure outweighs the value of the asset and potential los
- D. The likelihood of the risk occurring is unknow

Answer: C

Explanation:

An organization may decide to live with specific risks because it would cost more to protect themselves than the value of the potential loss. The safeguards need to match the risk level. While countermeasures could be too complicated to deploy, this is not the most compelling reason. It is unlikely that a global financial institution would not be exposed to such attacks and the frequency could not be predicted.

NEW QUESTION 186

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 188

Which of the following will BEST protect an organization from internal security attacks?

- A. Static IP addressing
- B. Internal address translation
- C. Prospective employee background checks
- D. Employee awareness certification program

Answer: C

Explanation:

Because past performance is a strong predictor of future performance, background checks of prospective employees best prevents attacks from originating within an organization. Static IP addressing does little to prevent an internal attack. Internal address translation using non-routable addresses is useful against external attacks but not against internal attacks. Employees who certify that they have read security policies are desirable, but this does not guarantee that the employees behave honestly.

NEW QUESTION 193

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 195

Which of the following groups would be in the BEST position to perform a risk analysis for a business?

- A. External auditors
- B. A peer group within a similar business
- C. Process owners
- D. A specialized management consultant

Answer: C

Explanation:

Process owners have the most in-depth knowledge of risks and compensating controls within their environment. External parties do not have that level of detailed knowledge on the inner workings of the business. Management consultants are expected to have the necessary skills in risk analysis techniques but are still less effective than a group with intimate knowledge of the business.

NEW QUESTION 196

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 200

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 vulnerabilities

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 204

When implementing security controls, an information security manager must PRIMARILY focus on:

- A. minimizing operational impact
- B. eliminating all vulnerabilities
- C. usage by similar organization
- D. certification from a third party

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security controls must be compatible with business needs. It is not feasible to eliminate all vulnerabilities. Usage by similar organizations does not guarantee that controls are adequate. Certification by a third party is important, but not a primary concern.

NEW QUESTION 209

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

- A. Annual loss expectancy (ALE) of incidents
- B. Frequency of incidents
- C. Total cost of ownership (TCO)

D. Approved budget for the project

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 213

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 214

An information security organization should PRIMARILY:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 217

Which of the following BEST indicates a successful risk management practice?

- A. Overall risk is quantified
- B. Inherent risk is eliminated
- C. Residual risk is minimized
- D. Control risk is tied to business units

Answer: C

Explanation:

A successful risk management practice minimizes the residual risk to the organization. Choice A is incorrect because the fact that overall risk has been quantified does not necessarily indicate the existence of a successful risk management practice. Choice B is incorrect since it is virtually impossible to eliminate inherent risk. Choice D is incorrect because, although the tying of control risks to business may improve accountability, this is not as desirable as minimizing residual risk.

NEW QUESTION 219

Information security managers should use risk assessment techniques to:

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

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 223

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 legislation
- 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 224

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 228

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 229

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 232

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 233

Which of the following would be the FIRST step in establishing an information security program?

- A. Develop the security polic

- B. Develop security operating procedure
- C. Develop the security pla
- D. Conduct a security controls stud

Answer: C

Explanation:

A security plan must be developed to implement the security strategy. All of the other choices should follow the development of the security plan.

NEW QUESTION 235

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 238

When a user employs a client-side digital certificate to authenticate to a web server through Secure Socket Layer (SSL), confidentiality is MOST vulnerable to which of the following?

- A. IP spoofing
- B. Man-in-the-middle attack
- C. Repudiation
- D. Trojan

Answer: D

Explanation:

A Trojan is a program that gives the attacker full control over the infected computer, thus allowing the attacker to hijack, copy or alter information after authentication by the user. IP spoofing will not work because IP is not used as an authentication mechanism. Man-in-the-middle attacks are not possible if using SSL with client-side certificates. Repudiation is unlikely because client-side certificates authenticate the user.

NEW QUESTION 239

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 244

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 247

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

- A. The definition of roles and responsibilities

- B. The scope of the security program
- C. The key objectives of the security program
- D. Reference to procedures and standards of the security program

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 248

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 253

Which of the following is MOST important to the success of an information security program?

- A. Security' awareness training
- B. Achievable goals and objectives
- C. Senior management sponsorship
- D. Adequate start-up budget and staffing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Sufficient senior management support is the most important factor for the success of an information security program. Security awareness training, although important, is secondary. Achievable goals and objectives as well as having adequate budgeting and staffing are important factors, but they will not ensure success if senior management support is not present.

NEW QUESTION 256

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 261

A digital signature using a public key infrastructure (PKI) will:

- A. not ensure the integrity of a message
- B. rely on the extent to which the certificate authority (CA) is trusted
- C. require two parties to the message exchange
- D. provide a high level of confidentiality

Answer: B

Explanation:

The certificate authority (CA) is a trusted third party that attests to the identity of the signatory, and reliance will be a function of the level of trust afforded the CA. A digital signature would provide a level of assurance of message integrity, but it is a three-party exchange, including the CA. Digital signatures do not require encryption of the message in order to preserve confidentiality.

NEW QUESTION 262

A border router should be placed on which of the following?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 264

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

- A. service level monitorin
- B. penetration testin
- C. periodically auditin
- D. security awareness trainin

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 265

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 266

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 270

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 274

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 276

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 281

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 285

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 286

Which of the following is MOST effective in preventing weaknesses from being introduced into existing production systems?

- A. Patch management
- B. Change management
- C. Security baselines
- D. Virus detection

Answer: B

Explanation:

Change management controls the process of introducing changes to systems. This is often the point at which a weakness will be introduced. Patch management involves the correction of software weaknesses and would necessarily follow change management procedures. Security baselines provide minimum recommended settings and do not prevent introduction of control weaknesses. Virus detection is an effective tool but primarily focuses on malicious code from external sources, and only for those applications that are online.

NEW QUESTION 289

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 294

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

- A. authentication and authorization
- B. confidentiality and integrity
- C. confidentiality and nonrepudiation
- D. authentication and nonrepudiation

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 298

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 302

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 306

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 310

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 312

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 314

On which of the following should a firewall be placed?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 318

An intrusion detection system should be placed:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

An intrusion detection system (IDS) should be placed on a screened subnet, which is a demilitarized zone (DMZ). Placing it on the Internet side of the firewall would leave it defenseless. The same would be tmc of placing it on the external router, if such a thing were feasible. Since firewalls should be installed on hardened servers with minimal services enabled, it would be inappropriate to store the IDS on the same physical dcvice.

NEW QUESTION 320

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 323

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 328

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 333

Which of the following mechanisms is the MOST secure way to implement a secure wireless network?

- A. Filter media access control (MAC) addresses
- B. Use a Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA2) protocol
- C. Use a Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) key
- D. Web-based authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

WPA2 is currently one of the most secure authentication and encryption protocols for mainstream wireless products. MAC address filtering by itself is not a good security mechanism since allowed MAC addresses can be easily sniffed and then spoofed to get into the network. WEP is no longer a secure encryption mechanism for wireless communications. The WEP key can be easily broken within minutes using widely available software. And once the WEP key is obtained, all communications of every other wireless client are exposed. Finally, a web-based authentication mechanism can be used to prevent unauthorized user access to a network, but it will not solve the wireless network's main security issues, such as preventing network sniffing.

NEW QUESTION 336

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Two-factor authentication provides an additional security mechanism over and above that provided by passwords alone. This is frequently used by mobile users needing to establish connectivity to a corporate network. IP address packet filtering would protect against spoofing an internal address but would not provide strong authentication. An intrusion detection system (IDS) can be used to detect an external attack but would not help in authenticating a user attempting to connect. Digital signatures ensure that transmitted information can be attributed to the named sender.

NEW QUESTION 338

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 340

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 342

Which of the following BEST ensures that information transmitted over the Internet will remain confidential?

- A. Virtual private network (VPN)
- B. Firewalls and routers
- C. Biometric authentication
- D. Two-factor authentication

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encryption of data in a virtual private network (VPN) ensures that transmitted information is not readable, even if intercepted. Firewalls and routers protect access to data resources inside the network and do not protect traffic in the public network. Biometric and two-factor authentication, by themselves, would not prevent a message from being intercepted and read.

NEW QUESTION 345

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 346

Good information security standards should:

- A. define precise and unambiguous allowable limit
- B. describe the process for communicating violation
- C. address high-level objectives of the organizatio
- D. be updated frequently as new software is release

Answer: A

Explanation:

A security standard should clearly state what is allowable; it should not change frequently. The process for communicating violations would be addressed by a security procedure, not a standard. High-level objectives of an organization would normally be addressed in a security policy.

NEW QUESTION 347

Which of the following areas is MOST susceptible to the introduction of security weaknesses?

- A. Database management
- B. Tape backup management
- C. Configuration management
- D. Incident response management

Answer: C

Explanation:

Configuration management provides the greatest likelihood of security weaknesses through misconfiguration and failure to update operating system (OS) code correctly and on a timely basis.

NEW QUESTION 352

Which of the following would be the MOST significant security risk in a pharmaceutical institution?

- A. Compromised customer information
- B. Unavailability of online transactions
- C. Theft of security tokens
- D. Theft of a Research and Development laptop

Answer: D

Explanation:

The research and development department is usually the most sensitive area of the pharmaceutical organization, Theft of a laptop from this area could result in the disclosure of sensitive formulas and other intellectual property which could represent the greatest security breach. A pharmaceutical organization does not normally have direct contact with end customers and their transactions are not time critical: therefore, compromised customer information and unavailability of online transactions are not the most significant security risks. Theft of security tokens would not be as significant since a pin would still be required for their use.

NEW QUESTION 353

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 358

Which of the following is the BEST tool to maintain the currency and coverage of an information security program within an organization?

- A. The program's governance oversight mechanisms
- B. Information security periodicals and manuals
- C. The program's security architecture and design
- D. Training and certification of the information security team

Answer: A

Explanation:

While choices B, C and D will all assist the currency and coverage of the program, its governance oversight mechanisms are the best method.

NEW QUESTION 361

Documented standards/procedures for the use of cryptography across the enterprise should PRIMARILY:

- A. define the circumstances where cryptography should be use
- B. define cryptographic algorithms and key length
- C. describe handling procedures of cryptographic key
- D. establish the use of cryptographic solution

Answer: A

Explanation:

There should be documented standards- procedures for the use of cryptography across the enterprise; they should define the circumstances where cryptography should be used. They should cover the selection of cryptographic algorithms and key lengths, but not define them precisely, and they should address the handling of cryptographic keys. However, this is secondary to how and when cryptography should be used. The use of cryptographic solutions should be addressed but, again, this is a secondary consideration.

NEW QUESTION 364

Which item would be the BEST to include in the information security awareness training program for new general staff employees?

- A. Review of various security models
- B. Discussion of how to construct strong passwords
- C. Review of roles that have privileged access
- D. Discussion of vulnerability assessment results

Answer: B

Explanation:

All new employees will need to understand techniques for the construction of strong passwords. The other choices would not be applicable to general staff employees.

NEW QUESTION 368

Which of the following is the MOST appropriate method for deploying operating system (OS) patches to production application servers?

- A. Batch patches into frequent server updates
- B. Initially load the patches on a test machine
- C. Set up servers to automatically download patches
- D. Automatically push all patches to the servers

Answer: B

Explanation:

Some patches can conflict with application code. For this reason, it is very important to first test all patches in a test environment to ensure that there are no conflicts with existing application systems. For this reason, choices C and D are incorrect as they advocate automatic updating. As for frequent server updates, this is an incomplete (vague) answer from the choices given.

NEW QUESTION 370

An organization that outsourced its payroll processing performed an independent assessment of the security controls of the third party, per policy requirements. Which of the following is the MOST useful requirement to include in the contract?

- A. Right to audit
- B. Nondisclosure agreement
- C. Proper firewall implementation
- D. Dedicated security manager for monitoring compliance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Right to audit would be the most useful requirement since this would provide the company the ability to perform a security audit/assessment whenever there is a business need to examine whether the controls are working effectively at the third party. Options B, C and D are important requirements and can be examined during the audit. A dedicated security manager would be a costly solution and not always feasible for most situations.

NEW QUESTION 373

To help ensure that contract personnel do not obtain unauthorized access to sensitive information, an information security manager should PRIMARILY:

- A. set their accounts to expire in six months or less
- B. avoid granting system administration role
- C. ensure they successfully pass background check
- D. ensure their access is approved by the data owner

Answer: B

Explanation:

Contract personnel should not be given job duties that provide them with power user or other administrative roles that they could then use to grant themselves access to sensitive files. Setting expiration dates, requiring background checks and having the data owner assign access are all positive elements, but these will not prevent contract personnel from obtaining access to sensitive information.

NEW QUESTION 374

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

- A. identifying vulnerabilities in the system
- B. sustaining the organization's security posture
- C. the existing systems that will be affected
- D. complying with segregation of duties

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is important to maintain the organization's security posture at all times. The focus should not be confined to the new system being developed or acquired, or to

the existing systems in use. Segregation of duties is only part of a solution to improving the security of the systems, not the primary reason to involve security in the systems development life cycle (SDLC).

NEW QUESTION 379

Which of the following would be MOST critical to the successful implementation of a biometric authentication system?

- A. Budget allocation
- B. Technical skills of staff
- C. User acceptance
- D. Password requirements

Answer: C

Explanation:

End users may react differently to the implementation, and may have specific preferences.

The information security manager should be aware that what is viewed as reasonable in one culture may not be acceptable in another culture. Budget allocation will have a lesser impact since what is rejected as a result of culture cannot be successfully implemented regardless of budgetary considerations. Technical skills of staff will have a lesser impact since new staff can be recruited or existing staff can be trained. Although important, password requirements would be less likely to guarantee the success of the implementation.

NEW QUESTION 380

Which of the following provides the linkage to ensure that procedures are correctly aligned with information security policy requirements?

- A. Standards
- B. Guidelines
- C. Security metrics
- D. IT governance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Standards are the bridge between high-level policy statements and the "how to" detailed formal of procedures. Security metrics and governance would not ensure correct alignment between policies and procedures. Similarly, guidelines are not linkage documents but rather provide suggested guidance on best practices.

NEW QUESTION 382

What is the MOST effective access control method to prevent users from sharing files with unauthorized users?

- A. Mandatory
- B. Discretionary
- C. Walled garden
- D. Role-based

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mandatory access controls restrict access to files based on the security classification of the file. This prevents users from sharing files with unauthorized users. Role-based access controls grant access according to the role assigned to a user; they do not prohibit file sharing. Discretionary and lattice-based access controls are not as effective as mandatory access controls in preventing file sharing. A walled garden is an environment that controls a user's access to web content and services. In effect, the walled garden directs the user's navigation within particular areas, and does not necessarily prevent sharing of other material.

NEW QUESTION 386

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

- A. measuring processes and providing feedback
- B. developing a service level agreement (SLA) for security
- C. tying corporate security standards to a recognized international standard
- D. ensuring regulatory compliance

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 388

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 390

Which of the following is MOST important for measuring the effectiveness of a security awareness program?

- A. Reduced number of security violation reports
- B. A quantitative evaluation to ensure user comprehension
- C. Increased interest in focus groups on security issues
- D. Increased number of security violation reports

Answer: B

Explanation:

To truly judge the effectiveness of security awareness training, some means of measurable testing is necessary to confirm user comprehension. Focus groups may or may not provide meaningful feedback but, in and of themselves, do not provide metrics. An increase or reduction in the number of violation reports may not be indicative of a high level of security awareness.

NEW QUESTION 392

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 395

Which of the following will BEST ensure that management takes ownership of the decision making process for information security?

- A. Security policies and procedures
- B. Annual self-assessment by management
- C. Security- steering committees
- D. Security awareness campaigns

Answer: C

Explanation:

Security steering committees provide a forum for management to express its opinion and take ownership in the decision making process. Security awareness campaigns, security policies and procedures, and self- assessment exercises are all good but do not exemplify the taking of ownership by management.

NEW QUESTION 396

What is the BEST way to ensure data protection upon termination of employment?

- A. Retrieve identification badge and card keys
- B. Retrieve all personal computer equipment
- C. Erase all of the employee's folders
- D. Ensure all logical access is removed

Answer: D

Explanation:

Ensuring all logical access is removed will guarantee that the former employee will not be able to access company data and that the employee's credentials will not be misused. Retrieving identification badge and card keys would only reduce the capability to enter the building. Retrieving the personal computer equipment and the employee's folders are necessary tasks, but that should be done as a second step.

NEW QUESTION 401

An information security program should focus on:

- A. best practices also in place at peer companies
- B. solutions codified in international standard
- C. key controls identified in risk assessment
- D. continued process improvement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risk assessment identifies the appropriate controls to mitigate identified business risks that the program should implement to protect the business. Peer industry best practices, international standards and continued process improvement can be used to support the program, but these cannot be blindly implemented without the consideration of business risk.

NEW QUESTION 405

What is the MOST important success factor in launching a corporate information security awareness program?

- A. Adequate budgetary support
- B. Centralized program management
- C. Top-down approach
- D. Experience of the awareness trainers

Answer: C

Explanation:

Senior management support will provide enough resources and will focus attention to the program: training should start at the top levels to gain support and sponsorship. Funding is not a primary concern. Centralized management does not provide sufficient support. Trainer experience, while important, is not the primary success factor.

NEW QUESTION 406

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 407

What is the BEST way to ensure users comply with organizational security requirements for password complexity?

- A. Include password construction requirements in the security standards
- B. Require each user to acknowledge the password requirements
- C. Implement strict penalties for user noncompliance
- D. Enable system-enforced password configuration

Answer: D

Explanation:

Automated controls are generally more effective in preventing improper actions. Policies and standards provide some deterrence, but are not as effective as automated controls.

NEW QUESTION 408

When a new key business application goes into production, the PRIMARY reason to update relevant business impact analysis (BIA) and business continuity/disaster recovery plans is because:

- A. this is a requirement of the security policy
- B. software licenses may expire in the future without warning
- C. the asset inventory must be maintained
- D. service level agreements may not otherwise be met

Answer: D

Explanation:

The key requirement is to preserve availability of business operations. Choice A is a correct compliance requirement, but is not the main objective in this case. Choices B and C are supplementary requirements for business continuity/disaster recovery planning.

NEW QUESTION 412

What is the GREATEST risk when there is an excessive number of firewall rules?

- A. One rule may override another rule in the chain and create a loophole
- B. Performance degradation of the whole network
- C. The firewall may not support the increasing number of rules due to limitations
- D. The firewall may show abnormal behavior and may crash or automatically shut down

Answer: A

Explanation:

If there are many firewall rules, there is a chance that a particular rule may allow an external connection although other associated rules are overridden. Due to the increasing number of rules, it becomes complex to test them and, over time, a loophole may occur.

NEW QUESTION 417

The implementation of continuous monitoring controls is the BEST option where:

- A. incidents may have a high impact and frequency
- B. legislation requires strong information security controls
- C. incidents may have a high impact but low frequency
- D. Electronic commerce is a primary business driver

Answer: A

Explanation:

Continuous monitoring control initiatives are expensive, so they have to be used in areas where the risk is at its greatest level. These areas are the ones with high impact and high frequency of occurrence. Regulations and legislations that require tight IT security measures focus on requiring organizations to establish an IT security governance structure that manages IT security with a risk-based approach, so each organization decides which kinds of controls are implemented. Continuous monitoring is not necessarily a requirement. Measures such as contingency planning are commonly used when incidents rarely happen but have a high impact each time they happen. Continuous monitoring is unlikely to be necessary. Continuous control monitoring initiatives are not needed in all electronic commerce environments. There are some electronic commerce environments where the impact of incidents is not high enough to support the implementation of this kind of initiative.

NEW QUESTION 419

Managing the life cycle of a digital certificate is a role of a(n):

- A. system administrator
- B. security administrator
- C. system developer
- D. independent trusted source

Answer: D

Explanation:

Digital certificates must be managed by an independent trusted source in order to maintain trust in their authenticity. The other options are not necessarily entrusted with this capability.

NEW QUESTION 423

Which of the following BEST ensures that security risks will be reevaluated when modifications in application developments are made?

- A. A problem management process
- B. Background screening
- C. A change control process
- D. Business impact analysis (BIA)

Answer: C

Explanation:

A change control process is the methodology that ensures that anything that could be impacted by a development change will be reevaluated. Problem management is the general process intended to manage all problems, not those specifically related to security. Background screening is the process to evaluate employee references when they are hired. BIA is the methodology used to evaluate risks in the business continuity process.

NEW QUESTION 424

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 426

When a departmental system continues to be out of compliance with an information security policy's password strength requirements, the BEST action to undertake is to:

- A. submit the issue to the steering committee
- B. conduct an impact analysis to quantify the risk
- C. isolate the system from the rest of the network
- D. request a risk acceptance from senior management

Answer: B

Explanation:

An impact analysis is warranted to determine whether a risk acceptance should be granted and to demonstrate to the department the danger of deviating from the established policy. Isolating the system would not support the needs of the business. Any waiver should be granted only after performing an impact analysis.

NEW QUESTION 431

Which of the following represents a PRIMARY area of interest when conducting a penetration test?

- A. Data mining
- B. Network mapping
- C. Intrusion Detection System (IDS)
- D. Customer data

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network mapping is the process of determining the topology of the network one wishes to penetrate. This is one of the first steps toward determining points of attack in a network. Data mining is associated with ad hoc reporting and, together with customer data, they are potential targets after the network is penetrated. The intrusion detection mechanism in place is not an area of focus because one of the objectives is to determine how effectively it protects the network or how easy it is to circumvent.

NEW QUESTION 433

When security policies are strictly enforced, the initial impact is that:

- A. they may have to be modified more frequently
- B. they will be less subject to challenge
- C. the total cost of security is increased
- D. the need for compliance reviews is decreased

Answer: C

Explanation:

When security policies are strictly enforced, more resources are initially required, thereby increasing the total cost of security. There would be less need for frequent modification. Challenges would be rare and the need for compliance reviews would not necessarily be less.

NEW QUESTION 435

Nonrepudiation can BEST be assured by using:

- A. delivery path tracing
- B. reverse lookup translation
- C. out-of-band channel
- D. digital signature

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 440

What is the BEST way to alleviate security team understaffing while retaining the capability in-house?

- A. Hire a contractor that would not be included in the permanent headcount
- B. Outsource with a security services provider while retaining the control internally
- C. Establish a virtual security team from competent employees across the company
- D. Provide cross training to minimize the existing resources gap

Answer: C

Explanation:

While hiring an indirect resource that will not be part of headcount will help to add an extra resource, it usually costs more than a direct employee; thus, it is not cost efficient. Outsourcing may be a more expensive option and can add complexities to the service delivery. Competent security staff can be recruited from other departments e.g., IT, product development, research and development (R&D). By leveraging existing resources, there is a nominal additional cost. It is also a strategic option since the staff may join the team as full members in the future (internal transfer). Development of staff is often a budget drain and, if not managed carefully, these resources may move away from the company and leave the team with a bigger resource gap.

NEW QUESTION 441

Which of the following will MOST likely reduce the chances of an unauthorized individual gaining access to computing resources by pretending to be an authorized individual needing to have his, her password reset?

- A. Performing reviews of password resets
- B. Conducting security awareness programs
- C. Increasing the frequency of password changes
- D. Implementing automatic password syntax checking

Answer: B

Explanation:

Social engineering can be mitigated best through periodic security awareness training for staff members who may be the target of such an attempt. Changing the frequency of password changes, strengthening passwords and checking the number of password resets may be desirable, but they will not be as effective in reducing the likelihood of a social engineering attack.

NEW QUESTION 443

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 444

A critical device is delivered with a single user and password that is required to be shared for multiple users to access the device. An information security manager has been tasked with ensuring all access to the device is authorized. Which of the following would be the MOST efficient means to accomplish this?

- A. Enable access through a separate device that requires adequate authentication
- B. Implement manual procedures that require password change after each use
- C. Request the vendor to add multiple user IDs
- D. Analyze the logs to detect unauthorized access

Answer: A

Explanation:

Choice A is correct because it allows authentication tokens to be provisioned and terminated for individuals and also introduces the possibility of logging activity by individual.

Choice B is not effective because users can circumvent the manual procedures. Choice C is not the best option because vendor enhancements may take time and development, and this is a critical device. Choice D could, in some cases, be an effective complementary control but, because it is detective, it would not be the most effective in this instance.

NEW QUESTION 445

The BEST way to ensure that security settings on each platform are in compliance with information security policies and procedures is to:

- A. perform penetration testin
- B. establish security baseline
- C. implement vendor default setting
- D. link policies to an independent standar

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security baselines will provide the best assurance that each platform meets minimum criteria. Penetration testing will not be as effective and can only be performed periodically. Vendor default settings will not necessarily meet the criteria set by the security policies, while linking policies to an independent standard will not provide assurance that the platforms meet these levels of security.

NEW QUESTION 450

Which of the following is the BEST indicator that security awareness training has been effective?

- A. Employees sign to acknowledge the security policy
- B. More incidents are being reported
- C. A majority of employees have completed training
- D. No incidents have been reported in three months

Answer: B

Explanation:

More incidents being reported could be an indicator that the staff is paying more attention to security. Employee signatures and training completion may or may not have anything to do with awareness levels. The number of individuals trained may not indicate they are more aware. No recent security incidents does not reflect awareness levels, but may prompt further research to confirm.

NEW QUESTION 454

Which of the following are the MOST important individuals to include as members of an information security steering committee?

- A. Direct reports to the chief information officer
- B. IT management and key business process owners
- C. Cross-section of end users and IT professionals
- D. Internal audit and corporate legal departments

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security steering committees provide a forum for management to express its opinion and take some ownership in the decision making process. It is imperative that business process owners be included in this process. None of the other choices includes input by business process owners.

NEW QUESTION 455

Which resource is the MOST effective in preventing physical access tailgating/piggybacking?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Awareness training would most likely result in any attempted tailgating being challenged by the authorized employee. Choices A, B and D are physical controls that, by themselves, would not be effective against tailgating.

NEW QUESTION 459

Which of the following should be in place before a black box penetration test begins?

- A. IT management approval
- B. Proper communication and awareness training
- C. A clearly stated definition of scope
- D. An incident response plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

Having a clearly stated definition of scope is most important to ensure a proper understanding of risk as well as success criteria, IT management approval may not be required based on senior management decisions. Communication, awareness and an incident response plan are not a necessary requirement. In fact, a penetration test could help promote the creation and execution of the incident response plan.

NEW QUESTION 464

.....

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your CISM Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

<https://www.certleader.com/CISM-dumps.html>