

Isaca

Exam Questions CISM

Certified Information Security Manager



NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following is responsible for legal and regulatory liability?

- A. Chief security officer (CSO)
- B. Chief legal counsel (CLC)
- C. Board and senior management
- D. Information security steering group

Answer: C

Explanation:

The board of directors and senior management are ultimately responsible for all that happens in the organization. The others are not individually liable for failures of security in the organization.

NEW QUESTION 3

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 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

An outcome of effective security governance is:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 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

The MAIN reason for having the Information Security Steering Committee review a new security controls implementation plan is to ensure that:

- A. the plan aligns with the organization's business pla
- B. departmental budgets are allocated appropriately to pay for the pla
- C. regulatory oversight requirements are me
- D. the impact of the plan on the business units is reduce

Answer: A

Explanation:

The steering committee controls the execution of the information security strategy according to the needs of the organization and decides on the project prioritization and the execution plan. The steering committee does not allocate department budgets for business units. While ensuring that regulatory oversight requirements are met could be a consideration, it is not the main reason for the review. Reducing the impact on the business units is a secondary concern but not the main reason for the review.

NEW QUESTION 9

A multinational organization operating in fifteen countries is considering implementing an information security program. Which factor will MOST influence the design of the Information security program?

- A. Representation by regional business leaders
- B. Composition of the board
- C. Cultures of the different countries
- D. IT security skills

Answer: C

Explanation:

Culture has a significant impact on how information security will be implemented. Representation by regional business leaders may not have a major influence unless it concerns cultural issues. Composition of the board may not have a significant impact compared to cultural issues. IT security skills are not as key or high impact in designing a multinational information security program as would be cultural issues.

NEW QUESTION 10

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 analysis
- D. authorizing a risk acceptance

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 12

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 15

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 flooded 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 22

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

- A. head of internal audit
- B. chief operations officer (COO).
- C. chief technology officer (CTO).
- D. legal counsel

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

Information security policy enforcement is the responsibility of the:

- A. security steering committee
- B. chief information officer (CIO).
- C. chief information security officer (CISO).
- D. chief compliance officer (CCO).

Answer: C

Explanation:

Information security policy enforcement is the responsibility of the chief information security officer (CISO), first and foremost. The board of directors and executive management should ensure that a security policy is in line with corporate objectives. The chief information officer (CIO) and the chief compliance officer (CCO) are involved in the enforcement of the policy but are not directly responsible for it.

NEW QUESTION 26

Which of the following factors is a PRIMARY driver for information security governance that does not require any further justification?

- A. Alignment with industry best practices
- B. Business continuity investment
- C. Business benefits
- D. Regulatory compliance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Regulatory compliance can be a standalone driver for an information security governance measure. No further analysis nor justification is required since the entity has no choice in the regulatory requirements. Buy-in from business managers must be obtained by the information security manager when an information security governance measure is sought based on its alignment with industry best practices. Business continuity investment needs to be justified by business impact analysis. When an information security governance measure is sought based on qualitative business benefits, further analysis is required to determine whether the benefits outweigh the cost of the information security governance measure in question.

NEW QUESTION 27

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 project
- 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 32

Which of the following would help to change an organization's security culture?

- A. Develop procedures to enforce the information security policy
- B. Obtain strong management support
- C. Implement strict technical security controls
- D. Periodically audit compliance with the information security policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

Management support and pressure will help to change an organization's culture. Procedures will support an information security policy, but cannot change the culture of the organization. Technical controls will provide more security to an information system and staff; however, this does not mean the culture will be changed. Auditing will help to ensure the effectiveness of the information security policy; however, auditing is not effective in changing the culture of the company.

NEW QUESTION 33

An information security manager mapping a job description to types of data access is MOST likely to adhere to which of the following information security principles?

- A. Ethics
- B. Proportionality
- C. Integration
- D. Accountability

Answer: B

Explanation:

Information security controls should be proportionate to the risks of modification, denial of use or disclosure of the information. It is advisable to learn if the job description is apportioning more data than are necessary for that position to execute the business rules (types of data access). Principles of ethics and integration have the least to do with mapping job description to types of data access. The principle of accountability would be the second most adhered to principle since people with access to data may not always be accountable but may be required to perform an operation.

NEW QUESTION 34

Which of the following is the MOST important element of an information security strategy?

- A. Defined objectives
- B. Time frames for delivery
- C. Adoption of a control framework
- D. Complete policies

Answer: A

Explanation:

Without defined objectives, a strategy—the plan to achieve objectives—cannot be developed. Time frames for delivery are important but not critical for inclusion in the strategy document. Similarly, the adoption of a control framework is not critical to having a successful information security strategy. Policies are developed subsequent to, and as a part of, implementing a strategy.

NEW QUESTION 38

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 41

Senior management commitment and support for information security can BEST be obtained through presentations that:

- A. use illustrative examples of successful attack
- B. explain the technical risks to the organization
- C. evaluate the organization against best security practice
- D. tie security risks to key business objective

Answer: D

Explanation:

Senior management seeks to understand the business justification for investing in security. This can best be accomplished by tying security to key business objectives. Senior management will not be as interested in technical risks or examples of successful attacks if they are not tied to the impact on business environment and objectives. Industry best practices are important to senior management but, again, senior management will give them the right level of importance when they are presented in terms of key business objectives.

NEW QUESTION 43

Effective IT governance is BEST ensured by:

- A. utilizing a bottom-up approach

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 46

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 51

The PRIMARY concern of an information security manager documenting a formal data retention policy would be:

- A. generally accepted industry best practice
- B. business requirement
- C. legislative and regulatory requirement
- D. storage availabilit

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary concern will be to comply with legislation and regulation but only if this is a genuine business requirement. Best practices may be a useful guide but not a primary concern. Legislative and regulatory requirements are only relevant if compliance is a business need. Storage is irrelevant since whatever is needed must be provided

NEW QUESTION 55

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 56

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 59

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 60

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 65

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Business case development, including a cost-benefit analysis, will be most persuasive to management. A risk assessment may be included in the business ease, 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 69

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 70

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 72

Retention of business records should PRIMARILY be based on:

- A. business strategy and direction
- B. regulatory and legal requirement
- C. storage capacity and longevity
- D. business ease and value analysis

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 74

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 75

Which of the following are seldom changed in response to technological changes?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Policies are high-level statements of objectives. Because of their high-level nature and statement of broad operating principles, they are less subject to periodic change. Security standards and procedures as well as guidelines must be revised and updated based on the impact of technology changes.

NEW QUESTION 78

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 81

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 86

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 91

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 96

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 102

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 103

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 106

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 111

Which of the following represents the MAJOR focus of privacy regulations?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 112

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 115

The data access requirements for an application should be determined by the:

- A. legal department
- B. compliance office
- C. information security manager
- D. business owner

Answer: D

Explanation:

Business owners are ultimately responsible for their applications. The legal department, compliance officer and information security manager all can advise, but do not have final responsibility.

NEW QUESTION 117

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 requirement

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 122

The MOST important component of a privacy policy is:

- A. notification
- B. warranty
- C. liability
- D. geographic coverage

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 124

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A set of security objectives, processes, methods, tools and techniques together constitute a security strategy. Although IT and business governance are intertwined, business controls may not be included in a security strategy. Budgets will generally not be included in an information security strategy. Additionally,

until information security strategy is formulated and implemented, specific tools will not be identified and specific cost estimates will not be available. Firewall rule sets, network defaults and intrusion detection system (IDS) settings are technical details subject to periodic change, and are not appropriate content for a strategy document.

NEW QUESTION 129

Which of the following would be the BEST option to improve accountability for a system administrator who has security functions?

- A. Include security responsibilities in the job description
- B. Require the administrator to obtain security certification
- C. Train the system administrator on penetration testing and vulnerability assessment
- D. Train the system administrator on risk assessment

Answer: A

Explanation:

The first step to improve accountability is to include security responsibilities in a job description. This documents what is expected and approved by the organization. The other choices are methods to ensure that the system administrator has the training to fulfill the responsibilities included in the job description.

NEW QUESTION 131

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 134

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 135

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 136

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 139

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 142

Information security projects should be prioritized on the basis of:

- A. time required for implementation
- B. impact on the organization
- C. total cost for implementation
- D. mix of resources required

Answer: B

Explanation:

Information security projects should be assessed on the basis of the positive impact that they will have on the organization. Time, cost and resource issues should be subordinate to this objective.

NEW QUESTION 144

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 organization
- B. formulation of policies and procedures for information security
- 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 148

Which of the following BEST describes an information security manager's role in a multidisciplinary team that will address a new regulatory requirement regarding operational risk?

- A. Ensure that all IT risks are identified
- B. Evaluate the impact of information security risks
- C. Demonstrate that IT mitigating controls are in place
- D. Suggest new IT controls to mitigate operational risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

The job of the information security officer on such a team is to assess the risks to the business operation. Choice A is incorrect because information security is not limited to IT issues. Choice C is incorrect because at the time a team is formed to assess risk, it is premature to assume that any demonstration of IT controls will mitigate business operations risk. Choice D is incorrect because it is premature at the time of the formation of the team to assume that any suggestion of new IT controls will mitigate business operational risk.

NEW QUESTION 153

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

- A. ensure that security processes are consistent across the organization

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 157

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 161

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 operation
- D. gain the endorsement of executive management

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 164

Which of the following authentication methods prevents authentication replay?

- A. Password hash implementation
- B. Challenge/response mechanism
- C. Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) encryption usage
- D. HTTP Basic Authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

A challenge .response mechanism prevents replay attacks by sending a different random challenge in each authentication event. The response is linked to that challenge. Therefore, capturing the authentication handshake and replaying it through the network will not work. Using hashes by itself will not prevent a replay. A WEP key will not prevent sniffing (it just takes a few more minutes to break the WEP key if the attacker does not already have it) and therefore will not be able to prevent recording and replaying an authentication handshake. HTTP Basic Authentication is clear text and has no mechanisms to prevent replay.

NEW QUESTION 168

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 169

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 174

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 179

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 180

One way to determine control effectiveness is by determining:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 185

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Recovery time objective (RTO) is the length of time from the moment of an interruption until the time the process must be functioning at a service level sufficient to

limit financial and operational impacts to an acceptable level. Maximum tolerable outage (MTO) is the maximum time for which an organization can operate in a reduced mode. Recovery point objectives (RPOs) relate to the age of the data required for recovery. Services delivery objectives (SDOs) are the levels of service required in reduced mode.

NEW QUESTION 188

An organization has to comply with recently published industry regulatory requirements—compliance that potentially has high implementation costs. What should the information security manager do FIRST?

- A. Implement a security committee
- B. Perform a gap analysis
- C. Implement compensating control
- D. Demand immediate compliance

Answer: B

Explanation:

Since they are regulatory requirements, a gap analysis would be the first step to determine the level of compliance already in place. Implementing a security committee or compensating controls would not be the first step. Demanding immediate compliance would not assess the situation.

NEW QUESTION 189

The MOST effective use of a risk register is to:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

A risk register is more than a simple list—it should be used as a tool to ensure comprehensive documentation, periodic review and formal update of all risk elements in the enterprise's IT and related organization. Identifying risks and assigning roles and responsibilities for mitigation are elements of the register. Identifying threats and probabilities are two elements that are defined in the risk matrix, as differentiated from the broader scope of content in, and purpose for, the risk register. While the annualized loss expectancy (ALE) should be included in the register, this quantification is only a single element in the overall risk analysis program.

NEW QUESTION 193

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

- A. hourly billing rate charged by the carrier
- B. value of the data transmitted over the network
- C. aggregate compensation of all affected business users
- D. financial losses incurred by affected business unit

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 194

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 196

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:

Meat 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 201

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 206

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 211

Risk acceptance is a component of which of the following?

- A. Assessment
- B. Mitigation
- C. Evaluation
- D. Monitoring

Answer: B

Explanation:

Risk acceptance is one of the alternatives to be considered in the risk mitigation process. Assessment and evaluation are components of the risk analysis process. Risk acceptance is not a component of monitoring.

NEW QUESTION 213

Which of the following is the PRIMARY prerequisite to implementing data classification within an organization?

- A. Defining job roles
- B. Performing a risk assessment
- C. Identifying data owners
- D. Establishing data retention policies

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identifying the data owners is the first step, and is essential to implementing data classification. Defining job roles is not relevant. Performing a risk assessment is important, but will require the participation of data owners (who must first be identified). Establishing data retention policies may occur after data have been classified.

NEW QUESTION 218

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 (CF.O)

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 220

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

- A. Identity business assets
- B. Identify business risks
- C. Assess vulnerabilities
- D. Evaluate key controls

Answer: A

Explanation:

Risk assessment first requires one to identify the business assets that need to be protected before identifying the threats. The next step is to establish whether those threats represent business risk by identifying the likelihood and effect of occurrence, followed by assessing the vulnerabilities that may affect the security of the asset. This process establishes the control objectives against which key controls can be evaluated.

NEW QUESTION 223

What does a network vulnerability assessment intend to identify?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 226

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 230

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 234

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 238

Which of the following is the PRIMARY reason for implementing a risk management program?

- A. Allows the organization to eliminate risk
- B. Is a necessary part of management's due diligence
- C. Satisfies audit and regulatory requirements
- D. Assists in incrementing the return on investment (ROD)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The key reason for performing risk management is that it is part of management's due diligence. The elimination of all risk is not possible. Satisfying audit and regulatory requirements is of secondary importance. A risk management program may or may not increase the return on investment (ROD).

NEW QUESTION 240

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 developmen
- B. A vulnerability assessment should be conducte
- C. A new risk assessment should be performe
- D. The new vendor's SAS 70 type II report should be reviewe

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 243

The MOST important function of a risk management program is to:

- A. quantify overall ris
- B. minimize residual ris
- C. eliminate inherent ris
- D. maximize the sum of all annualized loss expectancies (ALEs).

Answer: B

Explanation:

A risk management program should minimize the amount of risk that cannot be otherwise eliminated or transferred; this is the residual risk to the organization. Quantifying overall risk is important but not as critical as the end result. Eliminating inherent risk is virtually impossible. Maximizing the sum of all ALEs is actually the opposite of what is desirable.

NEW QUESTION 245

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 247

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 252

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 256

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 261

The MAIN reason why asset classification is important to a successful information security program is because classification determines:

- A. the priority and extent of risk mitigation effort
- B. the amount of insurance needed in case of loss
- C. the appropriate level of protection to the asset
- D. how protection levels compare to peer organization

Answer: C

Explanation:

Protection should be proportional to the value of the asset. Classification is based upon the value of the asset to the organization. The amount of insurance needed in case of loss may not be applicable in each case. Peer organizations may have different classification schemes for their assets.

NEW QUESTION 263

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

- A. gain control through a buffer overflow
- B. conduct a distributed denial of service (DoS) attack
- C. abuse a race condition
- 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 267

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 270

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 273

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 278

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 280

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

- A. transferre
- B. treate
- C. accepte
- D. terminate

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 282

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

- A. cost of protection is in proportion to sensitivit

- B. highly sensitive assets are protecte
- C. cost of controls is minimize
- D. countermeasures are proportional to ris

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 284

The service level agreement (SLA) for an outsourced IT function does not reflect an adequate level of protection. In this situation an information security manager should:

- A. ensure the provider is made liable for losse
- B. recommend not renewing the contract upon expiratio
- C. recommend the immediate termination of the contrac
- D. determine the current level of securit

Answer: D

Explanation:

It is important to ensure that adequate levels of protection are written into service level agreements (SLAs) and other outsourcing contracts. Information must be obtained from providers to determine how that outsource provider is securing information assets prior to making any recommendation or taking any action in order to support management decision making. Choice A is not acceptable in most situations and therefore not a good answer.

NEW QUESTION 286

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 287

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 insuranc
- B. implement a circuit-level firewall to protect the networ
- C. increase the resiliency of security measures in plac
- D. implement a real-time intrusion detection syste

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 291

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 295

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 298

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 302

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 305

The valuation of IT assets should be performed by:

- A. an IT security manager
- B. an independent security consultant
- C. the chief financial officer (CFO).
- D. the information owner

Answer: D

Explanation:

Information asset owners are in the best position to evaluate the value added by the IT asset under review within a business process, thanks to their deep knowledge of the business processes and of the functional IT requirements. An IT security manager is an expert of the IT risk assessment methodology and IT asset valuation mechanisms. However, the manager could not have a deep understanding of all the business processes of the firm. An IT security subject matter expert will take part of the process to identify threats and vulnerabilities and will collaborate with the business information asset owner to define the risk profile of the asset. A chief financial officer (CFO) will have an overall costs picture but not detailed enough to evaluate the value of each IT asset.

NEW QUESTION 307

A security risk assessment exercise should be repeated at regular intervals because:

- A. business threats are constantly changing
- B. omissions in earlier assessments can be addressed
- C. repetitive assessments allow various methodologies
- D. they help raise awareness on security in the business

Answer: A

Explanation:

As business objectives and methods change, the nature and relevance of threats change as well. Choice B does not, by itself, justify regular reassessment. Choice C is not necessarily true in all cases. Choice D is incorrect because there are better ways of raising security awareness than by performing a risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 311

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 316

The PRIMARY reason for initiating a policy exception process is when:

- A. operations are too busy to compl
- B. the risk is justified by the benefi
- C. policy compliance would be difficult to enforc
- D. users may initially be inconvenience

Answer: B

Explanation:

Exceptions to policy are warranted in circumstances where compliance may be difficult or impossible and the risk of noncompliance is outweighed by the benefits. Being busy is not a justification for policy exceptions, nor is the fact that compliance cannot be enforced. User inconvenience is not a reason to automatically grant exception to a policy.

NEW QUESTION 321

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 324

A risk management program should reduce risk to:

- A. zer
- B. an acceptable leve
- C. an acceptable percent of revenu
- D. an acceptable probability of occurrenc

Answer: B

Explanation:

Risk should be reduced to an acceptable level based on the risk preference of the organization. Reducing risk to zero is impractical and could be cost-prohibitive. Tying risk to a percentage of revenue is inadvisable since there is no direct correlation between the two. Reducing the probability of risk occurrence may not always be possible, as in the ease of natural disasters. The focus should be on reducing the impact to an acceptable level to the organization, not reducing the probability of the risk.

NEW QUESTION 325

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 327

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 331

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 334

There is a time lag between the time when a security vulnerability is first published, and the time when a patch is delivered. Which of the following should be carried out FIRST to mitigate the risk during this time period?

- A. Identify the vulnerable systems and apply compensating controls
- B. Minimize the use of vulnerable systems
- C. Communicate the vulnerability to system users
- D. Update the signatures database of the intrusion detection system (IDS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best protection is to identify the vulnerable systems and apply compensating controls until a patch is installed. Minimizing the use of vulnerable systems and communicating the vulnerability to system users could be compensating controls but would not be the first course of action. Choice D does not make clear the timing of when the intrusion detection system (IDS) signature list would be updated to accommodate the vulnerabilities that are not yet publicly known. Therefore, this approach should not always be considered as the first option.

NEW QUESTION 339

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 340

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 341

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 342

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 345

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 349

Who is responsible for ensuring that information is classified?

- A. Senior management
- B. Security manager
- C. Data owner
- D. Custodian

Answer: C

Explanation:

The data owner is responsible for applying the proper classification to the data. Senior management is ultimately responsible for the organization. The security officer is responsible for applying security protection relative to the level of classification specified by the owner. The technology group is delegated the custody of the data by the data owner, but the group does not classify the information.

NEW QUESTION 351

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 355

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 357

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

- A. of recover
- B. to recreat
- 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 362

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 364

When performing a risk assessment, the MOST important consideration is that:

- A. management supports risk mitigation effort
- B. annual loss expectations (ALEs) have been calculated for critical asset
- C. assets have been identified and appropriately value
- D. attack motives, means and opportunities be understood

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identification and valuation of assets provides the basis for risk management efforts as it relates to the criticality and sensitivity of assets. Management support is always important, but is not relevant when determining the proportionality of risk management efforts. ALE calculations are only valid if assets have first been identified and appropriately valued. Motives, means and opportunities should already be factored in as a part of a risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 365

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 368

When residual risk is minimized:

- A. acceptable risk is probabl
- B. transferred risk is acceptabl
- C. control risk is reduce
- D. risk is transferabl

Answer: A

Explanation:

Since residual risk is the risk that remains after putting into place an effective risk management program, it is probable that the organization will decide that it is an acceptable risk if sufficiently minimized. Transferred risk is risk that has been assumed by a third party, therefore its magnitude is not relevant. Accordingly, choices B and D are incorrect since transferred risk does not necessarily indicate whether risk is at an acceptable level. Minimizing residual risk will not reduce control risk.

NEW QUESTION 369

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 372

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 374

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

- A. eliminating the ris
- B. transferring the ris
- C. mitigating the ris

D. accepting the 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 375

Identification and prioritization of business risk enables project managers to:

- A. establish implementation milestone
- B. reduce the overall amount of slack time
- C. address areas with most significance
- D. accelerate completion of critical path

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identification and prioritization of risk allows project managers to focus more attention on areas of greater importance and impact. It will not reduce the overall amount of slack time, facilitate establishing implementation milestones or allow a critical path to be completed any sooner.

NEW QUESTION 377

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 vs
- 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 382

The PRIMARY reason for assigning classes of sensitivity and criticality to information resources is to provide a basis for:

- A. determining the scope for inclusion in an information security program
- B. defining the level of access control
- C. justifying costs for information resource
- D. determining the overall budget of an information security program

Answer: B

Explanation:

The assigned class of sensitivity and criticality of the information resource determines the level of access controls to be put in place. The assignment of sensitivity and criticality takes place with the information assets that have already been included in the information security program and has only an indirect bearing on the costs to be incurred. The assignment of sensitivity and criticality contributes to, but does not decide, the overall budget of the information security program.

NEW QUESTION 387

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

- A. Develop the security policy
- B. Develop security operating procedure
- C. Develop the security plan
- D. Conduct a security controls study

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 392

An information security manager uses security metrics to measure the:

- A. performance of the information security program
- B. performance of the security baseline
- C. effectiveness of the security risk analysis
- D. effectiveness of the incident response team

Answer: A

Explanation:

The security metrics should be designed so that there is a relationship to the performance of the overall security program in terms of effectiveness measurement. Use of security metrics occurs after the risk assessment process and does not measure it. Measurement of the incident response team performance is included in the overall program performance, so this is an incomplete answer.

NEW QUESTION 395

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 396

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 397

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 398

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 399

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

- A. Inspecting the modified date of the file
- B. Encrypting the file with symmetric encryption

- C. Using stringent access control to prevent unauthorized access
- D. Creating a hash of the file, then comparing the file hashes

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 404

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 408

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 411

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 413

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 416

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 419

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 424

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 428

At what stage of the applications development process would encryption key management initially be addressed?

- A. Requirements development
- B. Deployment
- C. Systems testing
- D. Code reviews

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encryption key management has to be integrated into the requirements of the application's design. During systems testing and deployment would be too late since the requirements have already been agreed upon. Code reviews are part of the final quality assurance (QA) process and would also be too late in the process.

NEW QUESTION 430

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 433

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 436

Which of the following is the MOST effective solution for preventing individuals external to the organization from modifying sensitive information on a corporate database?

- A. Screened subnets
- B. Information classification policies and procedures
- C. Role-based access controls
- D. Intrusion detection system (IDS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Screened subnets are demilitarized zones (DMZs) and are oriented toward preventing attacks on an internal network by external users. The policies and procedures to classify information will ultimately result in better protection but they will not prevent actual modification. Role-based access controls would help ensure that users only had access to files and systems appropriate for their job role. Intrusion detection systems (IDS) are useful to detect invalid attempts but they will not prevent attempts.

NEW QUESTION 437

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 442

Which of the following is the MOST important reason why information security objectives should be defined?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 446

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 448

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 450

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