

Exam Questions CISM

Certified Information Security Manager

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

Successful implementation of information security governance will FIRST require:

- A. security awareness trainin
- B. updated security policie
- C. a computer incident management tea
- D. a security architectur

Answer: B

Explanation:

Updated security policies are required to align management objectives with security procedures; management objectives translate into policy, policy translates into procedures. Security procedures will necessitate specialized teams such as the computer incident response and management group as well as specialized tools such as the security mechanisms that comprise the security architecture. Security awareness will promote the policies, procedures and appropriate use of the security mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

- A. The security officer
- B. Senior management

- C. The end user
- D. The custodian

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 14

Investments in information security technologies should be based on:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 17

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 18

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 19

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

Information security governance is PRIMARILY driven by:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28

When an information security manager is developing a strategic plan for information security, the timeline for the plan should be:

- A. aligned with the IT strategic plan
- B. based on the current rate of technological change
- C. three-to-five years for both hardware and software
- D. aligned with the business strategy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Any planning for information security should be properly aligned with the needs of the business. Technology should not come before the needs of the business, nor should planning be done on an artificial timetable that ignores business needs.

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 35

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

Which of the following is the MOST important to keep in mind when assessing the value of information?

- A. The potential financial loss
- B. The cost of recreating the information
- C. The cost of insurance coverage
- D. Regulatory requirement

Answer: A

Explanation:

The potential for financial loss is always a key factor when assessing the value of information. Choices B, C and D may be contributors, but not the key factor.

NEW QUESTION 42

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

- A. includes appropriate justification
- B. explains the current risk profile
- C. details regulatory requirement
- D. identifies incidents and losses

Answer: A

Explanation:

Management is primarily interested in security solutions that can address risks in the most cost-effective way. To address the needs of an organization, a business case should address appropriate security solutions in line with the organizational strategy.

NEW QUESTION 47

Investment in security technology and processes should be based on:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 56

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

- A. Information security staffing requirements
- B. Current state and desired future state
- C. IT capital investment requirements
- D. information security mission statement

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 58

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 62

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 66

What is the PRIMARY role of the information security manager in the process of information classification within an organization?

- A. Defining and ratifying the classification structure of information assets
- B. Deciding the classification levels applied to the organization's information assets
- C. Securing information assets in accordance with their classification
- D. Checking if information assets have been classified properly

Answer: A

Explanation:

Defining and ratifying the classification structure of information assets is the primary role of the information security manager in the process of information classification within the organization. Choice B is incorrect because the final responsibility for deciding the classification levels rests with the data owners. Choice C is incorrect because the job of securing information assets is the responsibility of the data custodians. Choice D may be a role of an information security manager but is not the key role in this context.

NEW QUESTION 70

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 75

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 81

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 87

Who is ultimately responsible for the organization's information?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

A good privacy statement should include:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 95

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 98

Retention of business records should PRIMARILY be based on:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 101

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

- A. Compliance with international security standard
- B. Use of a two-factor authentication syste
- C. Existence of an alternate hot site in case of business disruptio

D. Compliance with the organization's information security requirement

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 103

When implementing effective security governance within the requirements of the company's security strategy, which of the following is the MOST important factor to consider?

- A. Preserving the confidentiality of sensitive data
- B. Establishing international security standards for data sharing
- C. Adhering to corporate privacy standards
- D. Establishing system manager responsibility for information security

Answer: A

Explanation:

The goal of information security is to protect the organization's information assets. International security standards are situational, depending upon the company and its business. Adhering to corporate privacy standards is important, but those standards must be appropriate and adequate and are not the most important factor to consider. All employees are responsible for information security, but it is not the most important factor to consider.

NEW QUESTION 104

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 109

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 114

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 115

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 119

Which of the following should be the FIRST step in developing an information security plan?

- A. Perform a technical vulnerabilities assessment
- B. Analyze the current business strategy
- C. Perform a business impact analysis
- D. Assess the current levels of security awareness

Answer: B

Explanation:

Prior to assessing technical vulnerabilities or levels of security awareness, an information security manager needs to gain an understanding of the current business strategy and direction. A business impact analysis should be performed prior to developing a business continuity plan, but this would not be an appropriate first step in developing an information security strategy because it focuses on availability.

NEW QUESTION 121

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 126

Logging is an example of which type of defense against systems compromise?

- A. Containment
- B. Detection
- C. Reaction
- D. Recovery

Answer: B

Explanation:

Detection defenses include logging as well as monitoring, measuring, auditing, detecting viruses and intrusion. Examples of containment defenses are awareness, training and physical security defenses. Examples of reaction defenses are incident response, policy and procedure change, and control enhancement. Examples of recovery defenses are backups and restorations, failover and remote sites, and business continuity plans and disaster recovery plans.

NEW QUESTION 130

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

- A. corporate data privacy policy
- B. data privacy policy where data are collected
- C. data privacy policy of the headquarters' country
- D. data privacy directive applicable globally

Answer: B

Explanation:

As a subsidiary, the local entity will have to comply with the local law for data collected in the country. Senior management will be accountable for this legal

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

NEW QUESTION 132

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 134

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

- A. evaluation of vendors offering security product
- B. assessment of risks to the organization
- C. approval of policy statements and funding
- D. monitoring adherence to regulatory requirements

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 137

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 139

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 144

The MOST useful way to describe the objectives in the information security strategy is through:

- A. attributes and characteristics of the 'desired state.'
- B. overall control objectives of the security program
- C. mapping the IT systems to key business processes
- D. calculation of annual loss expectation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security strategy will typically cover a wide variety of issues, processes, technologies and outcomes that can best be described by a set of characteristics and attributes that are desired. Control objectives are developed after strategy and policy development. Mapping IT systems to key business processes does not address strategy issues. Calculation of annual loss expectations would not describe the objectives in the information security strategy.

NEW QUESTION 146

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 147

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 148

Which of the following characteristics is MOST important when looking at prospective candidates for the role of chief information security officer (CISO)?

- A. Knowledge of information technology platforms, networks and development methodologies
- B. Ability to understand and map organizational needs to security technologies
- C. Knowledge of the regulatory environment and project management techniques
- D. Ability to manage a diverse group of individuals and resources across an organization

Answer: B

Explanation:

Information security will be properly aligned with the goals of the business only with the ability to understand and map organizational needs to enable security technologies. All of the other choices are important but secondary to meeting business security needs.

NEW QUESTION 152

Senior management commitment and support for information security can BEST be enhanced through:

- A. a formal security policy sponsored by the chief executive officer (CEO).
- B. regular security awareness training for employee
- C. periodic review of alignment with business management goal
- D. senior management signoff on the information security strateg

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ensuring that security activities continue to be aligned and support business goals is critical to obtaining their support. Although having the chief executive officer (CEO) signoff on the security policy and senior management signoff on the security strategy makes for good visibility and demonstrates good tone at the top, it is a one-time discrete event that may be quickly forgotten by senior management. Security awareness training for employees will not have as much effect on senior management commitment.

NEW QUESTION 153

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

- A. Business management
- B. Operations manager
- C. Information security manager

D. System users

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 157

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 160

An information security manager must understand the relationship between information security and business operations in order to:

- A. support organizational objective
- B. determine likely areas of noncomplianc
- C. assess the possible impacts of compromis
- D. understand the threats to the busines

Answer: A

Explanation:

Security exists to provide a level of predictability for operations, support for the activities of the organization and to ensure preservation of the organization. Business operations must be the driver for security activities in order to set meaningful objectives, determine and manage the risks to those activities, and provide a basis to measure the effectiveness of and provide guidance to the security program. Regulatory compliance may or may not be an organizational requirement. If compliance is a requirement, some level of compliance must be supported but compliance is only one aspect. It is necessary to understand the business goals in order to assess potential impacts and evaluate threats. These are some of the ways in which security supports organizational objectives, but they are not the only ways.

NEW QUESTION 165

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 169

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 174

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

- A. prepare a security budget
- B. conduct a risk assessment
- C. develop an information security policy
- D. obtain benchmarking information

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 175

An information security manager at a global organization that is subject to regulation by multiple governmental jurisdictions with differing requirements should:

- A. bring all locations into conformity with the aggregate requirements of all governmental jurisdiction
- B. establish baseline standards for all locations and add supplemental standards as required
- C. bring all locations into conformity with a generally accepted set of industry best practice
- D. establish a baseline standard incorporating those requirements that all jurisdictions have in common

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is more efficient to establish a baseline standard and then develop additional standards for locations that must meet specific requirements. Seeking a lowest common denominator or just using industry best practices may cause certain locations to fail regulatory compliance. The opposite approach—forcing all locations to be in compliance with the regulations places an undue burden on those locations.

NEW QUESTION 177

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 180

After completing a full IT risk assessment, who can BEST decide which mitigating controls should be implemented?

- A. Senior management
- B. Business manager
- C. IT audit manager
- D. Information security officer (ISO)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The business manager will be in the best position, based on the risk assessment and mitigation proposals, to decide which controls should/could be implemented, in line with the business strategy and with budget. Senior management will have to ensure that the business manager has a clear understanding of the risk assessed but in no case will be in a position to decide on specific controls. The IT audit manager will take part in the process to identify threats and vulnerabilities, and to make recommendations for mitigations. The information security officer (ISO) could make some decisions regarding implementation of controls. However, the business manager will have a broader business view and full control over the budget and, therefore, will be in a better position to make strategic decisions.

NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 189

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 192

Risk management programs are designed to reduce risk to:

- A. a level that is too small to be measurabl
- B. the point at which the benefit exceeds the expens
- C. a level that the organization is willing to accep
- D. a rate of return that equals the current cost of capita

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risk should be reduced to a level that an organization is willing to accept. Reducing risk to a level too small to measure is impractical and is often cost-prohibitive. To tie risk to a specific rate of return ignores the qualitative aspects of risk that must also be considered. Depending on the risk preference of an organization, it may or may not choose to pursue risk mitigation to the point at which the benefit equals or exceeds the expense. Therefore, choice C is a more precise answer.

NEW QUESTION 194

The value of information assets is BEST determined by:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 197

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

- A. threa
- B. los
- C. vulnerabilit
- D. probabilit

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 199

Attackers who exploit cross-site scripting vulnerabilities take advantage of:

- A. a lack of proper input validation control
- B. weak authentication controls in the web application laye
- C. flawed cryptographic secure sockets layer (SSL) implementations and short key length
- D. implicit web application trust relationship

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cross-site scripting attacks inject malformed input. Attackers who exploit weak application authentication controls can gain unauthorized access to applications and this has little to do with cross-site scripting vulnerabilities. Attackers who exploit flawed cryptographic secure sockets layer (SSL) implementations and short key lengths can sniff network traffic and crack keys to gain unauthorized access to information. This has little to do with cross-site scripting vulnerabilities. Web application trust relationships do not relate directly to the attack.

NEW QUESTION 201

Ongoing tracking of remediation efforts to mitigate identified risks can BEST be accomplished through the use of which of the following?

- A. Tree diagrams
- B. Venn diagrams
- C. Heat charts
- D. Bar charts

Answer: C

Explanation:

Heat charts, sometimes referred to as stoplight charts, quickly and clearly show the current status of remediation efforts. Venn diagrams show the connection between sets; tree diagrams are useful for decision analysis; and bar charts show relative size.

NEW QUESTION 202

Previously accepted risk should be:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 206

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 209

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 211

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 212

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 216

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 220

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 224

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 228

In performing a risk assessment on the impact of losing a server, the value of the server should be calculated using the:

- A. original cost to acquire
- B. cost of the software store
- C. annualized loss expectancy (ALE).
- D. cost to obtain a replacement

Answer: D

Explanation:

The value of the server should be based on its cost of replacement. The original cost may be significantly different from the current cost and, therefore, not as relevant. The value of the software is not at issue because it can be restored from backup media. The ALE for all risks related to the server does not represent the server's value.

NEW QUESTION 230

A risk mitigation report would include recommendations for:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 233

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 238

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

- A. perform a comprehensive assessment of the organization's exposure to the hacker's technique
- B. initiate awareness training to counter social engineerin
- C. immediately advise senior management of the elevated ris
- D. increase monitoring activities to provide early detection of intrusio

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 241

Risk assessment is MOST effective when performed:

- A. at the beginning of security program developmen
- B. on a continuous basi
- C. while developing the business case for the security progra
- D. during the business change proces

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 243

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

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

D. Internal audit

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 246

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 250

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 253

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 254

The recovery time objective (RTO) is reached at which of the following milestones?

- A. Disaster declaration
- B. Recovery of the backups
- C. Restoration of the system
- D. Return to business as usual processing

Answer: C

Explanation:

The recovery time objective (RTO) is based on the amount of time required to restore a system; disaster declaration occurs at the beginning of this period. Recovery of the backups occurs shortly after the beginning of this period. Return to business as usual processing occurs significantly later than the RTO. RTO is an "objective," and full restoration may or may not coincide with the RTO. RTO can be the minimum acceptable operational level, far short of normal operations.

NEW QUESTION 259

Which of the following are the essential ingredients of a business impact analysis (BIA)?

- A. Downtime tolerance, resources and criticality
- B. Cost of business outages in a year as a factor of the security budget

- C. Business continuity testing methodology being deployed
- D. Structure of the crisis management team

Answer: A

Explanation:

The main purpose of a BIA is to measure the downtime tolerance, associated resources and criticality of a business function. Options B, C and D are all associated with business continuity planning, but are not related to the BIA.

NEW QUESTION 261

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 266

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 267

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 272

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 277

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 279

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 281

Based on the information provided, which of the following situations presents the GREATEST information security risk for an organization with multiple, but small, domestic processing locations?

- A. Systems operation procedures are not enforced
- B. Change management procedures are poor
- C. Systems development is outsourced
- D. Systems capacity management is not performed

Answer: B

Explanation:

The lack of change management is a severe omission and will greatly increase information security risk. Since procedures are generally nonauthoritative, their lack of enforcement is not a primary concern. Systems that are developed by third-party vendors are becoming commonplace and do not represent an increase in security risk as much as poor change management. Poor capacity management may not necessarily represent a security risk.

NEW QUESTION 285

The PRIMARY objective of a risk management program is to:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The goal of a risk management program is to ensure that residual risk remains within manageable levels. Management of risk does not always require the removal of inherent risk nor is this always possible. A possible benefit of good risk management is to reduce insurance premiums, but this is not its primary intention. Effective controls are naturally a clear objective of a risk management program, but with the choices given, choice C is an incomplete answer.

NEW QUESTION 289

Which of the following would be of GREATEST importance to the security manager in determining whether to accept residual risk?

- A. Historical cost of the asset
- B. Acceptable level of potential business impacts
- C. Cost versus benefit of additional mitigating controls
- D. Annualized loss expectancy (ALE)

Answer: C

Explanation:

The security manager would be most concerned with whether residual risk would be reduced by a greater amount than the cost of adding additional controls. The other choices, although relevant, would not be as important.

NEW QUESTION 292

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 293

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 297

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 301

Which of the following is the BEST method to ensure the overall effectiveness of a risk management program?

- A. User assessments of changes
- B. Comparison of the program results with industry standards
- C. Assignment of risk within the organization
- D. Participation by all members of the organization

Answer: D

Explanation:

Effective risk management requires participation, support and acceptance by all applicable members of the organization, beginning with the executive levels. Personnel must understand their responsibilities and be trained on how to fulfill their roles.

NEW QUESTION 305

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

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

Answer:

C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 307

Which of the following is the MOST important requirement for setting up an information security infrastructure for a new system?

- A. Performing a business impact analysis (BIA)
- B. Considering personal information devices as part of the security policy
- C. Initiating IT security training and familiarization
- D. Basing the information security infrastructure on risk assessment

Answer: D

Explanation:

The information security infrastructure should be based on risk. While considering personal information devices as part of the security policy may be a consideration, it is not the most important requirement. A BIA is typically carried out to prioritize business processes as part of a business continuity plan. Initiating IT security training may not be important for the purpose of the information security infrastructure.

NEW QUESTION 310

The purpose of a corrective control is to:

- A. reduce adverse event
- B. indicate compromise
- C. mitigate impact
- D. ensure compliance

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 311

Which of the following would help management determine the resources needed to mitigate a risk to the organization?

- A. Risk analysis process
- B. Business impact analysis (BIA)
- C. Risk management balanced scorecard
- D. Risk-based audit program

Answer: B

Explanation:

The business impact analysis (BIA) determines the possible outcome of a risk and is essential to determine the appropriate cost of control. The risk analysis process provides comprehensive data, but does not determine definite resources to mitigate the risk as does the BIA. The risk management balanced scorecard is a measuring tool for goal attainment. A risk-based audit program is used to focus the audit process on the areas of greatest importance to the organization.

NEW QUESTION 314

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 317

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

- A. of recover
- B. to recreate
- C. if unavailabl
- D. of emergency operation

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 319

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 323

Which of the following will BEST prevent external security attacks?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 327

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 330

In assessing risk, it is MOST essential to:

- A. provide equal coverage for all asset type
- B. use benchmarking data from similar organization
- C. consider both monetary value and likelihood of los
- D. focus primarily on threats and recent business losse

Answer: C

Explanation:

A risk analysis should take into account the potential financial impact and likelihood of a loss. It should not weigh all potential losses evenly, nor should it focus primarily on recent losses or losses experienced by similar firms. Although this is important supplementary information, it does not reflect the organization's real situation. Geography and other factors come into play as well.

NEW QUESTION 333

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 335

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

- A. eliminating the risk
- B. transferring the risk
- C. mitigating the risk
- D. accepting the risk

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 338

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 340

The decision on whether new risks should fall under periodic or event-driven reporting should be based on which of the following?

- A. Mitigating controls
- B. Visibility of impact
- C. Likelihood of occurrence
- D. Incident frequency

Answer: B

Explanation:

Visibility of impact is the best measure since it manages risks to an organization in the timeliest manner. Likelihood of occurrence and incident frequency are not as relevant. Mitigating controls is not a determining factor on incident reporting.

NEW QUESTION 344

Which of the following is the MOST effective solution for preventing internal users from modifying sensitive and classified information?

- A. Baseline security standards
- B. System access violation logs
- C. Role-based access controls
- D. Exit routines

Answer: C

Explanation:

Role-based access controls help ensure that users only have access to files and systems appropriate for their job role. Violation logs are detective and do not prevent unauthorized access. Baseline security standards do not prevent unauthorized access. Exit routines are dependent upon appropriate role-based access.

NEW QUESTION 347

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 349

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

- A. provide in-depth defenses
- B. separate test and production
- C. permit traffic load balancing
- D. prevent a denial-of-service attack

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 352

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 355

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

- A. password resets
- B. reported incidents
- C. incidents resolved
- D. access rule violations

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 359

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is a cryptographic protocol that provides secure communications providing end point authentication and communications privacy over the Internet. In typical use, all data transmitted between the customer and the business are, therefore, encrypted by the business's web server and remain confidential. SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is a network protocol that provides file transfer and manipulation functionality over any reliable data stream. It is typically used with the SSH-2 protocol to provide secure file transfer. IP Security (IPSec) is a standardized framework for securing Internet Protocol (IP)

communications by encrypting and/or authenticating each IP packet in a data stream. There are two modes of IPSec operation: transport mode and tunnel mode. Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME) is a standard for public key encryption and signing of e-mail encapsulated in MIME; it is not a web transaction protocol.

NEW QUESTION 364

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 365

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 366

An information security program should be sponsored by:

- A. infrastructure management
- B. the corporate audit department
- C. key business process owner
- D. information security management

Answer: C

Explanation:

The information security program should ideally be sponsored by business managers, as represented by key business process owners. Infrastructure management is not sufficiently independent and lacks the necessary knowledge regarding specific business requirements. A corporate audit department is not in as good a position to fully understand how an information security program needs to meet the needs of the business. Audit independence and objectivity will be lost, impeding traditional audit functions. Information security implements and executes the program. Although it should promote it at all levels, it cannot sponsor the effort due to insufficient operational knowledge and lack of proper authority.

NEW QUESTION 370

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 374

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

- A. Internal auditor
- B. Information security management

- C. Steering committee
- D. Infrastructure management

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 379

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 380

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 384

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 389

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 391

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 394

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 397

Which of the following is the MOST important consideration when implementing an intrusion detection system (IDS)?

- A. Tuning
- B. Patching
- C. Encryption
- D. Packet filtering

Answer: A

Explanation:

If an intrusion detection system (IDS) is not properly tuned it will generate an unacceptable number of false positives and/or fail to sound an alarm when an actual attack is underway. Patching is more related to operating system hardening, while encryption and packet filtering would not be as relevant.

NEW QUESTION 398

Which of the following is the MOST important item to consider when evaluating products to monitor security across the enterprise?

- A. Ease of installation
- B. Product documentation
- C. Available support
- D. System overhead

Answer: D

Explanation:

Monitoring products can impose a significant impact ON system overhead for servers and networks. Product documentation, telephone support and ease of installation, while all important, would be secondary.

NEW QUESTION 403

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 408

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

the potential impact of which of the following?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 411

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 412

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 416

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 417

When application-level security controlled by business process owners is found to be poorly managed, which of the following could BEST improve current practices?

- A. Centralizing security management
- B. Implementing sanctions for noncompliance
- C. Policy enforcement by IT management
- D. Periodic compliance reviews

Answer: A

Explanation:

By centralizing security management, the organization can ensure that security standards are applied to all systems equally and in line with established policy. Sanctions for noncompliance would not be the best way to correct poor management practices caused by work overloads or insufficient knowledge of security

practices. Enforcement of policies is not solely the responsibility of IT management. Periodic compliance reviews would not correct the problems, by themselves, although reports to management would trigger corrective action such as centralizing security management.

NEW QUESTION 421

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 426

An extranet server should be placed:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 429

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 432

Nonrepudiation can BEST be ensured by using:

- A. strong password
- B. a digital hash
- C. symmetric encryption
- D. digital signature

Answer: D

Explanation:

Digital signatures use a private and public key pair, authenticating both parties. The integrity of the contents exchanged is controlled through the hashing mechanism that is signed by the private key of the exchanging party. A digital hash in itself helps in ensuring integrity of the contents, but not nonrepudiation. Symmetric encryption wouldn't help in nonrepudiation since the keys are always shared between parties. Strong passwords only ensure authentication to the system and cannot be used for nonrepudiation involving two or more parties.

NEW QUESTION 437

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 440

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 442

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 445

The MOST important reason that statistical anomaly-based intrusion detection systems (stat IDSs) are less commonly used than signature-based IDSs, is that stat IDSs:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 448

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

- A. critical information resources needing protection
- B. a security policy for the entire organization
- C. the minimum acceptable security to be implemented
- D. required physical and logical access controls

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 452

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 454

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 459

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 462

The MAIN reason for deploying a public key infrastructure (PKI) when implementing an information security program is to:

- A. ensure the confidentiality of sensitive materia
- B. provide a high assurance of identit
- C. allow deployment of the active director
- D. implement secure sockets layer (SSL) encryptio

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary purpose of a public key infrastructure (PKI) is to provide strong authentication. Confidentiality is a function of the session keys distributed by the PKI. An active directory can use PKI for authentication as well as using other means. Even though secure sockets layer (SSL) encryption requires keys to authenticate, it is not the main reason for deploying PKI.

NEW QUESTION 465

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 470

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 471

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 476

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 481

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