

Exam Questions CISA

Isaca CISA

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/CISA/>



NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

IS management has decided to rewrite a legacy customer relations system using fourth generation languages (4GLs). Which of the following risks is MOST often associated with system development using 4GLs?

- A. Inadequate screen/report design facilities
- B. Complex programming language subsets
- C. Lack of portability across operating systems
- D. Inability to perform data intensive operations

Answer: D

Explanation:

4GLs are usually not suitable for data intensive operations. Instead, they are used mainly for graphic user interface (GUI) design or as simple query/report generators.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is MOST likely to result from a business process reengineering (BPR) project?

- A. An increased number of people using technology
- B. Significant cost savings, through a reduction in the complexity of information technology
- C. A weaker organizational structures and less accountability
- D. Increased information protection (IP) risk will increase

Answer: A

Explanation:

A BPR project more often leads to an increased number of people using technology, and this would be a cause for concern. Incorrect answers:
B. As BPR is often technology oriented, and this technology is usually more complex and volatile than in the past, cost savings do not often materialize in this area.
D. There is no reason for IP to conflict with a BPR project, unless the project is not run properly.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

A call-back system requires that a user with an id and password call a remote server through a dial-up line, then the server disconnects and:

- A. dials back to the user machine based on the user id and password using a telephone number from its database
- B. dials back to the user machine based on the user id and password using a telephone number provided by the user during this connection
- C. waits for a redial back from the user machine for reconfirmation and then verifies the user id and password using its database
- D. waits for a redial back from the user machine for reconfirmation and then verifies the user id and password using the sender's database

Answer: A

Explanation:

A call-back system in a net centric environment would mean that a user with an id and password calls a remote server through a dial-up line first, and then the server disconnects and dials back to the user machine based on the user id and password using a telephone number from its database. Although the server can depend upon its own database, it cannot know the authenticity of the dialer when the user dials again. The server cannot depend upon the sender's database to dial back as the same could be manipulated.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

Structured programming is BEST described as a technique that:

- A. provides knowledge of program functions to other programmers via peer review
- B. reduces the maintenance time of programs by the use of small-scale program module
- C. makes the readable coding reflect as closely as possible the dynamic execution of the program
- D. controls the coding and testing of the high-level functions of the program in the development process

Answer: B

Explanation:

A characteristic of structured programming is smaller, workable units. Structured programming has evolved because smaller, workable units are easier to maintain. Structured programming is a style of programming which restricts the kinds of control structures. This limitation is not crippling. Any program can be written with allowed control structures. Structured programming is sometimes referred to as go-to-less programming, since a go-to statement is not allowed. This is perhaps the most well known restriction of the style, since go-to statements were common at the time structured programming was becoming more popular. Statement labels also become unnecessary, except in languages where subroutines are identified by labels.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following network configuration options contains a direct link between any two host machines?

- A. Bus

- B. Ring
- C. Star
- D. Completely connected (mesh)

Answer: D

Explanation:

A completely connected mesh configuration creates a direct link between any two host machines.

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

A data administrator is responsible for:

- A. maintaining database system software
- B. defining data elements, data names and their relationships
- C. developing physical database structure
- D. developing data dictionary system software

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data administrator is responsible for defining data elements, data names and their relationship. Choices A, C and D are functions of a database administrator (DBA)

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

To affix a digital signature to a message, the sender must first create a message digest by applying a cryptographic hashing algorithm against:

- A. the entire message and thereafter enciphering the message digest using the sender's private key
- B. any arbitrary part of the message and thereafter enciphering the message digest using the sender's private key
- C. the entire message and thereafter enciphering the message using the sender's private key
- D. the entire message and thereafter enciphering the message along with the message digest using the sender's private key

Answer: A

Explanation:

A digital signature is a cryptographic method that ensures data integrity, authentication of the message, and non-repudiation. To ensure these, the sender first creates a message digest by applying a cryptographic hashing algorithm against the entire message and thereafter enciphers the message digest using the sender's private key. A message digest is created by applying a cryptographic hashing algorithm against the entire message not on any arbitrary part of the message. After creating the message digest, only the message digest is enciphered using the sender's private key, not the message.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following translates e-mail formats from one network to another so that the message can travel through all the networks?

- A. Gateway
- B. Protocol converter
- C. Front-end communication processor
- D. Concentrator/multiplexor

Answer: A

Explanation:

A gateway performs the job of translating e-mail formats from one network to another so messages can make their way through all the networks.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following systems-based approaches would a financial processing company employ to monitor spending patterns to identify abnormal patterns and report them?

- A. A neural network
- B. Database management software
- C. Management information systems
- D. Computer assisted audit techniques

Answer: A

Explanation:

A neural network will monitor and learn patterns, reporting exceptions for investigation.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a continuity plan test that uses actual resources to simulate a system crash to cost-effectively obtain evidence about the plan's effectiveness?

- A. Paper test
- B. Post test
- C. Preparedness test
- D. Walk-through

Answer: C

Explanation:

A preparedness test is a localized version of a full test, wherein resources are expended in the simulation of a system crash. This test is performed regularly on different aspects of the plan and can be a cost-effective way to gradually obtain evidence about the plan's effectiveness. It also provides a means to improve the plan in increments.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a data validation edit and control?

- A. Hash totals
- B. Reasonableness checks
- C. Online access controls
- D. Before and after image reporting

Answer: B

Explanation:

A reasonableness check is a data validation edit and control, used to ensure that data conforms to predetermined criteria.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

What is the primary objective of a control self-assessment (CSA) program?

- A. Enhancement of the audit responsibility
- B. Elimination of the audit responsibility
- C. Replacement of the audit responsibility
- D. Integrity of the audit responsibility

Answer: A

Explanation:

Audit responsibility enhancement is an objective of a control self-assessment (CSA) program.

NEW QUESTION 19

- (Topic 1)

A primary benefit derived from an organization employing control self-assessment (CSA) techniques is that it can:

- A. Identify high-risk areas that might need a detailed review later
- B. Reduce audit costs
- C. Reduce audit time
- D. Increase audit accuracy

Answer: C

Explanation:

A primary benefit derived from an organization employing control self-assessment (CSA) techniques is that it can identify high-risk areas that might need a detailed review later.

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 1)

Who is ultimately accountable for the development of an IS security policy?

- A. The board of directors
- B. Middle management
- C. Security administrators
- D. Network administrators

Answer: A

Explanation:

The board of directors is ultimately accountable for the development of an IS security policy.

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Topic 1)

Proper segregation of duties normally does not prohibit a LAN administrator from also having programming responsibilities. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Proper segregation of duties normally prohibits a LAN administrator from also having programming responsibilities.

NEW QUESTION 26

- (Topic 1)

Key verification is one of the best controls for ensuring that:

- A. Data is entered correctly
- B. Only authorized cryptographic keys are used
- C. Input is authorized
- D. Database indexing is performed properly

Answer: A

Explanation:

Key verification is one of the best controls for ensuring that data is entered correctly.

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Topic 1)

An IS auditor usually places more reliance on evidence directly collected. What is an example of such evidence?

- A. Evidence collected through personal observation
- B. Evidence collected through systems logs provided by the organization's security administration
- C. Evidence collected through surveys collected from internal staff
- D. Evidence collected through transaction reports provided by the organization's IT administration

Answer: A

Explanation:

An IS auditor usually places more reliance on evidence directly collected, such as through personal observation.

NEW QUESTION 29

- (Topic 1)

What would an IS auditor expect to find in the console log? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Evidence of password spoofing
- B. System errors
- C. Evidence of data copy activities
- D. Evidence of password sharing

Answer: B

Explanation:

An IS auditor can expect to find system errors to be detailed in the console log.

NEW QUESTION 33

- (Topic 1)

What is essential for the IS auditor to obtain a clear understanding of network management?

- A. Security administrator access to systems
- B. Systems logs of all hosts providing application services
- C. A graphical map of the network topology
- D. Administrator access to systems

Answer: C

Explanation:

A graphical interface to the map of the network topology is essential for the IS auditor to obtain a clear understanding of network management.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Topic 1)

What is the most common purpose of a virtual private network implementation?

- A. A virtual private network (VPN) helps to secure access between an enterprise and its partners when communicating over an otherwise unsecured channel such as the Internet
- B. A virtual private network (VPN) helps to secure access between an enterprise and its partners when communicating over a dedicated T1 connection
- C. A virtual private network (VPN) helps to secure access within an enterprise when communicating over a dedicated T1 connection between network segments within the same facility
- D. A virtual private network (VPN) helps to secure access between an enterprise and its partners when communicating over a wireless connection

Answer: A

Explanation:

A virtual private network (VPN) helps to secure access between an enterprise and its partners when communicating over an otherwise unsecured channel such as the Internet.

NEW QUESTION 42

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following best characterizes "worms"?

- A. Malicious programs that can run independently and can propagate without the aid of a carrier program such as email
- B. Programming code errors that cause a program to repeatedly dump data
- C. Malicious programs that require the aid of a carrier program such as email
- D. Malicious programs that masquerade as common applications such as screensavers or macro-enabled Word documents

Answer: A

Explanation:

Worms are malicious programs that can run independently and can propagate without the aid of a carrier program such as email.

NEW QUESTION 45

- (Topic 1)

What type of cryptosystem is characterized by data being encrypted by the sender using the recipient's public key, and the data then being decrypted using the recipient's private key?

- A. With public-key encryption, or symmetric encryption
- B. With public-key encryption, or asymmetric encryption
- C. With shared-key encryption, or symmetric encryption
- D. With shared-key encryption, or asymmetric encryption

Answer: B

Explanation:

With public key encryption or asymmetric encryption, data is encrypted by the sender using the recipient's public key; the data is then decrypted using the recipient's private key.

NEW QUESTION 46

- (Topic 1)

How does the SSL network protocol provide confidentiality?

- A. Through symmetric encryption such as RSA
- B. Through asymmetric encryption such as Data Encryption Standard, or DES
- C. Through asymmetric encryption such as Advanced Encryption Standard, or AES
- D. Through symmetric encryption such as Data Encryption Standard, or DES

Answer: D

Explanation:

The SSL protocol provides confidentiality through symmetric encryption such as Data Encryption Standard, or DES.

NEW QUESTION 49

- (Topic 1)

What are used as the framework for developing logical access controls?

- A. Information systems security policies
- B. Organizational security policies
- C. Access Control Lists (ACL)
- D. Organizational charts for identifying roles and responsibilities

Answer: A

Explanation:

Information systems security policies are used as the framework for developing logical access controls.

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following provides the strongest authentication for physical access control?

- A. Sign-in logs
- B. Dynamic passwords
- C. Key verification
- D. Biometrics

Answer: D

Explanation:

Biometrics can be used to provide excellent physical access control.

NEW QUESTION 54

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is used to evaluate biometric access controls?

- A. FAR
- B. EER
- C. ERR
- D. FRR

Answer: B

Explanation:

When evaluating biometric access controls, a low equal error rate (EER) is preferred. EER is also called the crossover error rate (CER).

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 1)

Who is ultimately responsible and accountable for reviewing user access to systems?

- A. Systems security administrators
- B. Data custodians
- C. Data owners
- D. Information systems auditors

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data owners are ultimately responsible and accountable for reviewing user access to systems.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Topic 1)

What type of BCP test uses actual resources to simulate a system crash and validate the plan's effectiveness?

- A. Paper
- B. Preparedness
- C. Walk-through
- D. Parallel

Answer: B

Explanation:

Of the three major types of BCP tests (paper, walk-through, and preparedness), only the preparedness test uses actual resources to simulate a system crash and validate the plan's effectiveness.

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 1)

What influences decisions regarding criticality of assets?

- A. The business criticality of the data to be protected
- B. Internal corporate politics
- C. The business criticality of the data to be protected, and the scope of the impact upon the organization as a whole
- D. The business impact analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Criticality of assets is often influenced by the business criticality of the data to be protected and by the scope of the impact upon the organization as a whole. For example, the loss of a network backbone creates a much greater impact on the organization as a whole than the loss of data on a typical user's workstation.

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Topic 1)

With the objective of mitigating the risk and impact of a major business interruption, a disasterrecovery plan should endeavor to reduce the length of recovery time necessary, as well as costs associated with recovery. Although DRP results in an increase of pre-and post-incident operational costs, the extra costs are more than offset by reduced recovery and business impact costs. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

With the objective of mitigating the risk and impact of a major business interruption, a disaster-recovery plan should endeavor to reduce the length of recovery time necessary and the costs associated with recovery. Although DRP results in an increase of pre-and post-incident operational costs, the extra costs are more than offset by reduced recovery and business impact costs.

NEW QUESTION 66

- (Topic 1)

Of the three major types of off-site processing facilities, what type is often an acceptable solution for preparing for recovery of noncritical systems and data?

- A. Cold site
- B. Hot site
- C. Alternate site
- D. Warm site

Answer: A

Explanation:

A cold site is often an acceptable solution for preparing for recovery of noncritical systems and data.

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 1)

Any changes in systems assets, such as replacement of hardware, should be immediately recorded within the assets inventory of which of the following? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. IT strategic plan
- B. Business continuity plan
- C. Business impact analysis
- D. Incident response plan

Answer: B

Explanation:

Any changes in systems assets, such as replacement of hardware, should be immediately recorded within the assets inventory of a business continuity plan.

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 1)

Although BCP and DRP are often implemented and tested by middle management and end users, the ultimate responsibility and accountability for the plans remain with executive management, such as the _____. (fill-in-the-blank)

- A. Security administrator
- B. Systems auditor
- C. Board of directors
- D. Financial auditor

Answer: C

Explanation:

Although BCP and DRP are often implemented and tested by middle management and end users, the ultimate responsibility and accountability for the plans remain with executive management, such as the board of directors.

NEW QUESTION 73

- (Topic 1)

Function Point Analysis (FPA) provides an estimate of the size of an information system based only on the number and complexity of a system's inputs and outputs. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Function point analysis (FPA) provides an estimate of the size of an information system based on the number and complexity of a system's inputs, outputs, and files.

NEW QUESTION 78

- (Topic 1)

When participating in a systems-development project, an IS auditor should focus on system controls rather than ensuring that adequate and complete documentation exists for all projects. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

When participating in a systems-development project, an IS auditor should also strive to ensure that adequate and complete documentation exists for all projects.

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Topic 1)

What often results in project scope creep when functional requirements are not defined as well as they could be?

- A. Inadequate software baselining
- B. Insufficient strategic planning

- C. Inaccurate resource allocation
- D. Project delays

Answer: A

Explanation:

Inadequate software baselining often results in project scope creep because functional requirements are not defined as well as they could be.

NEW QUESTION 86

- (Topic 1)

_____ (fill in the blank) is/are ultimately accountable for the functionality, reliability, and security within IT governance. Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Data custodians
- B. The board of directors and executive officers
- C. IT security administration
- D. Business unit managers

Answer: B

Explanation:

The board of directors and executive officers are ultimately accountable for the functionality, reliability, and security within IT governance.

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 1)

_____ risk analysis is not always possible because the IS auditor is attempting to calculate risk using nonquantifiable threats and potential losses. In this event, a _____ risk assessment is more appropriate. Fill in the blanks.

- A. Quantitative; qualitative
- B. Qualitative; quantitative
- C. Residual; subjective
- D. Quantitative; subjective

Answer: A

Explanation:

Quantitative risk analysis is not always possible because the IS auditor is attempting to calculate risk using nonquantifiable threats and potential losses. In this event, a qualitative risk assessment is more appropriate.

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Topic 1)

What must an IS auditor understand before performing an application audit? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. The potential business impact of application risk
- B. Application risks must first be identified
- C. Relative business processes
- D. Relevant application risk

Answer: C

Explanation:

An IS auditor must first understand relative business processes before performing an application audit.

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Topic 1)

What is the first step in a business process re-engineering project?

- A. Identifying current business processes
- B. Forming a BPR steering committee
- C. Defining the scope of areas to be reviewed
- D. Reviewing the organizational strategic plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

Defining the scope of areas to be reviewed is the first step in a business process re-engineering project.

NEW QUESTION 99

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following can help detect transmission errors by appending specially calculated bits onto the end of each segment of data?

- A. Redundancy check
- B. Completeness check
- C. Accuracy check
- D. Parity check

Answer: A

Explanation:

A redundancy check can help detect transmission errors by appending especially calculated bits onto the end of each segment of data.

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Topic 1)

A transaction journal provides the information necessary for detecting unauthorized _____ (fill in the blank) from a terminal.

- A. Deletion
- B. Input
- C. Access
- D. Duplication

Answer: B

Explanation:

A transaction journal provides the information necessary for detecting unauthorized input from a terminal.

NEW QUESTION 106

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following would prevent accountability for an action performed, thus allowing nonrepudiation?

- A. Proper authentication
- B. Proper identification AND authentication
- C. Proper identification
- D. Proper identification, authentication, AND authorization

Answer: B

Explanation:

If proper identification and authentication are not performed during access control, no accountability can exist for any action performed.

NEW QUESTION 111

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is best suited for searching for address field duplications?

- A. Text search forensic utility software
- B. Generalized audit software
- C. Productivity audit software
- D. Manual review

Answer: B

Explanation:

Generalized audit software can be used to search for address field duplications.

NEW QUESTION 113

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is of greatest concern to the IS auditor?

- A. Failure to report a successful attack on the network
- B. Failure to prevent a successful attack on the network
- C. Failure to recover from a successful attack on the network
- D. Failure to detect a successful attack on the network

Answer: A

Explanation:

Lack of reporting of a successful attack on the network is a great concern to an IS auditor.

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Topic 1)

An integrated test facility is not considered a useful audit tool because it cannot compare processing output with independently calculated data. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

An integrated test facility is considered a useful audit tool because it compares processing output with independently calculated data.

NEW QUESTION 118

- (Topic 1)

An advantage of a continuous audit approach is that it can improve system security when used in time-sharing environments that process a large number of transactions. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is true that an advantage of a continuous audit approach is that it can improve system security when used in time-sharing environments that process a large number of transactions.

NEW QUESTION 122

- (Topic 1)

When auditing third-party service providers, an IS auditor should be concerned with which of the following? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Ownership of the programs and files
- B. A statement of due care and confidentiality, and the capability for continued service of the service provider in the event of a disaster
- C. A statement of due care
- D. Ownership of programs and files, a statement of due care and confidentiality, and the capability for continued service of the service provider in the event of a disaster

Answer: D

Explanation:

When auditing third-party service providers, an auditor should be concerned with ownership of programs and files, a statement of due care and confidentiality, and the capability for continued service of the service provider in the event of a disaster.

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Topic 1)

When performing an IS strategy audit, an IS auditor should review both short-term (one-year) and long-term (three-to five-year) IS strategies, interview appropriate corporate management personnel, and ensure that the external environment has been considered. The auditor should especially focus on procedures in an audit of IS strategy. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

When performing an IS strategy audit, an IS auditor should review both short-term (one-year) and long-term (three-to five-year) IS strategies, interview appropriate corporate management personnel, and ensure that the external environment has been considered.

NEW QUESTION 128

- (Topic 1)

When should reviewing an audit client's business plan be performed relative to reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan?

- A. Reviewing an audit client's business plan should be performed before reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan
- B. Reviewing an audit client's business plan should be performed after reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan
- C. Reviewing an audit client's business plan should be performed during the review of an organization's IT strategic plan
- D. Reviewing an audit client's business plan should be performed without regard to an organization's IT strategic plan

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reviewing an audit client's business plan should be performed before reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan.

NEW QUESTION 129

- (Topic 1)

Allowing application programmers to directly patch or change code in production programs increases risk of fraud. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Allowing application programmers to directly patch or change code in production programs increases risk of fraud.

NEW QUESTION 134

- (Topic 1)

What can be implemented to provide the highest level of protection from external attack?

- A. Layering perimeter network protection by configuring the firewall as a screened host in a screened subnet behind the bastion host
- B. Configuring the firewall as a screened host behind a router
- C. Configuring the firewall as the protecting bastion host
- D. Configuring two load-sharing firewalls facilitating VPN access from external hosts to internal hosts

Answer: A

Explanation:

Layering perimeter network protection by configuring the firewall as a screened host in a screened subnet behind the bastion host provides a higher level of protection from external attack than all other answers.

NEW QUESTION 138

- (Topic 1)

Why is the WAP gateway a component warranting critical concern and review for the IS auditor when auditing and testing controls enforcing message confidentiality?

- A. WAP is often configured by default settings and is thus insecure
- B. WAP provides weak encryption for wireless traffic
- C. WAP functions as a protocol-conversion gateway for wireless TLS to Internet SS
- D. WAP often interfaces critical IT system

Answer: C

Explanation:

Functioning as a protocol-conversion gateway for wireless TLS to Internet SSL, the WAP gateway is a component warranting critical concern and review for the IS auditor when auditing and testing controls that enforce message confidentiality.

NEW QUESTION 140

- (Topic 1)

What can be used to gather evidence of network attacks?

- A. Access control lists (ACL)
- B. Intrusion-detection systems (IDS)
- C. Syslog reporting
- D. Antivirus programs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Intrusion-detection systems (IDS) are used to gather evidence of network attacks.

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following fire-suppression methods is considered to be the most environmentally friendly?

- A. Halon gas
- B. Deluge sprinklers
- C. Dry-pipe sprinklers
- D. Wet-pipe sprinklers

Answer: C

Explanation:

Although many methods of fire suppression exist, dry-pipe sprinklers are considered to be the most environmentally friendly.

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following provides the BEST single-factor authentication?

- A. Biometrics
- B. Password
- C. Token
- D. PIN

Answer: A

Explanation:

Although biometrics provides only single-factor authentication, many consider it to be an excellent method for user authentication.

NEW QUESTION 147

- (Topic 1)

What determines the strength of a secret key within a symmetric key cryptosystem?

- A. A combination of key length, degree of permutation, and the complexity of the data-encryption algorithm that uses the key
- B. A combination of key length, initial input vectors, and the complexity of the data-encryption algorithm that uses the key
- C. A combination of key length and the complexity of the data-encryption algorithm that uses the key
- D. Initial input vectors and the complexity of the data-encryption algorithm that uses the key

Answer: B

Explanation:

The strength of a secret key within a symmetric key cryptosystem is determined by a combination of key length, initial input vectors, and the complexity of the data-encryption algorithm that uses the key.

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Topic 1)

What process is used to validate a subject's identity?

- A. Identification
- B. Nonrepudiation
- C. Authorization
- D. Authentication

Answer: D

Explanation:

Authentication is used to validate a subject's identity.

NEW QUESTION 157

- (Topic 1)

What is often assured through table link verification and reference checks?

- A. Database integrity
- B. Database synchronization
- C. Database normalcy
- D. Database accuracy

Answer: A

Explanation:

Database integrity is most often ensured through table link verification and reference checks.

NEW QUESTION 161

- (Topic 1)

What should IS auditors always check when auditing password files?

- A. That deleting password files is protected
- B. That password files are encrypted
- C. That password files are not accessible over the network
- D. That password files are archived

Answer: B

Explanation:

IS auditors should always check to ensure that password files are encrypted.

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 1)

Using the OSI reference model, what layer(s) is/are used to encrypt data?

- A. Transport layer
- B. Session layer
- C. Session and transport layers
- D. Data link layer

Answer: C

Explanation:

User applications often encrypt and encapsulate data using protocols within the OSI session layer or farther down in the transport layer.

NEW QUESTION 167

- (Topic 1)

When should systems administrators first assess the impact of applications or systems patches?

- A. Within five business days following installation
- B. Prior to installation
- C. No sooner than five business days following installation
- D. Immediately following installation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Systems administrators should always assess the impact of patches before installation.

NEW QUESTION 168

- (Topic 1)

The purpose of business continuity planning and disaster-recovery planning is to:

- A. Transfer the risk and impact of a business interruption or disaster
- B. Mitigate, or reduce, the risk and impact of a business interruption or disaster
- C. Accept the risk and impact of a business

D. Eliminate the risk and impact of a business interruption or disaster

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary purpose of business continuity planning and disaster-recovery planning is to mitigate, or reduce, the risk and impact of a business interruption or disaster. Total elimination of risk is impossible.

NEW QUESTION 172

- (Topic 1)

An off-site processing facility should be easily identifiable externally because easy identification helps ensure smoother recovery. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

An off-site processing facility should not be easily identifiable externally because easy identification would create an additional vulnerability for sabotage.

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Topic 1)

Mitigating the risk and impact of a disaster or business interruption usually takes priority over transference of risk to a third party such as an insurer. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mitigating the risk and impact of a disaster or business interruption usually takes priority over transferring risk to a third party such as an insurer.

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Topic 1)

What is an acceptable recovery mechanism for extremely time-sensitive transaction processing?

- A. Off-site remote journaling
- B. Electronic vaulting
- C. Shadow file processing
- D. Storage area network

Answer: C

Explanation:

Shadow file processing can be implemented as a recovery mechanism for extremely time-sensitive transaction processing.

NEW QUESTION 179

- (Topic 1)

Test and development environments should be separated. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Test and development environments should be separated, to control the stability of the test environment.

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 1)

Who is responsible for the overall direction, costs, and timetables for systems-development projects?

- A. The project sponsor
- B. The project steering committee
- C. Senior management
- D. The project team leader

Answer: B

Explanation:

The project steering committee is responsible for the overall direction, costs, and timetables for systems-development projects.

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 1)

Authentication techniques for sending and receiving data between EDI systems is crucial to prevent which of the following? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Unsynchronized transactions
- B. Unauthorized transactions
- C. Inaccurate transactions
- D. Incomplete transactions

Answer: B

Explanation:

Authentication techniques for sending and receiving data between EDI systems are crucial to prevent unauthorized transactions.

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Topic 1)

When should an application-level edit check to verify that availability of funds was completed at the electronic funds transfer (EFT) interface?

- A. Before transaction completion
- B. Immediately after an EFT is initiated
- C. During run-to-run total testing
- D. Before an EFT is initiated

Answer: D

Explanation:

An application-level edit check to verify availability of funds should be completed at the electronic funds transfer (EFT) interface before an EFT is initiated.

NEW QUESTION 191

- (Topic 1)

What is used as a control to detect loss, corruption, or duplication of data?

- A. Redundancy check
- B. Reasonableness check
- C. Hash totals
- D. Accuracy check

Answer: C

Explanation:

Hash totals are used as a control to detect loss, corruption, or duplication of data.

NEW QUESTION 196

- (Topic 1)

What is a data validation edit control that matches input data to an occurrence rate? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Accuracy check
- B. Completeness check
- C. Reasonableness check
- D. Redundancy check

Answer: C

Explanation:

A reasonableness check is a data validation edit control that matches input data to an occurrence rate.

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Topic 2)

Overall business risk for a particular threat can be expressed as:

- A. a product of the probability and magnitude of the impact if a threat successfully exploits a vulnerability
- B. the magnitude of the impact should a threat source successfully exploit the vulnerability
- C. the likelihood of a given threat source exploiting a given vulnerability
- D. the collective judgment of the risk assessment team

Answer: A

Explanation:

Choice A takes into consideration the likelihood and magnitude of the impact and provides the best measure of the risk to an asset. Choice B provides only the likelihood of a threat exploiting a vulnerability in the asset but does not provide the magnitude of the possible damage to the asset. Similarly, choice C considers only the magnitude of the damage and not the possibility of a threat exploiting a vulnerability. Choice D defines the risk on an arbitrary basis and is not suitable for a scientific risk management process.

NEW QUESTION 200

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is the MOST likely reason why e-mail systems have become a useful source of evidence for litigation?

- A. Multiple cycles of backup files remain available
- B. Access controls establish accountability for e-mail activities
- C. Data classification regulates what information should be communicated via e-mail

D. Within the enterprise, a clear policy for using e-mail ensures that evidence is available

Answer: A

Explanation:

Backup files containing documents that supposedly have been deleted could be recovered from these files. Access controls may help establish accountability for the issuance of a particular document, but this does not provide evidence of the e-mail. Data classification standards may be in place with regards to what should be communicated via e-mail, but the creation of the policy does not provide the information required for litigation purposes.

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Topic 2)

The PRIMARY purpose of audit trails is to:

- A. improve response time for user
- B. establish accountability and responsibility for processed transaction
- C. improve the operational efficiency of the system
- D. provide useful information to auditors who may wish to track transactions

Answer: B

Explanation:

Enabling audit trails helps in establishing the accountability and responsibility of processed transactions by tracing transactions through the system. The objective of enabling software to provide audit trails is not to improve system efficiency, since it often involves additional processing which may in fact reduce response time for users. Enabling audit trails involves storage and thus occupies disk space. Choice D is also a valid reason; however, it is not the primary reason.

NEW QUESTION 204

- (Topic 2)

To ensure that audit resources deliver the best value to the organization, the FIRST step would be to:

- A. schedule the audits and monitor the time spent on each audit
- B. train the IS audit staff on current technology used in the company
- C. develop the audit plan on the basis of a detailed risk assessment
- D. monitor progress of audits and initiate cost control measures

Answer: C

Explanation:

Monitoring the time (choice A) and audit programs (choice D), as well as adequate training (choice B), will improve the IS audit staff's productivity (efficiency and performance), but that which delivers value to the organization are the resources and efforts being dedicated to, and focused on, the higher-risk areas.

NEW QUESTION 205

- (Topic 2)

An IS auditor is evaluating management's risk assessment of information systems. The IS auditor should FIRST review:

- A. the controls already in place
- B. the effectiveness of the controls in place
- C. the mechanism for monitoring the risks related to the asset
- D. the threats/vulnerabilities affecting the asset

Answer: D

Explanation:

One of the key factors to be considered while assessing the risks related to the use of various information systems is the threats and vulnerabilities affecting the assets. The risks related to the use of information assets should be evaluated in isolation from the installed controls. Similarly, the effectiveness of the controls should be considered during the risk mitigation stage and not during the risk assessment phase. A mechanism to continuously monitor the risks related to assets should be put in place during the risk monitoring function that follows the risk assessment phase.

NEW QUESTION 210

- (Topic 2)

An IS auditor should use statistical sampling and not judgment (nonstatistical) sampling, when:

- A. the probability of error must be objectively quantified
- B. the auditor wishes to avoid sampling risk
- C. generalized audit software is unavailable
- D. the tolerable error rate cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation:

Given an expected error rate and confidence level, statistical sampling is an objective method of sampling, which helps an IS auditor determine the sample size and quantify the probability of error (confidence coefficient). Choice B is incorrect because sampling risk is the risk of a sample not being representative of the population. This risk exists for both judgment and statistical samples. Choice C is incorrect because statistical sampling does not require the use of generalized audit software. Choice D is incorrect because the tolerable error rate must be predetermined for both judgment and statistical sampling.

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Topic 2)

During the planning stage of an IS audit, the PRIMARY goal of an IS auditor is to:

- A. address audit objective
- B. collect sufficient evidenc
- C. specify appropriate test
- D. minimize audit resource

Answer: A

Explanation:

ISACA auditing standards require that an IS auditor plan the audit work to address the audit objectives. Choice B is incorrect because the auditor does not collect evidence in the planning stage of an audit. Choices C and D are incorrect because they are not the primary goals of audit planning. The activities described in choices B, C and D are all undertaken to address audit objectives and are thus secondary to choice A.

NEW QUESTION 220

- (Topic 2)

When selecting audit procedures, an IS auditor should use professional judgment to ensure that:

- A. sufficient evidence will be collecte
- B. all significant deficiencies identified will be corrected within a reasonable perio
- C. all material weaknesses will be identifie
- D. audit costs will be kept at a minimum leve

Answer: A

Explanation:

Procedures are processes an IS auditor may follow in an audit engagement. In determining the appropriateness of any specific procedure, an IS auditor should use professional judgment appropriate to the specific circumstances. Professional judgment involves a subjective and often qualitative evaluation of conditions arising in the course of an audit. Judgment addresses a grey area where binary (yes/no) decisions are not appropriate and the auditor's past experience plays a key role in making a judgment. ISACA's guidelines provide information on how to meet the standards when performing IS audit work. Identifying material weaknesses is the result of appropriate competence, experience and thoroughness in planning and executing the audit and not of professional judgment. Professional judgment is not a primary input to the financial aspects of the audit.

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Topic 2)

An IS auditor evaluating logical access controls should FIRST:

- A. document the controls applied to the potential access paths to the syste
- B. test controls over the access paths to determine if they are functiona
- C. evaluate the security environment in relation to written policies and practices
- D. obtain an understanding of the security risks to information processin

Answer: D

Explanation:

When evaluating logical access controls, an IS auditor should first obtain an understanding of the security risks facing information processing by reviewing relevant documentation, by inquiries, and by conducting a risk assessment. Documentation and evaluation is the second step in assessing the adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness, thus identifying deficiencies or redundancy in controls. The third step is to test the access paths to determine if the controls are functioning. Lastly, the IS auditor evaluates the security environment to assess its adequacy by reviewing the written policies, observing practices and comparing them to appropriate security best practices.

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Topic 2)

In an IS audit of several critical servers, the IS auditor wants to analyze audit trails to discover potential anomalies in user or system behavior. Which of the following tools are MOST suitable for performing that task?

- A. CASE tools
- B. Embedded data collection tools
- C. Heuristic scanning tools
- D. Trend/variance detection tools

Answer: D

Explanation:

Trend/variance detection tools look for anomalies in user or system behavior, for example, determining whether the numbers for prenumbered documents are sequential or increasing. CASE tools are used to assist software development. Embedded (audit) data collection software is used for sampling and to provide production statistics. Heuristic scanning tools can be used to scan for viruses to indicate possible infected code.

NEW QUESTION 229

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is the PRIMARY advantage of using computer forensic software for investigations?

- A. The preservation of the chain of custody for electronic evidence
- B. Time and cost savings
- C. Efficiency and effectiveness
- D. Ability to search for violations of intellectual property rights

Answer: A

Explanation:

The primary objective of forensic software is to preserve electronic evidence to meet the rules of evidence. Choice B, time and cost savings, and choice C, efficiency and effectiveness, are legitimate concerns that differentiate good from poor forensic software packages. Choice D, the ability to search for intellectual property rights violations, is an example of a use of forensic software.

NEW QUESTION 234

CORRECT TEXT - (Topic 2)

The vice president of human resources has requested an audit to identify payroll overpayments for the previous year. Which would be the BEST audit technique to use in this situation?

- A. Test data
- B. Generalized audit software
- C. Integrated test facility
- D. Embedded audit module

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 2)

During a security audit of IT processes, an IS auditor found that there were no documented security procedures. The IS auditor should:

- A. create the procedures document
- B. terminate the audit
- C. conduct compliance testing
- D. identify and evaluate existing practice

Answer: D

Explanation:

One of the main objectives of an audit is to identify potential risks; therefore, the most proactive approach would be to identify and evaluate the existing security practices being followed by the organization. IS auditors should not prepare documentation, as doing so could jeopardize their independence. Terminating the audit may prevent achieving one of the basic audit objectives, i.e., identification of potential risks. Since there are no documented procedures, there is no basis against which to test compliance.

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Topic 2)

When evaluating the collective effect of preventive, detective or corrective controls within a process, an IS auditor should be aware of which of the following?

- A. The point at which controls are exercised as data flow through the system
- B. Only preventive and detective controls are relevant
- C. Corrective controls can only be regarded as compensating
- D. Classification allows an IS auditor to determine which controls are missing

Answer: A

Explanation:

An IS auditor should focus on when controls are exercised as data flow through a computer system. Choice B is incorrect since corrective controls may also be relevant. Choice C is incorrect, since corrective controls remove or reduce the effects of errors or irregularities and are exclusively regarded as compensating controls. Choice D is incorrect and irrelevant since the existence and function of controls is important, not the classification.

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 2)

An integrated test facility is considered a useful audit tool because it:

- A. is a cost-efficient approach to auditing application control
- B. enables the financial and IS auditors to integrate their audit test
- C. compares processing output with independently calculated data
- D. provides the IS auditor with a tool to analyze a large range of information

Answer: C

Explanation:

An integrated test facility is considered a useful audit tool because it uses the same programs to compare processing using independently calculated data. This involves setting up dummy entities on an application system and processing test or production data against the entity as a means of verifying processing accuracy.

NEW QUESTION 246

- (Topic 2)

An IS auditor attempting to determine whether access to program documentation is restricted to authorized persons would MOST likely:

- A. evaluate the record retention plans for off-premises storage
- B. interview programmers about the procedures currently being followed
- C. compare utilization records to operations schedule
- D. review data file access records to test the librarian function

Answer: B

Explanation:

Asking programmers about the procedures currently being followed is useful in determining whether access to program documentation is restricted to authorized persons. Evaluating the record retention plans for off-premises storage tests the recovery procedures, not the access control over program documentation. Testing utilization records or data files will not address access security over program documentation.

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Topic 2)

The BEST method of proving the accuracy of a system tax calculation is by:

- A. detailed visual review and analysis of the source code of the calculation programs
- B. recreating program logic using generalized audit software to calculate monthly total
- C. preparing simulated transactions for processing and comparing the results to predetermined result
- D. automatic flowcharting and analysis of the source code of the calculation program

Answer: C

Explanation:

Preparing simulated transactions for processing and comparing the results to predetermined results is the best method for proving accuracy of a tax calculation. Detailed visual review, flowcharting and analysis of source code are not effective methods, and monthly totals would not address the accuracy of individual tax calculations.

NEW QUESTION 255

- (Topic 2)

In an audit of an inventory application, which approach would provide the BEST evidence that purchase orders are valid?

- A. Testing whether inappropriate personnel can change application parameters
- B. Tracing purchase orders to a computer listing
- C. Comparing receiving reports to purchase order details
- D. Reviewing the application documentation

Answer: A

Explanation:

To determine purchase order validity, testing access controls will provide the best evidence. Choices B and C are based on after-the-fact approaches, while choice D does not serve the purpose because what is in the system documentation may not be the same as what is happening.

NEW QUESTION 259

- (Topic 2)

While conducting an audit, an IS auditor detects the presence of a virus. What should be the IS auditor's next step?

- A. Observe the response mechanism
- B. Clear the virus from the network
- C. Inform appropriate personnel immediately
- D. Ensure deletion of the virus

Answer: C

Explanation:

The first thing an IS auditor should do after detecting the virus is to alert the organization to its presence, then wait for their response. Choice A should be taken after choice C. This will enable an IS auditor to examine the actual workability and effectiveness of the response system. An IS auditor should not make changes to the system being audited, and ensuring the deletion of the virus is a management responsibility.

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Topic 2)

A substantive test to verify that tape library inventory records are accurate is:

- A. determining whether bar code readers are installed
- B. determining whether the movement of tapes is authorized
- C. conducting a physical count of the tape inventory
- D. checking if receipts and issues of tapes are accurately recorded

Answer: C

Explanation:

A substantive test includes gathering evidence to evaluate the integrity of individual transactions, data or other information. Conducting a physical count of the tape inventory is a substantive test. Choices A, B and D are compliance tests.

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Topic 2)

When performing a computer forensic investigation, in regard to the evidence gathered, an IS auditor should be MOST concerned with:

- A. analysis
- B. evaluation
- C. preservation
- D. disclosure

Answer: C

Explanation:

Preservation and documentation of evidence for review by law enforcement and judicial authorities are of primary concern when conducting an investigation. Failure to properly preserve the evidence could jeopardize the acceptance of the evidence in legal proceedings. Analysis, evaluation and disclosure are important but not of primary concern in a forensic investigation.

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following would be the MOST effective audit technique for identifying segregation of duties violations in a new enterprise resource planning (ERP) implementation?

- A. Reviewing a report of security rights in the system
- B. Reviewing the complexities of authorization objects
- C. Building a program to identify conflicts in authorization
- D. Examining recent access rights violation cases

Answer: C

Explanation:

Since the objective is to identify violations in segregation of duties, it is necessary to define the logic that will identify conflicts in authorization. A program could be developed to identify these conflicts. A report of security rights in the enterprise resource planning (ERP) system would be voluminous and time consuming to review; therefore, this technique is not as effective as building a program. As complexities increase, it becomes more difficult to verify the effectiveness of the systems and complexity is not, in itself, a link to segregation of duties. It is good practice to review recent access rights violation cases; however, it may require a significant amount of time to truly identify which violations actually resulted from an inappropriate segregation of duties.

NEW QUESTION 272

- (Topic 2)

During a change control audit of a production system, an IS auditor finds that the change management process is not formally documented and that some migration procedures failed. What should the IS auditor do next?

- A. Recommend redesigning the change management process
- B. Gain more assurance on the findings through root cause analysis
- C. Recommend that program migration be stopped until the change process is documented
- D. Document the finding and present it to management

Answer: B

Explanation:

A change management process is critical to IT production systems. Before recommending that the organization take any other action (e.g., stopping migrations, redesigning the change management process), the IS auditor should gain assurance that the incidents reported are related to deficiencies in the change management process and not caused by some process other than change management.

NEW QUESTION 276

- (Topic 2)

During the collection of forensic evidence, which of the following actions would MOST likely result in the destruction or corruption of evidence on a compromised system?

- A. Dumping the memory content to a file
- B. Generating disk images of the compromised system
- C. Rebooting the system
- D. Removing the system from the network

Answer: C

Explanation:

Rebooting the system may result in a change in the system state and the loss of files and important evidence stored in memory. The other choices are appropriate actions for preserving evidence.

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 2)

An IS auditor who was involved in designing an organization's business continuity plan (BCP) has been assigned to audit the plan. The IS auditor should:

- A. decline the assignment
- B. inform management of the possible conflict of interest after completing the audit assignment
- C. inform the business continuity planning (BCP) team of the possible conflict of interest prior to beginning the assignment
- D. communicate the possibility of conflict of interest to management prior to starting the assignment

Answer: D

Explanation:

Communicating the possibility of a conflict of interest to management prior to starting the assignment is the correct answer. A possible conflict of interest, likely to affect the auditor's independence, should be brought to the attention of management prior to starting the assignment. Declining the assignment is not the correct answer because the assignment could be accepted after obtaining management approval. Informing management of the possible conflict of interest after completion of the audit assignment is not correct because approval should be obtained prior to commencement and not after the completion of the assignment. Informing the business continuity planning (BCP) team of the possible conflict of interest prior to starting of the assignment is not the correct answer since the BCP team would not have the authority to decide on this issue.

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Topic 3)

The MOST likely effect of the lack of senior management commitment to IT strategic planning is:

- A. a lack of investment in technology
- B. a lack of a methodology for systems development
- C. technology not aligning with the organization's objective
- D. an absence of control over technology contract

Answer: C

Explanation:

A steering committee should exist to ensure that the IT strategies support the organization's goals. The absence of an information technology committee or a committee not composed of senior managers would be an indication of a lack of top-level management commitment. This condition would increase the risk that IT would not be aligned with the organization's strategy.

NEW QUESTION 283

- (Topic 3)

An IS steering committee should:

- A. include a mix of members from different departments and staff level
- B. ensure that IS security policies and procedures have been executed properly
- C. have formal terms of reference and maintain minutes of its meeting
- D. be briefed about new trends and products at each meeting by a vendor

Answer: C

Explanation:

It is important to keep detailed steering committee minutes to document the decisions and activities of the IS steering committee, and the board of directors should be informed about those decisions on a timely basis. Choice A is incorrect because only senior management or high-level staff members should be on this committee because of its strategic mission. Choice B is not a responsibility of this committee, but the responsibility of the security administrator. Choice D is incorrect because a vendor should be invited to meetings only when appropriate.

NEW QUESTION 288

- (Topic 3)

IT governance is PRIMARILY the responsibility of the:

- A. chief executive office
- B. board of directors
- C. IT steering committee
- D. audit committee

Answer: B

Explanation:

IT governance is primarily the responsibility of the executives and shareholders (as represented by the board of directors). The chief executive officer is instrumental in implementing IT governance per the directions of the board of directors. The IT steering committee monitors and facilitates deployment of IT resources for specific projects in support of business plans. The audit committee reports to the board of directors and should monitor the implementation of audit recommendations.

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Topic 3)

The MAJOR consideration for an IS auditor reviewing an organization's IT project portfolio is the:

- A. IT budget
- B. existing IT environment
- C. business plan
- D. investment plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

One of the most important reasons for which projects get funded is how well a project meets an organization's strategic objectives. Portfolio management takes a holistic view of a company's overall IT strategy. IT strategy should be aligned with the business strategy and, hence, reviewing the business plan should be the major consideration. Choices A, B and D are important but secondary to the importance of reviewing the business plan.

NEW QUESTION 293

- (Topic 3)

The ultimate purpose of IT governance is to:

- A. encourage optimal use of I
- B. reduce IT cost
- C. decentralize IT resources across the organizatio
- D. centralize control of I

Answer: A

Explanation:

IT governance is intended to specify the combination of decision rights and accountability that is best for the enterprise. It is different for every enterprise. Reducing IT costs may not be the best IT governance outcome for an enterprise. Decentralizing IT resources across the organization is not always desired, although it may be desired in a decentralized environment. Centralizing control of IT is not always desired. An example of where it might be desired is an enterprise desiring a single point of customer contact.

NEW QUESTION 297

- (Topic 3)

When an employee is terminated from service, the MOST important action is to:

- A. hand over all of the employee's files to another designated employe
- B. complete a backup of the employee's wor
- C. notify other employees of the terminatio
- D. disable the employee's logical acces

Answer: D

Explanation:

There is a probability that a terminated employee may misuse access rights; therefore, disabling the terminated employee's logical access is the most important action to take. All the work of the terminated employee needs to be handed over to a designated employee; however, this should be performed after implementing choice D. All the work of the terminated employee needs to be backed up and the employees need to be notified of the termination of the employee, but this should not precede the action in choice D.

NEW QUESTION 299

- (Topic 3)

Many organizations require an employee to take a mandatory vacation (holiday) of a week or more to:

- A. ensure the employee maintains a good quality of life, which will lead to greater productivit
- B. reduce the opportunity for an employee to commit an improper or illegal ac
- C. provide proper cross-training for another employe
- D. eliminate the potential disruption caused when an employee takes vacation one day at a tim

Answer: B

Explanation:

Required vacations/holidays of a week or more in duration in which someone other than the regular employee performs the job function is often mandatory for sensitive positions, as this reduces the opportunity to commit improper or illegal acts. During this time it may be possible to discover any fraudulent activity that was taking place. Choices A, C and D could all be organizational benefits from a mandatory vacation policy, but they are not the reason why the policy is established.

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Topic 3)

A local area network (LAN) administrator normally would be restricted from:

- A. having end-user responsibilitie
- B. reporting to the end-user manage
- C. having programming responsibilitie
- D. being responsible for LAN security administratio

Answer: C

Explanation:

A LAN administrator should not have programming responsibilities but may have end-user responsibilities. The LAN administrator may report to the director of the IPF or, in a decentralized operation, to the end-user manager. In small organizations, the LAN administrator may also be responsible for security administration over the LAN.

NEW QUESTION 301

- (Topic 3)

A long-term IS employee with a strong technical background and broad managerial experience has applied for a vacant position in the IS audit department. Determining whether to hire this individual for this position should be based on the individual's experience and:

- A. length of service, since this will help ensure technical competency
- B. age, as training in audit techniques may be impractical
- C. IS knowledge, since this will bring enhanced credibility to the audit function
- D. ability, as an IS auditor, to be independent of existing IS relationships

Answer: D

Explanation:

Independence should be continually assessed by the auditor and management. This assessment should consider such factors as changes in personal relationships, financial interests, and prior job assignments and responsibilities. The fact that the employee has worked in IS for many years may not in itself ensure credibility. The audit department's needs should be defined and any candidate should be evaluated against those requirements. The length of service will not ensure technical competency. Evaluating an individual's qualifications based on the age of the individual is not a good criterion and is illegal in many parts of the world.

NEW QUESTION 305

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is the BEST performance criterion for evaluating the adequacy of an organization's security awareness training?

- A. Senior management is aware of critical information assets and demonstrates an adequate concern for their protection
- B. Job descriptions contain clear statements of accountability for information security
- C. In accordance with the degree of risk and business impact, there is adequate funding for security effort
- D. No actual incidents have occurred that have caused a loss or a public embarrassment

Answer: B

Explanation:

Inclusion in job descriptions of security responsibilities is a form of security training and helps ensure that staff and management are aware of their roles with respect to information security. The other three choices are not criteria for evaluating security awareness training. Awareness is a criterion for evaluating the importance that senior management attaches to information assets and their protection. Funding is a criterion that aids in evaluating whether security vulnerabilities are being addressed, while the number of incidents that have occurred is a criterion for evaluating the adequacy of the risk management program.

NEW QUESTION 310

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is normally a responsibility of the chief security officer (CSO)?

- A. Periodically reviewing and evaluating the security policy
- B. Executing user application and software testing and evaluation
- C. Granting and revoking user access to IT resources
- D. Approving access to data and applications

Answer: A

Explanation:

The role of a chief security officer (CSO) is to ensure that the corporate security policy and controls are adequate to prevent unauthorized access to the company assets, including data, programs and equipment. User application and other software testing and evaluation normally are the responsibility of the staff assigned to development and maintenance. Granting and revoking access to IT resources is usually a function of network or database administrators. Approval of access to data and applications is the duty of the data owner.

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following would an IS auditor consider the MOST relevant to short-term planning for an IS department?

- A. Allocating resources
- B. Keeping current with technology advances
- C. Conducting control self-assessment
- D. Evaluating hardware needs

Answer: A

Explanation:

The IS department should specifically consider the manner in which resources are allocated in the short term. Investments in IT need to be aligned with top management strategies, rather than focusing on technology for technology's sake. Conducting control self-assessments and evaluating hardware needs are not as critical as allocating resources during short-term planning for the IS department.

NEW QUESTION 314

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following would an IS auditor consider to be the MOST important when evaluating an organization's IS strategy? That it:

- A. has been approved by line management

- B. does not vary from the IS department's preliminary budget
- C. complies with procurement procedure
- D. supports the business objectives of the organization

Answer: D

Explanation:

Strategic planning sets corporate or department objectives into motion. Both long-term and short-term strategic plans should be consistent with the organization's broader plans and business objectives for attaining these goals. Choice A is incorrect since line management prepared the plans.

NEW QUESTION 318

- (Topic 3)

When reviewing the IT strategic planning process, an IS auditor should ensure that the plan:

- A. incorporates state of the art technology
- B. addresses the required operational control
- C. articulates the IT mission and vision
- D. specifies project management practice

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IT strategic plan must include a clear articulation of the IT mission and vision. The plan need not address the technology, operational controls or project management practices.

NEW QUESTION 319

- (Topic 3)

The PRIMARY objective of an audit of IT security policies is to ensure that:

- A. they are distributed and available to all staff
- B. security and control policies support business and IT objectives
- C. there is a published organizational chart with functional descriptions
- D. duties are appropriately segregated

Answer: B

Explanation:

Business orientation should be the main theme in implementing security. Hence, an IS audit of IT security policies should primarily focus on whether the IT and related security and control policies support business and IT objectives. Reviewing whether policies are available to all is an objective, but distribution does not ensure compliance. Availability of organizational charts with functional descriptions and segregation of duties might be included in the review, but are not the primary objective of an audit of security policies.

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 3)

The rate of change in technology increases the importance of:

- A. outsourcing the IS function
- B. implementing and enforcing good processes
- C. hiring personnel willing to make a career within the organization
- D. meeting user requirements

Answer: B

Explanation:

Change requires that good change management processes be implemented and enforced. Outsourcing the IS function is not directly related to the rate of technological change. Personnel in a typical IS department are highly qualified and educated; usually they do not feel their jobs are at risk and are prepared to switch jobs frequently. Although meeting user requirements is important, it is not directly related to the rate of technological change in the IS environment.

NEW QUESTION 325

- (Topic 3)

An IS auditor finds that not all employees are aware of the enterprise's information security policy. The IS auditor should conclude that:

- A. this lack of knowledge may lead to unintentional disclosure of sensitive information
- B. information security is not critical to all functions
- C. IS audit should provide security training to the employee
- D. the audit finding will cause management to provide continuous training to staff

Answer: A

Explanation:

All employees should be aware of the enterprise's information security policy to prevent unintentional disclosure of sensitive information. Training is a preventive control. Security awareness programs for employees can prevent unintentional disclosure of sensitive information to outsiders.

NEW QUESTION 329

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following programs would a sound information security policy MOST likely include to handle suspected intrusions?

- A. Response
- B. Correction
- C. Detection
- D. Monitoring

Answer: A

Explanation:

A sound IS security policy will most likely outline a response program to handle suspected intrusions. Correction, detection and monitoring programs are all aspects of information security, but will not likely be included in an IS security policy statement.

NEW QUESTION 332

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is the initial step in creating a firewall policy?

- A. A cost-benefit analysis of methods for securing the applications
- B. Identification of network applications to be externally accessed
- C. Identification of vulnerabilities associated with network applications to be externally accessed
- D. Creation of an applications traffic matrix showing protection methods

Answer: B

Explanation:

Identification of the applications required across the network should be identified first. After identification, depending on the physical location of these applications in the network and the network model, the person in charge will be able to understand the need for, and possible methods of, controlling access to these applications. Identifying methods to protect against identified vulnerabilities and their comparative cost-benefit analysis is the third step. Having identified the applications, the next step is to identify vulnerabilities (weaknesses) associated with the network applications. The next step is to analyze the application traffic and create a matrix showing how each type of traffic will be protected.

NEW QUESTION 336

- (Topic 3)

The management of an organization has decided to establish a security awareness program. Which of the following would MOST likely be a part of the program?

- A. Utilization of an intrusion detection system to report incidents
- B. Mandating the use of passwords to access all software
- C. Installing an efficient user log system to track the actions of each user
- D. Training provided on a regular basis to all current and new employees

Answer: D

Explanation:

Utilizing an intrusion detection system to report on incidents that occur is an implementation of a security program and is not effective in establishing a security awareness program. Choices B and C do not address awareness. Training is the only choice that is directed at security awareness.

NEW QUESTION 339

- (Topic 3)

A top-down approach to the development of operational policies will help ensure:

- A. that they are consistent across the organization
- B. that they are implemented as a part of risk assessment
- C. compliance with all policies
- D. that they are reviewed periodically

Answer: A

Explanation:

Deriving lower level policies from corporate policies (a top-down approach) aids in ensuring consistency across the organization and consistency with other policies. The bottom-up approach to the development of operational policies is derived as a result of risk assessment. A top-down approach of itself does not ensure compliance and development does not ensure that policies are reviewed.

NEW QUESTION 340

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following would MOST likely indicate that a customer data warehouse should remain in-house rather than be outsourced to an offshore operation?

- A. Time zone differences could impede communications between IT team
- B. Telecommunications cost could be much higher in the first year
- C. Privacy laws could prevent cross-border flow of information
- D. Software development may require more detailed specification

Answer: C

Explanation:

Privacy laws prohibiting the cross-border flow of personally identifiable information would make it impossible to locate a data warehouse containing customer information in another country. Time zone differences and higher telecommunications costs are more manageable. Software development typically requires more detailed specifications when dealing with offshore operations.

NEW QUESTION 341

- (Topic 3)

IT control objectives are useful to IS auditors, as they provide the basis for understanding the:

- A. desired result or purpose of implementing specific control procedure
- B. best IT security control practices relevant to a specific entity
- C. techniques for securing information
- D. security policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

An IT control objective is defined as the statement of the desired result or purpose to be achieved by implementing control procedures in a particular IT activity. They provide the actual objectives for implementing controls and may or may not be the best practices. Techniques are the means of achieving an objective, and a security policy is a subset of IT control objectives.

NEW QUESTION 346

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following should an IS auditor recommend to BEST enforce alignment of an IT project portfolio with strategic organizational priorities?

- A. Define a balanced scorecard (BSC) for measuring performance
- B. Consider user satisfaction in the key performance indicators (KPIs)
- C. Select projects according to business benefits and risks
- D. Modify the yearly process of defining the project portfolio

Answer: C

Explanation:

Prioritization of projects on the basis of their expected benefit(s) to business, and the related risks, is the best measure for achieving alignment of the project portfolio to an organization's strategic priorities. Modifying the yearly process of the projects portfolio definition might improve the situation, but only if the portfolio definition process is currently not tied to the definition of corporate strategies; however, this is unlikely since the difficulties are in maintaining the alignment, and not in setting it up initially. Measures such as balanced scorecard (BSC) and key performance indicators (KPIs) are helpful, but they do not guarantee that the projects are aligned with business strategy.

NEW QUESTION 350

- (Topic 3)

After the merger of two organizations, multiple self-developed legacy applications from both companies are to be replaced by a new common platform. Which of the following would be the GREATEST risk?

- A. Project management and progress reporting is combined in a project management office which is driven by external consultant
- B. The replacement effort consists of several independent projects without integrating the resource allocation in a portfolio management approach
- C. The resources of each of the organizations are inefficiently allocated while they are being familiarized with the other company's legacy system
- D. The new platform will force the business areas of both organizations to change their work processes, which will result in extensive training need

Answer: B

Explanation:

The efforts should be consolidated to ensure alignment with the overall strategy of the postmerger organization. If resource allocation is not centralized, the separate projects are at risk of overestimating the availability of key knowledge resources for the in-house developed legacy applications. In postmerger integration programs, it is common to form project management offices to ensure standardized and comparable information levels in the planning and reporting structures, and to centralized dependencies of project deliverables or resources. The experience of external consultants can be valuable since project management practices do not require in-depth knowledge of the legacy systems. This can free up resources for functional tasks. It is a good idea to first get familiar with the old systems, to understand what needs to be done in a migration and to evaluate the implications of technical decisions. In most cases, mergers result in application changes and thus in training needs as organizations and processes change to leverage the intended synergy effects of the merger.

NEW QUESTION 355

- (Topic 3)

When performing a review of the structure of an electronic funds transfer (EFT) system, an IS auditor observes that the technological infrastructure is based on a centralized processing scheme that has been outsourced to a provider in another country. Based on this information, which of the following conclusions should be the main concern of the IS auditor?

- A. There could be a question regarding the legal jurisdiction
- B. Having a provider abroad will cause excessive costs in future audit
- C. The auditing process will be difficult because of the distance
- D. There could be different auditing norms

Answer: A

Explanation:

In the funds transfer process, when the processing scheme is centralized in a different country, there could be legal issues of jurisdiction that might affect the right to perform a review in the other country. The other choices, though possible, are not as relevant as the issue of legal jurisdiction.

NEW QUESTION 358

- (Topic 3)

When an organization is outsourcing their information security function, which of the following should be kept in the organization?

- A. Accountability for the corporate security policy
- B. Defining the corporate security policy
- C. Implementing the corporate security policy
- D. Defining security procedures and guidelines

Answer: A

Explanation:

Accountability cannot be transferred to external parties. Choices B, C and D can be performed by outside entities as long as accountability remains within the organization.

NEW QUESTION 362

- (Topic 3)

An IS auditor has been assigned to review IT structures and activities recently outsourced to various providers. Which of the following should the IS auditor determine FIRST?

- A. That an audit clause is present in all contracts
- B. That the SLA of each contract is substantiated by appropriate KPIs
- C. That the contractual warranties of the providers support the business needs of the organization
- D. That at contract termination, support is guaranteed by each outsourcer for new outsourcers

Answer: C

Explanation:

The complexity of IT structures matched by the complexity and interplay of responsibilities and warranties may affect or void the effectiveness of those warranties and the reasonable certainty that the business needs will be met. All other choices are important, but not as potentially dangerous as the interplay of the diverse and critical areas of the contractual responsibilities of the outsourcers.

NEW QUESTION 365

- (Topic 3)

An organization has outsourced its help desk activities. An IS auditor's GREATEST concern when reviewing the contract and associated service level agreement (SLA) between the organization and vendor should be the provisions for:

- A. documentation of staff background check
- B. independent audit reports or full audit access
- C. reporting the year-to-year incremental cost reduction
- D. reporting staff turnover, development or training

Answer: B

Explanation:

When the functions of an IS department are outsourced, an IS auditor should ensure that a provision is made for independent audit reports that cover all essential areas, or that the outsourcer has full audit access. Although it is necessary to document the fact that background checks are performed, this is not as important as provisions for audits. Financial measures such as year-to-year incremental cost reductions are desirable to have in a service level agreement (SLA); however, cost reductions are not as important as the availability of independent audit reports or full audit access. An SLA might include human relationship measures such as resource planning, staff turnover, development or training, but this is not as important as the requirements for independent reports or full audit access by the outsourcing organization.

NEW QUESTION 369

- (Topic 3)

When developing a risk management program, what is the FIRST activity to be performed?

- A. Threat assessment
- B. Classification of data
- C. Inventory of assets
- D. Criticality analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identification of the assets to be protected is the first step in the development of a risk management program. A listing of the threats that can affect the performance of these assets and criticality analysis are later steps in the process. Data classification is required for defining access controls and in criticality analysis.

NEW QUESTION 372

- (Topic 3)

An IS auditor reviewing the risk assessment process of an organization should FIRST:

- A. identify the reasonable threats to the information asset
- B. analyze the technical and organizational vulnerabilities
- C. identify and rank the information asset
- D. evaluate the effect of a potential security breach

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identification and ranking of information assets-e.g., data criticality, locations of assets-will set the tone or scope of how to assess risk in relation to the organizational value of the asset. Second, the threats facing each of the organization's assets should be analyzed according to their value to the organization. Third, weaknesses should be identified so that controls can be evaluated to determine if they mitigate the weaknesses. Fourth, analyze how these weaknesses, in absence of given controls, would impact the organization information assets.

NEW QUESTION 373

- (Topic 3)

An IS auditor who is reviewing incident reports discovers that, in one instance, an important document left on an employee's desk was removed and put in the garbage by the outsourced cleaning staff. Which of the following should the IS auditor recommend to management?

- A. Stricter controls should be implemented by both the organization and the cleaning agency
- B. No action is required since such incidents have not occurred in the past
- C. A clear desk policy should be implemented and strictly enforced in the organization
- D. A sound backup policy for all important office documents should be implemented

Answer: A

Explanation:

An employee leaving an important document on a desk and the cleaning staff removing it may result in a serious impact on the business. Therefore, the IS auditor should recommend that strict controls be implemented by both the organization and the outsourced cleaning agency. That such incidents have not occurred in the past does not reduce the seriousness of their impact. Implementing and monitoring a clear desk policy addresses only one part of the issue. Appropriate confidentiality agreements with the cleaning agency, along with ensuring that the cleaning staff has been educated on the dos and don'ts of the cleaning process, are also controls that should be implemented. The risk here is not a loss of data, but leakage of data to unauthorized sources. A backup policy does not address the issue of unauthorized leakage of information.

NEW QUESTION 378

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is the PRIMARY objective of an IT performance measurement process?

- A. Minimize errors
- B. Gather performance data
- C. Establish performance baselines
- D. Optimize performance

Answer: D

Explanation:

An IT performance measurement process can be used to optimize performance, measure and manage products/services, assure accountability and make budget decisions. Minimizing errors is an aspect of performance, but not the primary objective of performance management. Gathering performance data is a phase of IT measurement process and would be used to evaluate the performance against previously established performance baselines.

NEW QUESTION 379

- (Topic 4)

Documentation of a business case used in an IT development project should be retained until:

- A. the end of the system's life cycle
- B. the project is approved
- C. user acceptance of the system
- D. the system is in production

Answer: A

Explanation:

A business case can and should be used throughout the life cycle of the product. It serves as an anchor for new (management) personnel, helps to maintain focus and provides valuable information on estimates vs. actuals. Questions like, 'why do we do that,' 'what was the original intent' and 'how did we perform against the plan' can be answered, and lessons for developing future business cases can be learned. During the development phase of a project one should always validate the business case, as it is a good management instrument. After finishing a project and entering production, the business case and all the completed research are valuable sources of information that should be kept for further reference

NEW QUESTION 381

- (Topic 4)

The most common reason for the failure of information systems to meet the needs of users is that:

- A. user needs are constantly changing
- B. the growth of user requirements was forecast inaccurately
- C. the hardware system limits the number of concurrent users
- D. user participation in defining the system's requirements was inadequate

Answer: D

Explanation:

Lack of adequate user involvement, especially in the system's requirements phase, will usually result in a system that does not fully or adequately address the needs of the user. Only users can define what their needs are, and therefore what the system should accomplish.

NEW QUESTION 385

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following is a characteristic of timebox management?

- A. Not suitable for prototyping or rapid application development (RAD)
- B. Eliminates the need for a quality process
- C. Prevents cost overruns and delivery delays
- D. Separates system and user acceptance testing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Timebox management, by its nature, sets specific time and cost boundaries. It is very suitable for prototyping and RAD, and integrates system and user acceptance testing, but does not eliminate the need for a quality process.

NEW QUESTION 390

- (Topic 4)

Before implementing controls, management should FIRST ensure that the controls:

- A. satisfy a requirement in addressing a risk issue
- B. do not reduce productivity
- C. are based on a cost-benefit analysis
- D. are detective or corrective

Answer: A

Explanation:

When designing controls, it is necessary to consider all the above aspects. In an ideal situation, controls that address all these aspects would be the best controls. Realistically, it may not be possible to design them all and cost may be prohibitive; therefore, it is necessary to first consider the preventive controls that attack the cause of a threat.

NEW QUESTION 394

- (Topic 4)

Information for detecting unauthorized input from a terminal would be BEST provided by the:

- A. console log printout
- B. transaction journal
- C. automated suspense file listing
- D. user error report

Answer: B

Explanation:

The transaction journal would record all transaction activity, which then could be compared to the authorized source documents to identify any unauthorized input. A console log printout is not the best, because it would not record activity from a specific terminal. An automated suspense file listing would only list transaction activity where an edit error occurred, while the user error report would only list input that resulted in an edit error.

NEW QUESTION 399

- (Topic 4)

The editing/validation of data entered at a remote site would be performed MOST effectively at the:

- A. central processing site after running the application system
- B. central processing site during the running of the application system
- C. remote processing site after transmission of the data to the central processing site
- D. remote processing site prior to transmission of the data to the central processing site

Answer: D

Explanation:

It is important that the data entered from a remote site is edited and validated prior to transmission to the central processing site.

NEW QUESTION 403

- (Topic 4)

What process uses test data as part of a comprehensive test of program controls in a continuous online manner?

- A. Test data/deck
- B. Base-case system evaluation
- C. Integrated test facility (ITF)
- D. Parallel simulation

Answer: B

Explanation:

A base-case system evaluation uses test data sets developed as part of comprehensive testing programs, it is used to verify correct systems operations before acceptance, as well as periodic validation. Test data/deck simulates transactions through real programs. An ITF creates fictitious files in the database with test transactions processed simultaneously with live input. Parallel simulation is the production of data processed using computer programs that simulate application program logic.

NEW QUESTION 406

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following is the GREATEST risk when implementing a data warehouse?

- A. increased response time on the production systems
- B. Access controls that are not adequate to prevent data modification
- C. Data duplication
- D. Data that is not updated or current

Answer: B

Explanation:

Once the data is in a warehouse, no modifications should be made to it and access controls should be in place to prevent data modification. Increased response time on the production systems is not a risk, because a data warehouse does not impact production data. Based on data replication, data duplication is inherent in a data warehouse. Transformation of data from operational systems to a data warehouse is done at predefined intervals, and as such, data may not be current.

NEW QUESTION 407

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following is the GREATEST risk to the effectiveness of application system controls?

- A. Removal of manual processing steps
- B. inadequate procedure manuals
- C. Collusion between employees
- D. Unresolved regulatory compliance issues

Answer: C

Explanation:

Collusion is an active attack that can be sustained and is difficult to identify since even well-thought-out application controls may be circumvented. The other choices do not impact well-designed application controls.

NEW QUESTION 410

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following is an object-oriented technology characteristic that permits an enhanced degree of security over data?

- A. inheritance
- B. Dynamic warehousing
- C. Encapsulation
- D. Polymorphism

Answer: C

Explanation:

Encapsulation is a property of objects, and it prevents accessing either properties or methods that have not been previously defined as public. This means that any implementation of the behavior of an object is not accessible. An object defines a communication interface with the exterior and only that which belongs to that interface can be accessed.

NEW QUESTION 413

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following is a dynamic analysis tool for the purpose of testing software modules?

- A. Black box test
- B. Desk checking
- C. Structured walkthrough
- D. Design and code

Answer: A

Explanation:

A black box test is a dynamic analysis tool for testing software modules. During the testing of software modules a black box test works first in a cohesive manner

as a single unit/entity consisting of numerous modules, and second with the user data that flows across software modules, in some cases, this even drives the software behavior. In choices B, C and D, the software (design or code) remains static and someone closely examines it by applying their mind, without actually activating the software. Therefore, these cannot be referred to as dynamic analysis tools.

NEW QUESTION 417

- (Topic 4)

The phases and deliverables of a system development life cycle (SDLC) project should be determined:

- A. during the initial planning stages of the project
- B. after early planning has been completed, but before work has begun
- C. throughout the work stages, based on risks and exposure
- D. only after all risks and exposures have been identified and the IS auditor has recommended appropriate control

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is extremely important that the project be planned properly and that the specific phases and deliverables be identified during the early stages of the project.

NEW QUESTION 422

CORRECT TEXT - (Topic 4)

Which of the following is an advantage of prototyping?

- A. The finished system normally has strong internal control
- B. Prototype systems can provide significant time and cost saving
- C. Change control is often less complicated with prototype system
- D. it ensures that functions or extras are not added to the intended system

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 425

- (Topic 4)

An IS auditor's PRIMARY concern when application developers wish to use a copy of yesterday's production transaction file for volume tests is that:

- A. users may prefer to use contrived data for testing
- B. unauthorized access to sensitive data may result
- C. error handling and credibility checks may not be fully proven
- D. the full functionality of the new process may not necessarily be tested

Answer: B

Explanation:

Unless the data are sanitized, there is a risk of disclosing sensitive data.

NEW QUESTION 428

- (Topic 4)

The knowledge base of an expert system that uses questionnaires to lead the user through a series of choices before a conclusion is reached is known as:

- A. rule
- B. decision tree
- C. semantic net
- D. dataflow diagram

Answer: B

Explanation:

Decision trees use questionnaires to lead a user through a series of choices until a conclusion is reached. Rules refer to the expression of declarative knowledge through the use of if-then relationships. Semantic nets consist of a graph in which nodes represent physical or conceptual objects and the arcs describe the relationship between the nodes. Semantic nets resemble a dataflow diagram and make use of an inheritance mechanism to prevent duplication of data.

NEW QUESTION 431

- (Topic 4)

A company has contracted with an external consulting firm to implement a commercial financial system to replace its existing system developed in-house. In reviewing the proposed development approach, which of the following would be of GREATEST concern?

- A. Acceptance testing is to be managed by user
- B. A quality plan is not part of the contracted deliverable
- C. Not all business functions will be available on initial implementation
- D. Prototyping is being used to confirm that the system meets business requirements

Answer: B

Explanation:

A quality plan is an essential element of all projects. It is critical that the contracted supplier be required to produce such a plan. The quality plan for the proposed

development contract should be comprehensive and encompass all phases of the development and include which business functions will be included and when. Acceptance is normally managed by the user area, since they must be satisfied that the new system will meet their requirements. If the system is large, a phased-in approach to implementing the application is a reasonable approach. Prototyping is a valid method of ensuring that the system will meet business requirements.

NEW QUESTION 436

- (Topic 4)

By evaluating application development projects against the capability maturity model (CMM), an IS auditor should be able to verify that:

- A. reliable products are guarantee
- B. programmers' efficiency is improve
- C. security requirements are designe
- D. predictable software processes are followe

Answer: D

Explanation:

By evaluating the organization's development projects against the CMM, an IS auditor determines whether the development organization follows a stable, predictable software process. Although the likelihood of success should increase as the software processes mature toward the optimizing level, mature processes do not guarantee a reliable product. CMM does not evaluate technical processes such as programming nor does it evaluate security requirements or other application controls.

NEW QUESTION 437

- (Topic 4)

The waterfall life cycle model of software development is most appropriately used when:

- A. requirements are well understood and are expected to remain stable, as is the business environment in which the system will operat
- B. requirements are well understood and the project is subject to time pressure
- C. the project intends to apply an object-oriented design and programming approac
- D. the project will involve the use of new technolog

Answer: A

Explanation:

Historically, the waterfall model has been best suited to the stable conditions described in choice A. When the degree of uncertainty of the system to be delivered and the conditions in which it will be used rises, the waterfall model has not been successful, in these circumstances, the various forms of iterative development life cycle gives the advantage of breaking down the scope of the overall system to be delivered, making the requirements gathering and design activities more manageable. The ability to deliver working software earlier also acts to alleviate uncertainty and may allow an earlier realization of benefits. The choice of a design and programming approach is not itself a determining factor of the type of software development life cycle that is appropriate. The use of new technology in a project introduces a significant element of risk. An iterative form of development, particularly one of the agile methods that focuses on early development of actual working software, is likely to be the better option to manage this uncertainty.

NEW QUESTION 438

- (Topic 4)

During the review of a web-based software development project, an IS auditor realizes that coding standards are not enforced and code reviews are rarely carried out. This will MOST likely increase the likelihood of a successful:

- A. buffer overflo
- B. brute force attac
- C. distributed denial-of-service attac
- D. war dialing attac

Answer: A

Explanation:

Poorly written code, especially in web-based applications, is often exploited by hackers using buffer overflow techniques. A brute force attack is used to crack passwords. A distributed denial-of-service attack floods its target with numerous packets, to prevent it from responding to legitimate requests. War dialing uses modem-scanning tools to hack PBXs.

NEW QUESTION 440

- (Topic 4)

During the requirements definition phase of a software development project, the aspects of software testing that should be addressed are developing:

- A. test data covering critical application
- B. detailed test plan
- C. quality assurance test specification
- D. user acceptance testing specification

Answer: D

Explanation:

A key objective in any software development project is to ensure that the developed software will meet the business objectives and the requirements of the user. The users should be involved in the requirements definition phase of a development project and user acceptance test specification should be developed during this phase. The other choices are generally performed during the system testing phase.

NEW QUESTION 444

- (Topic 4)

Following best practices, formal plans for implementation of new information systems are developed during the:

- A. development phas
- B. design phas
- C. testing phas
- D. deployment phas

Answer: B

Explanation:

Planning for implementation should begin well in advance of the actual implementation date. A formal implementation plan should be constructed in the design phase and revised as the development progresses.

NEW QUESTION 445

- (Topic 4)

Which of the following is an implementation risk within the process of decision support systems?

- A. Management control
- B. Semistructured dimensions
- C. inability to specify purpose and usage patterns
- D. Changes in decision processes

Answer: C

Explanation:

The inability to specify purpose and usage patterns is a risk that developers need to anticipate while implementing a decision support system (DSS). Choices A, B and D are not risks, but characteristics of a DSS.

NEW QUESTION 446

- (Topic 4)

An organization is implementing a new system to replace a legacy system. Which of the following conversion practices creates the GREATEST risk?

- A. Pilot
- B. Parallel
- C. Direct cutover
- D. Phased

Answer: C

Explanation:

Direct cutover implies switching to the new system immediately, usually without the ability to revert to the old system in the event of problems. All other alternatives are done gradually and thus provide greater recoverability and are therefore less risky.

NEW QUESTION 448

- (Topic 4)

From a risk management point of view, the BEST approach when implementing a large and complex IT infrastructure is:

- A. a big bang deployment after proof of concep
- B. prototyping and a one-phase deploymen
- C. a deployment plan based on sequenced phase
- D. to simulate the new infrastructure before deploymen

Answer: C

Explanation:

When developing a large and complex IT infrastructure, the best practice is to use a phased approach to fitting the entire system together. This will provide greater assurance of quality results. The other choices are riskier approaches.

NEW QUESTION 451

- (Topic 4)

The reason a certification and accreditation process is performed on critical systems is to ensure that:

- A. security compliance has been technically evaluate
- B. data have been encrypted and are ready to be store
- C. the systems have been tested to run on different platform
- D. the systems have followed the phases of a waterfall mode

Answer: A

Explanation:

Certified and accredited systems are systems that have had their security compliance technically evaluated for running on a specific production server. Choice B is

incorrect because not all data of certified systems are encrypted. Choice C is incorrect because certified systems are evaluated to run in a specific environment. A waterfall model is a software development methodology and not a reason for performing a certification and accrediting process.

NEW QUESTION 456

- (Topic 4)

During a postimplementation review of an enterprise resource management system, an IS auditor would MOST likely:

- A. review access control configuratio
- B. evaluate interface testin
- C. review detailed design documentatio
- D. evaluate system testin

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reviewing access control configuration would be the first task performed to determine whether security has been appropriately mapped in the system. Since a postimplementation review is done after user acceptance testing and actual implementation, onewould not engage in interface testing or detailed design documentation. Evaluating interface testing would be part of the implementation process. The issue of reviewing detailed design documentation is not generally relevant to an enterprise resource management system, since these are usually vendor packages with user manuals. System testing should be performed before final user signoff.

NEW QUESTION 459

- (Topic 4)

A company undertakes a business process reengineering (BPR) project in support of a new and direct marketing approach to its customers. Which of the following would be an IS auditor's main concern about the new process?

- A. Whether key controls are in place to protect assets and information resources
- B. If the system addresses corporate customer requirements
- C. Whether the system can meet the performance goals (time and resources)
- D. Whether owners have been identified who will be responsible for the process

Answer: A

Explanation:

The audit team must advocate the inclusion of the key controls and verify that the controls are in place before implementing the new process. Choices B, C and D are objectives that the business process reengineering (BPR) process should achieve, buttthey are not the auditor's primary concern.

NEW QUESTION 463

- (Topic 4)

When two or more systems are integrated, input/output controls must be reviewed by an IS auditor in the:

- A. systems receiving the output of other system
- B. systems sending output to other system
- C. systems sending and receiving dat
- D. interfaces between the two system

Answer: C

Explanation:

Both of the systems must be reviewed for input/output controls, since the output for one system is the input for the other.

NEW QUESTION 465

- (Topic 4)

An IS auditor recommends that an initial validation control be programmed into a credit card transaction capture application. The initial validation process would MOST likely:

- A. check to ensure that the type of transaction is valid for the card typ
- B. verify the format of the number entered then locate it on the databas
- C. ensure that the transaction entered is within the cardholder's credit limi
- D. confirm that the card is not shown as lost or stolen on the master fil

Answer: B

Explanation:

The initial validation should confirm whether the card is valid. This validity is established through the card number and PIN entered by the user. Based on this initial validation, all other validations will proceed. A validation control in data capture will ensure that the data entered is valid (i.e., it can be processed by the system). If the data captured in the initial validation is not valid (if the card number or PIN do not match with the database), then the card will be rejected or captured per the controls in place. Once initial validation is completed, then other validations specific to the card and cardholder would be performed.

NEW QUESTION 467

- (Topic 4)

A company has recently upgraded its purchase system to incorporate EDI transmissions. Which of the following controls should be implemented in the EDI interface to provide for efficient data mapping?

- A. Key verification
- B. One-for-one checking
- C. Manual recalculations
- D. Functional acknowledgements

Answer: D

Explanation:

Acting as an audit trail for EDI transactions, functional acknowledgements are one of the main controls used in data mapping. All the other choices are manual input controls, whereas data mapping deals with automatic integration of data in the receiving company.

NEW QUESTION 471

- (Topic 4)

When transmitting a payment instruction, which of the following will help verify that the instruction was not duplicated?

- A. Use of a cryptographic hashing algorithm
- B. Enciphering the message digest
- C. Deciphering the message digest
- D. A sequence number and time stamp

Answer: D

Explanation:

When transmitting data, a sequence number and/or time stamp built into the message to make it unique can be checked by the recipient to ensure that the message was not intercepted and replayed. This is known as replay protection, and could be used to verify that a payment instruction was not duplicated. Use of a cryptographic hashing algorithm against the entire message helps achieve data integrity. Enciphering the message digest using the sender's private key, which signs the sender's digital signature to the document, helps in authenticating the transaction. When the message is deciphered by the receiver using the sender's public key, it ensures that the message could only have come from the sender. This process of sender authentication achieves nonrepudiation.

NEW QUESTION 476

- (Topic 4)

When reviewing input controls, an IS auditor observes that, in accordance with corporate policy, procedures allow supervisory override of data validation edits. The IS auditor should:

- A. not be concerned since there may be other compensating controls to mitigate the risk
- B. ensure that overrides are automatically logged and subject to review
- C. verify whether all such overrides are referred to senior management for approval
- D. recommend that overrides not be permitted

Answer: B

Explanation:

If input procedures allow overrides of data validation and editing, automatic logging should occur. A management individual who did not initiate the override should review this log. An IS auditor should not assume that compensating controls exist. As long as the overrides are policy-compliant, there is no need for senior management approval or a blanket prohibition.

NEW QUESTION 481

- (Topic 4)

When evaluating the controls of an EDI application, an IS auditor should PRIMARILY be concerned with the risk of:

- A. excessive transaction turnaround time
- B. application interface failure
- C. improper transaction authorization
- D. nonvalidated batch total

Answer: C

Explanation:

Foremost among the risks associated with electronic data interchange (EDI) is improper transaction authorization. Since the interaction with the parties is electronic, there is no inherent authentication. The other choices, although risks, are not significant.

NEW QUESTION 485

- (Topic 4)

After discovering a security vulnerability in a third-party application that interfaces with several external systems, a patch is applied to a significant number of modules. Which of the following tests should an IS auditor recommend?

- A. Stress
- B. Black box
- C. Interface
- D. System

Answer: D

Explanation:

Given the extensiveness of the patch and its interfaces to external systems, system testing is most appropriate. Interface testing is not enough, and stress or black box testing are inadequate in these circumstances.

NEW QUESTION 488

- (Topic 5)

An organization has outsourced its help desk. Which of the following indicators would be the best to include in the SLA?

- A. Overall number of users supported
- B. Percentage of incidents solved in the first call
- C. Number of incidents reported to the help desk
- D. Number of agents answering the phones

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since it is about service level (performance) indicators, the percentage of incidents solved on the first call is the only option that is relevant. Choices A, C and D are not quality measures of the help desk service.

NEW QUESTION 491

- (Topic 5)

Which of the following exposures associated with the spooling of sensitive reports for offline printing should an IS auditor consider to be the MOST serious?

- A. Sensitive data can be read by operator
- B. Data can be amended without authorization
- C. Unauthorized report copies can be printed
- D. Output can be lost in the event of system failure

Answer: C

Explanation:

Unless controlled, spooling for offline printing may enable additional copies to be printed. Print files are unlikely to be available for online reading by operators. Data on spool files are no easier to amend without authority than any other file. There is usually a lesser threat of unauthorized access to sensitive reports in the event of a system failure.

NEW QUESTION 492

- (Topic 5)

Which of the following will help detect changes made by an intruder to the system log of a server?

- A. Mirroring the system log on another server
- B. Simultaneously duplicating the system log on a write-once disk
- C. Write-protecting the directory containing the system log
- D. Storing the backup of the system log offsite

Answer: B

Explanation:

A write-once CD cannot be overwritten. Therefore, the system log duplicated on the disk could be compared to the original log to detect differences, which could be the result of changes made by an intruder. Write-protecting the system log does not prevent deletion or modification, since the superuser can override the write protection. Backup and mirroring may overwrite earlier files and may not be current.

NEW QUESTION 495

- (Topic 5)

Web and e-mail filtering tools are PRIMARILY valuable to an organization because they:

- A. protect the organization from viruses and nonbusiness material
- B. maximize employee performance
- C. safeguard the organization's image
- D. assist the organization in preventing legal issues

Answer: A

Explanation:

The main reason for investing in web and e-mail filtering tools is that they significantly reduce risks related to viruses, spam, mail chains, recreational surfing and recreational e-mail. Choice B could be true in some circumstances (i.e., it would need to be implemented along with an awareness program, so that employee performance can be significantly improved). However, in such cases, it would not be as relevant as choice A. Choices C and D are secondary or indirect benefits.

NEW QUESTION 497

- (Topic 5)

The BEST way to minimize the risk of communication failures in an e-commerce environment would be to use:

- A. compression software to minimize transmission duration
- B. functional or message acknowledgment
- C. a packet-filtering firewall to reroute messages

D. leased asynchronous transfer mode line

Answer: D

Explanation:

Leased asynchronous transfer mode lines are a way to avoid using public and shared infrastructures from the carrier or Internet service provider that have a greater number of communication failures. Choice A, compression software, is a valid way to reduce the problem, but is not as good as leased asynchronous transfer mode lines. Choice B is a control based on higher protocol layers and helps if communication lines are introducing noise, but not if a link is down. Choice C, a packet-filtering firewall, does not reroute messages.

NEW QUESTION 501

.....

THANKS FOR TRYING THE DEMO OF OUR PRODUCT

Visit Our Site to Purchase the Full Set of Actual CISA Exam Questions With Answers.

We Also Provide Practice Exam Software That Simulates Real Exam Environment And Has Many Self-Assessment Features. Order the CISA Product From:

<https://www.2passeasy.com/dumps/CISA/>

Money Back Guarantee

CISA Practice Exam Features:

- * CISA Questions and Answers Updated Frequently
- * CISA Practice Questions Verified by Expert Senior Certified Staff
- * CISA Most Realistic Questions that Guarantee you a Pass on Your FirstTry
- * CISA Practice Test Questions in Multiple Choice Formats and Updatesfor 1 Year