

CISM Dumps

Certified Information Security Manager

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NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following is MOST important to understand when developing a meaningful information security strategy?

- A. Regulatory environment
- B. International security standards
- C. Organizational risks
- D. Organizational goals

Answer: D

Explanation:

Alignment of security with business objectives requires an understanding of what an organization is trying to accomplish. The other choices are all elements that must be considered, but their importance is secondary and will vary depending on organizational goals.

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

The MOST effective approach to address issues that arise between IT management, business units and security management when implementing a new security strategy is for the information security manager to:

- A. escalate issues to an external third party for resolution
- B. ensure that senior management provides authority for security to address the issue
- C. insist that managers or units not in agreement with the security solution accept the risk
- D. refer the issues to senior management along with any security recommendation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Senior management is in the best position to arbitrate since they will look at the overall needs of the business in reaching a decision. The authority may be delegated to others by senior management after their review of the issues and security recommendations. Units should not be asked to accept the risk without first receiving input from senior management.

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer:

B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

Investments in information security technologies should be based on:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

The PRIMARY objective of a security steering group is to:

- A. ensure information security covers all business function
- B. ensure information security aligns with business goal
- C. raise information security awareness across the organization
- D. implement all decisions on security management across the organization

Answer: B

Explanation:

The security steering group comprises senior management of key business functions and has the primary objective to align the security strategy with the business direction. Option A is incorrect because all business areas may not be required to be covered by information security; but, if they do, the main purpose of the steering committee would be alignment more so than coverage. While raising awareness is important, this goal would not be carried out by the committee itself. The steering committee may delegate part of the decision making to the information security manager; however, if it retains this authority, it is not the primary goal.

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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 10

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 12

What would a security manager PRIMARILY utilize when proposing the implementation of a security solution?

- A. Risk assessment report
- B. Technical evaluation report
- C. Business case
- D. Budgetary requirements

Answer: C

Explanation:

The information security manager needs to prioritize the controls based on risk management and the requirements of the organization. The information security manager must look at the costs of the various controls and compare them against the benefit the organization will receive from the security solution. The information security manager needs to have knowledge of the development of business cases to illustrate the costs and benefits of the various controls. All other choices are supplemental.

NEW QUESTION 15

Investment in security technology and processes should be based on:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 23

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 27

What will have the HIGHEST impact on standard information security governance models?

- A. Number of employees
- B. Distance between physical locations
- C. Complexity of organizational structure
- D. Organizational budget

Answer: C

Explanation:

Information security governance models are highly dependent on the overall organizational structure. Some of the elements that impact organizational structure are multiple missions and functions across the organization, leadership and lines of communication. Number of employees and distance between physical locations have less impact on information security governance models since well-defined process, technology and people components intermingle to provide the proper governance. Organizational budget is not a major impact once good governance models are in place, hence governance will help in effective management of the organization's budget.

NEW QUESTION 30

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 34

Effective IT governance is BEST ensured by:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 39

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 43

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 46

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 48

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

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

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 49

Retention of business records should PRIMARILY be based on:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 50

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

- A. developing the security strateg
- B. reviewing the security strateg
- C. communicating the security strateg

D. approving the security strategy

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 53

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 57

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 58

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 63

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 66

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 67

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 70

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 73

Information security should be:

- A. focused on eliminating all risk
- B. a balance between technical and business requirement
- C. driven by regulatory requirement
- D. defined by the board of director

Answer: B

Explanation:

Information security should ensure that business objectives are met given available technical capabilities, resource constraints and compliance requirements. It is not practical or feasible to eliminate all risks. Regulatory requirements must be considered, but are inputs to the business considerations. The board of directors does not define information security, but provides direction in support of the business goals and objectives.

NEW QUESTION 77

The MOST important component of a privacy policy is:

- A. notification
- B. warrantie
- C. liabilitie
- D. geographic coverag

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 78

Which of the following would be the MOST important goal of an information security governance program?

- A. Review of internal control mechanisms
- B. Effective involvement in business decision making
- C. Total elimination of risk factors
- D. Ensuring trust in data

Answer: D

Explanation:

The development of trust in the integrity of information among stakeholders should be the primary goal of information security governance. Review of internal control mechanisms relates more to auditing, while the total elimination of risk factors is not practical or possible. Proactive involvement in business decision making implies that security needs dictate business needs when, in fact, just the opposite is true. Involvement in decision making is important only to ensure business data integrity so that data can be trusted.

NEW QUESTION 81

Who in an organization has the responsibility for classifying information?

- A. Data custodian
- B. Database administrator
- C. Information security officer
- D. Data owner

Answer: D

Explanation:

The data owner has full responsibility over data. The data custodian is responsible for securing the information. The database administrator carries out the technical administration. The information security officer oversees the overall classification management of the information.

NEW QUESTION 82

Relationships among security technologies are BEST defined through which of the following?

- A. Security metrics
- B. Network topology
- C. Security architecture
- D. Process improvement models

Answer: C

Explanation:

Security architecture explains the use and relationships of security mechanisms. Security metrics measure improvement within the security practice but do not explain the use and relationships of security technologies. Process improvement models and network topology diagrams also do not describe the use and relationships of these technologies.

NEW QUESTION 84

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

- A. support organizational objective
- B. determine likely areas of noncompliance
- C. assess the possible impacts of compromise
- D. understand the threats to the business

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 85

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

- A. annualized loss expectancy
- B. cost of an incident
- C. asset value
- D. implementation opportunity cost

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

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 information
- C. identify the value of the critical asset
- D. determine the financial impact if threats materialize

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 92

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

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

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 96

One way to determine control effectiveness is by determining:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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 103

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

- A. a lack of proper input validation control

- B. weak authentication controls in the web application layer
- C. flawed cryptographic secure sockets layer (SSL) implementations and short key length
- D. implicit web application trust relationship

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 106

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 107

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 111

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 112

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 115

A successful risk management program should lead to:

- A. optimization of risk reduction efforts against cost
- B. containment of losses to an annual budgeted amount
- C. identification and removal of all man-made threat
- D. elimination or transference of all organizational risk

Answer: A

Explanation:

Successful risk management should lead to a breakeven point of risk reduction and cost. The other options listed are not achievable. Threats cannot be totally removed or transferred, while losses cannot be budgeted in advance with absolute certainty.

NEW QUESTION 118

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 (ROI)

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 (ROI).

NEW QUESTION 122

A risk mitigation report would include recommendations for:

- A. assessment
- B. acceptance
- C. evaluation
- D. quantification

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 127

Risk assessment is MOST effective when performed:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 129

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 131

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 136

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 140

Data owners are PRIMARILY responsible for establishing risk mitigation methods to address which of the following areas?

- A. Platform security
- B. Entitlement changes
- C. Intrusion detection
- D. Antivirus controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

Data owners are responsible for assigning user entitlements and approving access to the systems for which they are responsible. Platform security, intrusion detection and antivirus controls are all within the responsibility of the information security manager.

NEW QUESTION 142

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 147

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 148

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 152

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 157

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 162

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 163

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 168

A risk assessment should be conducted:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Risks are constantly changing. Choice D offers the best alternative because it takes into consideration a reasonable time frame and allows flexibility to address significant change. Conducting a risk assessment once a year is insufficient if important changes take place. Conducting a risk assessment every three-to-six months for critical processes may not be necessary, or it may not address important changes in a timely manner. It is not necessary for assessments to be performed by external parties.

NEW QUESTION 171

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 172

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 175

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 178

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 183

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 187

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 190

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 193

A successful information security management program should use which of the following to determine the amount of resources devoted to mitigating exposures?

- A. Risk analysis results
- B. Audit report findings
- C. Penetration test results
- D. Amount of IT budget available

Answer: A

Explanation:

Risk analysis results are the most useful and complete source of information for determining the amount of resources to devote to mitigating exposures. Audit report findings may not address all risks and do not address annual loss frequency. Penetration test results provide only a limited view of exposures, while the IT budget is not tied to the exposures faced by the organization.

NEW QUESTION 194

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 197

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 201

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 205

Which of the following would be the BEST metric for the IT risk management process?

- A. Number of risk management action plans
- B. Percentage of critical assets with budgeted remedial
- C. Percentage of unresolved risk exposures
- D. Number of security incidents identified

Answer: B

Explanation:

Percentage of unresolved risk exposures and the number of security incidents identified contribute to the IT risk management process, but the percentage of critical assets with budgeted remedial is the most indicative metric. Number of risk management action plans is not useful for assessing the quality of the process.

NEW QUESTION 208

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 213

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 217

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 221

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 224

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 226

A test plan to validate the security controls of a new system should be developed during which phase of the project?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In the design phase, security checkpoints are defined and a test plan is developed. The testing phase is too late since the system has already been developed and is in production testing. In the initiation phase, the basic security objective of the project is acknowledged. Development is the coding phase and is too late to consider test plans.

NEW QUESTION 227

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 229

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 230

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 232

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 analysi
- C. recommend update after post implementation revie
- D. request an audit revie

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 237

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 239

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 244

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 249

Which of the following devices should be placed within a demilitarized zone (DMZ)?

- A. Network switch
- B. Web server
- C. Database server
- D. File/print server

Answer: B

Explanation:

A web server should normally be placed within a demilitarized zone (DMZ) to shield the internal network. Database and file/print servers may contain confidential or valuable data and should always be placed on the internal network, never on a DMZ that is subject to compromise. Switches may bridge a DMZ to another network but do not technically reside within the DMZ network segment.

NEW QUESTION 252

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 256

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 259

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 263

Which of the following ensures that newly identified security weaknesses in an operating system are mitigated in a timely fashion?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Patch management involves the correction of software weaknesses and helps ensure that newly identified exploits are mitigated in a timely fashion. Change management controls the process of introducing changes to systems. Security baselines provide minimum recommended settings. Acquisition management controls the purchasing process.

NEW QUESTION 265

The BEST metric for evaluating the effectiveness of a firewall is the:

- A. number of attacks blocke
- B. number of packets droppe
- C. average throughput rat
- D. number of firewall rule

Answer: A

Explanation:

The number of attacks blocked indicates whether a firewall is performing as intended. The number of packets dropped does not necessarily indicate the level of effectiveness. The number of firewall rules and the average throughput rate are not effective measurements.

NEW QUESTION 270

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 271

Which of the following, using public key cryptography, ensures authentication, confidentiality and nonrepudiation of a message?

- A. Encrypting first by receiver's private key and second by sender's public key
- B. Encrypting first by sender's private key and second by receiver's public key
- C. Encrypting first by sender's private key and second decrypting by sender's public key
- D. Encrypting first by sender's public key and second by receiver's private key

Answer: B

Explanation:

Encrypting by the sender's private key ensures authentication. By being able to decrypt with the sender's public key, the receiver would know that the message is sent by the sender only and the sender cannot deny/repudiate the message. By encrypting with the sender's public key secondly, only the sender will be able to decrypt the message and confidentiality is assured. The receiver's private key is private to the receiver and the sender cannot have it for encryption. Similarly, the receiver will not have the private key of the sender to decrypt the second-level encryption. In the case of encrypting first by the sender's private key and, second, decrypting by the sender's public key, confidentiality is not ensured since the message can be decrypted by anyone using the sender's public key. The receiver's private key would not be available to the sender for second-level encryption. Similarly, the sender's private key would not be available to the receiver for decrypting the message.

NEW QUESTION 274

Access control to a sensitive intranet application by mobile users can BEST be implemented through:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Two-factor authentication through the use of strong passwords combined with security tokens provides the highest level of security. Data encryption, digital signatures and strong passwords do not provide the same level of protection.

NEW QUESTION 275

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 279

Which of the following would be the BEST defense against sniffing?

- A. Password protect the files
- B. Implement a dynamic IP address scheme
- C. Encrypt the data being transmitted
- D. Set static mandatory access control (MAC) addresses

Answer: C

Explanation:

Encrypting the data will obfuscate the data so that they are not visible in plain text. Someone would have to collate the entire data stream and try decrypting it, which is not easy. Passwords can be recovered by brute-force attacks and by password crackers, so this is not the best defense against sniffing. IP addresses can always be discovered, even if dynamic IP addresses are implemented. The person sniffing traffic can initiate multiple sessions for possible IP addresses. Setting static mandatory access control (MAC) addresses can prevent address resolution protocol (ARP) poisoning, but it does not prevent sniffing.

NEW QUESTION 283

The information classification scheme should:

- A. consider possible impact of a security breac
- B. classify personal information in electronic for
- C. be performed by the information security manage
- D. classify systems according to the data processe

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data classification is determined by the business risk, i.e., the potential impact on the business of the loss, corruption or disclosure of information. It must be applied to information in all forms, both electronic and physical (paper), and should be applied by the data owner, not the security manager. Choice B is an incomplete answer because it addresses only privacy issues, while choice A is a more complete response. Systems are not classified per se, but the data they process and store should definitely be classified.

NEW QUESTION 285

When contracting with an outsourcer to provide security administration, the MOST important contractual element is the:

- A. right-to-terminate claus

- B. limitations of liability
- C. service level agreement (SLA).
- D. financial penalties clause

Answer: C

Explanation:

Service level agreements (SLAs) provide metrics to which outsourcing firms can be held accountable. This is more important than a limitation on the outsourcing firm's liability, a right-to-terminate clause or a hold-harmless agreement which involves liabilities to third parties.

NEW QUESTION 290

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 293

An intranet server should generally be placed on the:

- A. internal network
- B. firewall server
- C. external router
- D. primary domain controller

Answer: A

Explanation:

An intranet server should be placed on the internal network. Placing it on an external router leaves it defenseless. Since firewalls should be installed on hardened servers with minimal services enabled, it is inappropriate to store the intranet server on the same physical device as the firewall. Similarly, primary domain controllers do not normally share the physical device as the intranet server.

NEW QUESTION 298

In the process of deploying a new e-mail system, an information security manager would like to ensure the confidentiality of messages while in transit. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate method to ensure data confidentiality in a new e-mail system implementation?

- A. Encryption
- B. Digital certificate
- C. Digital signature
- D. Hashing algorithm

Answer: A

Explanation:

To preserve confidentiality of a message while in transit, encryption should be implemented. Choices B and C only help authenticate the sender and the receiver. Choice D ensures integrity.

NEW QUESTION 303

Which of the following is the BEST indicator that an effective security control is built into an organization?

- A. The monthly service level statistics indicate a minimal impact from security issue
- B. The cost of implementing a security control is less than the value of the asset
- C. The percentage of systems that is compliant with security standard
- D. The audit reports do not reflect any significant findings on security

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best indicator of effective security control is the evidence of little disruption to business operations. Choices B, C and D can support this evidence, but are supplemental to choice A.

NEW QUESTION 306

The management staff of an organization that does not have a dedicated security function decides to use its IT manager to perform a security review. The MAIN job requirement in this arrangement is that the IT manager

- A. report risks in other department
- B. obtain support from other department
- C. report significant security risk
- D. have knowledge of security standard

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IT manager needs to report the security risks in the environment pursuant to the security review, including risks in the IT implementation. Choices A, B and D are important, but not the main responsibilities or job requirements.

NEW QUESTION 309

What is the BEST way to ensure that contract programmers comply with organizational security policies?

- A. Explicitly refer to contractors in the security standards
- B. Have the contractors acknowledge in writing the security policies
- C. Create penalties for noncompliance in the contracting agreement
- D. Perform periodic security reviews of the contractors

Answer: D

Explanation:

Periodic reviews are the most effective way of obtaining compliance. None of the other options detects the failure of contract programmers to comply.

NEW QUESTION 312

The MOST important reason for formally documenting security procedures is to ensure:

- A. processes are repeatable and sustainabl
- B. alignment with business objective
- C. auditability by regulatory agencie
- D. objective criteria for the application of metric

Answer: A

Explanation:

Without formal documentation, it would be difficult to ensure that security processes are performed in the proper manner every time that they are performed. Alignment with business objectives is not a function of formally documenting security procedures. Processes should not be formally documented merely to satisfy an audit requirement. Although potentially useful in the development of metrics, creating formal documentation to assist in the creation of metrics is a secondary objective.

NEW QUESTION 313

Security awareness training should be provided to new employees:

- A. on an as-needed basi
- B. during system user trainin
- C. before they have access to dat
- D. along with department staf

Answer: C

Explanation:

Security awareness training should occur before access is granted to ensure the new employee understands that security is part of the system and business process. All other choices imply that security awareness training is delivered subsequent to the granting of system access, which may place security as a secondary step.

NEW QUESTION 315

The advantage of sending messages using steganographic techniques, as opposed to utilizing encryption, is that:

- A. the existence of messages is unknow
- B. required key sizes are smalle
- C. traffic cannot be sniffe
- D. reliability of the data is higher in transi

Answer: A

Explanation:

The existence of messages is hidden when using steganography. This is the greatest risk. Keys are relevant for encryption and not for steganography. Sniffing of steganographic traffic is also possible. Option D is not relevant.

NEW QUESTION 317

Which of the following would be the MOST appropriate physical security solution for the main entrance to a data center"?

- A. Mantrap
- B. Biometric lock
- C. Closed-circuit television (CCTV)
- D. Security guard

Answer: B

Explanation:

A biometric device will ensure that only the authorized user can access the data center. A mantrap, by itself, would not be effective. Closed-circuit television (CCTV) and a security guard provide a detective control, but would not be as effective in authenticating the access rights of each individual.

NEW QUESTION 318

Which of the following change management activities would be a clear indicator that normal operational procedures require examination? A high percentage of:

- A. similar change request
- B. change request postponement
- C. canceled change request
- D. emergency change request

Answer: D

Explanation:

A high percentage of emergency change requests could be caused by changes that are being introduced at the last minute to bypass normal change management procedures. Similar requests, postponements and canceled requests all are indicative of a properly functioning change management process.

NEW QUESTION 322

Which of the following events generally has the highest information security impact?

- A. Opening a new office
- B. Merging with another organization
- C. Relocating the data center
- D. Rewiring the network

Answer: B

Explanation:

Merging with or acquiring another organization causes a major impact on an information security management function because new vulnerabilities and risks are inherited. Opening a new office, moving the data center to a new site, or rewiring a network may have information security risks, but generally comply with corporate security policy and are easier to secure.

NEW QUESTION 326

Of the following, the BEST method for ensuring that temporary employees do not receive excessive access rights is:

- A. mandatory access control
- B. discretionary access control
- C. lattice-based access control
- D. role-based access control

Answer: D

Explanation:

Role-based access controls will grant temporary employee access based on the job function to be performed. This provides a better means of ensuring that the access is not more or less than what is required. Discretionary, mandatory and lattice-based access controls are all security models, but they do not address the issue of temporary employees as well as role-based access controls.

NEW QUESTION 327

Prior to having a third party perform an attack and penetration test against an organization, the MOST important action is to ensure that:

- A. the third party provides a demonstration on a test system
- B. goals and objectives are clearly defined
- C. the technical staff has been briefed on what to expect
- D. special backups of production servers are taken

Answer: B

Explanation:

The most important action is to clearly define the goals and objectives of the test. Assuming that adequate backup procedures are in place, special backups should not be necessary. Technical staff should not be briefed nor should there be a demo as this will reduce the spontaneity of the test.

NEW QUESTION 330

To mitigate a situation where one of the programmers of an application requires access to production data, the information security manager could BEST recommend to.

- A. create a separate account for the programmer as a power use
- B. log all of the programmers' activity for review by superviso
- C. have the programmer sign a letter accepting full responsibilit
- D. perform regular audits of the applicatio

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is not always possible to provide adequate segregation of duties between programming and operations in order to meet certain business requirements. A mitigating control is to record all of the programmers' actions for later review by their supervisor, which would reduce the likelihood of any inappropriate action on the part of the programmer. Choices A, C and D do not solve the problem.

NEW QUESTION 333

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 335

To ensure that all information security procedures are functional and accurate, they should be designed with the involvement of:

- A. end user
- B. legal counse
- C. operational unit
- D. audit managemen

Answer: C

Explanation:

Procedures at the operational level must be developed by or with the involvement of operational units that will use them. This will ensure that they are functional and accurate. End users and legal counsel are normally not involved in procedure development. Audit management generally oversees information security operations but does not get involved at the procedural level.

NEW QUESTION 337

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 338

What is the BEST method to confirm that all firewall rules and router configuration settings are adequate?

- A. Periodic review of network configuration
- B. Review intrusion detection system (IDS) logs for evidence of attacks
- C. Periodically perform penetration tests
- D. Daily review of server logs for evidence of hacker activity

Answer: C

Explanation:

Due to the complexity of firewall rules and router tables, plus the sheer size of intrusion detection systems (IDSs) and server logs, a physical review will be

insufficient. The best approach for confirming the adequacy of these configuration settings is to periodically perform attack and penetration tests.

NEW QUESTION 339

Which is the BEST way to measure and prioritize aggregate risk deriving from a chain of linked system vulnerabilities?

- A. Vulnerability scans
- B. Penetration tests
- C. Code reviews
- D. Security audits

Answer: B

Explanation:

A penetration test is normally the only security assessment that can link vulnerabilities together by exploiting them sequentially. This gives a good measurement and prioritization of risks. Other security assessments such as vulnerability scans, code reviews and security audits can help give an extensive and thorough risk and vulnerability overview', but will not be able to test or demonstrate the final consequence of having several vulnerabilities linked together. Penetration testing can give risk a new perspective and prioritize based on the end result of a sequence of security problems.

NEW QUESTION 342

In which of the following system development life cycle (SDLC) phases are access control and encryption algorithms chosen?

- A. Procedural design
- B. Architectural design
- C. System design specifications
- D. Software development

Answer: C

Explanation:

The system design specifications phase is when security specifications are identified. The procedural design converts structural components into a procedural description of the software. The architectural design is the phase that identifies the overall system design, but not the specifics. Software development is too late a stage since this is the phase when the system is already being coded.

NEW QUESTION 344

Which of the following is an inherent weakness of signature-based intrusion detection systems?

- A. A higher number of false positives
- B. New attack methods will be missed
- C. Long duration probing will be missed
- D. Attack profiles can be easily spoofed

Answer: B

Explanation:

Signature-based intrusion detection systems do not detect new attack methods for which signatures have not yet been developed. False positives are not necessarily any higher, and spoofing is not relevant in this case. Long duration probing is more likely to fool anomaly-based systems (boiling frog technique).

NEW QUESTION 347

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 352

Which of the following is the MOST immediate consequence of failing to tune a newly installed intrusion detection system (IDS) with the threshold set to a low value?

- A. The number of false positives increases
- B. The number of false negatives increases
- C. Active probing is missed
- D. Attack profiles are ignored

Answer: A

Explanation:

Failure to tune an intrusion detection system (IDS) will result in many false positives, especially when the threshold is set to a low value. The other options are less likely given the fact that the threshold for sounding an alarm is set to a low value.

NEW QUESTION 354

The BEST way to ensure that an external service provider complies with organizational security policies is to:

- A. Explicitly include the service provider in the security policies
- B. Receive acknowledgment in writing stating the provider has read all policies
- C. Cross-reference to policies in the service level agreement
- D. Perform periodic reviews of the service provider

Answer: D

Explanation:

Periodic reviews will be the most effective way of obtaining compliance from the external service provider. References in policies and service level agreements and requesting written acknowledgement will not be as effective since they will not trigger the detection of noncompliance.

NEW QUESTION 359

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 363

An organization has implemented an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system used by 500 employees from various departments. Which of the following access control approaches is MOST appropriate?

- A. Rule-based
- B. Mandatory
- C. Discretionary
- D. Role-based

Answer: D

Explanation:

Role-based access control is effective and efficient in large user communities because it controls system access by the roles defined for groups of users. Users are assigned to the various roles and the system controls the access based on those roles. Rule-based access control needs to define the access rules, which is troublesome and error prone in large organizations. In mandatory access control, the individual's access to information resources needs to be defined, which is troublesome in large organizations. In discretionary access control, users have access to resources based on predefined sets of principles, which is an inherently insecure approach.

NEW QUESTION 366

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 369

Which of the following will BEST prevent an employee from using a USB drive to copy files from desktop computers?

- A. Restrict the available drive allocation on all PCs
- B. Disable universal serial bus (USB) ports on all desktop devices
- C. Conduct frequent awareness training with noncompliance penalties
- D. Establish strict access controls to sensitive information

Answer: A

Explanation:

Restricting the ability of a PC to allocate new drive letters ensures that universal serial bus (USB) drives or even CD-writers cannot be attached as they would not be recognized by the operating system. Disabling USB ports on all machines is not practical since mice and other peripherals depend on these connections. Awareness training and sanctions do not prevent copying of information nor do access controls.

NEW QUESTION 371

Which of the following is the MOST effective at preventing an unauthorized individual from following an authorized person through a secured entrance (tailgating or piggybacking)?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Awareness training would most likely result in any attempted tailgating being challenged by the authorized employee. The other choices are physical controls which by themselves would not be effective against tailgating.

NEW QUESTION 375

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 380

Which of the following presents the GREATEST exposure to internal attack on a network?

- A. User passwords are not automatically expired
- B. All network traffic goes through a single switch
- C. User passwords are encoded but not encrypted
- D. All users reside on a single internal subnet

Answer: C

Explanation:

When passwords are sent over the internal network in an encoded format, they can easily be converted to clear text. All passwords should be encrypted to provide adequate security. Not automatically expiring user passwords does create an exposure, but not as great as having unencrypted passwords. Using a single switch or subnet does not present a significant exposure.

NEW QUESTION 383

Which of the following is the MOST appropriate method of ensuring password strength in a large organization?

- A. Attempt to reset several passwords to weaker values
- B. Install code to capture passwords for periodic audit
- C. Sample a subset of users and request their passwords for review
- D. Review general security settings on each platform

Answer: D

Explanation:

Reviewing general security settings on each platform will be the most efficient method for determining password strength while not compromising the integrity of the passwords. Attempting to reset several passwords to weaker values may not highlight certain weaknesses. Installing code to capture passwords for periodic

audit, and sampling a subset of users and requesting their passwords for review, would compromise the integrity of the passwords.

NEW QUESTION 388

Which of the following is the MOST likely to change an organization's culture to one that is more security conscious?

- A. Adequate security policies and procedures
- B. Periodic compliance reviews
- C. Security steering committees
- D. Security awareness campaigns

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security awareness campaigns will be more effective at changing an organizational culture than the creation of steering committees and security policies and procedures. Compliance reviews are helpful; however, awareness by all staff is more effective because compliance reviews are focused on certain areas groups and do not necessarily educate.

NEW QUESTION 391

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 393

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

- A. Information security officer
- B. Security steering committee
- C. Data owner
- D. Data custodian

Answer: B

Explanation:

Routine administration of all aspects of security is delegated, but senior management must retain overall responsibility. The information security officer supports and implements information security for senior management. The data owner is responsible for categorizing data security requirements. The data custodian supports and implements information security as directed.

NEW QUESTION 396

Simple Network Management Protocol v2 (SNMP v2) is used frequently to monitor networks. Which of the following vulnerabilities does it always introduce?

- A. Remote buffer overflow
- B. Cross site scripting
- C. Clear text authentication
- D. Man-in-the-middle attack

Answer: C

Explanation:

One of the main problems with using SNMP v1 and v2 is the clear text "community string" that it uses to authenticate. It is easy to sniff and reuse. Most times, the SNMP community string is shared throughout the organization's servers and routers, making this authentication problem a serious threat to security. There have been some isolated cases of remote buffer overflows against SNMP daemons, but generally that is not a problem. Cross site scripting is a web application vulnerability that is not related to SNMP. A man-in-the-middle attack against a user datagram protocol (UDP) makes no sense since there is no active session; every request has the community string and is answered independently.

NEW QUESTION 397

What is the MOST cost-effective means of improving security awareness of staff personnel?

- A. Employee monetary incentives
- B. User education and training
- C. A zero-tolerance security policy
- D. Reporting of security infractions

Answer:

B

Explanation:

User education and training is the most cost-effective means of influencing staff to improve security since personnel are the weakest link in security. Incentives perform poorly without user education and training. A zero-tolerance security policy would not be as good as education and training. Users would not have the knowledge to accurately interpret and report violations without user education and training.

NEW QUESTION 400

Which of the following is the MAIN objective in contracting with an external company to perform penetration testing?

- A. To mitigate technical risks
- B. To have an independent certification of network security
- C. To receive an independent view of security exposures
- D. To identify a complete list of vulnerabilities

Answer: C

Explanation:

Even though the organization may have the capability to perform penetration testing with internal resources, third-party penetration testing should be performed to gain an independent view of the security exposure. Mitigating technical risks is not a direct result of a penetration test. A penetration test would not provide certification of network security nor provide a complete list of vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION 404

A security awareness program should:

- A. present top management's perspectiv
- B. address details on specific exploit
- C. address specific groups and role
- D. promote security department procedure

Answer: C

Explanation:

Different groups of employees have different levels of technical understanding and need awareness training that is customized to their needs; it should not be presented from a specific perspective. Specific details on technical exploits should be avoided since this may provide individuals with knowledge they might misuse or it may confuse the audience. This is also not the best forum in which to present security department procedures.

NEW QUESTION 408

In business critical applications, where shared access to elevated privileges by a small group is necessary, the BEST approach to implement adequate segregation of duties is to:

- A. ensure access to individual functions can be granted to individual users onl
- B. implement role-based access control in the applicatio
- C. enforce manual procedures ensuring separation of conflicting dutie
- D. create service accounts that can only be used by authorized team member

Answer: B

Explanation:

Role-based access control is the best way to implement appropriate segregation of duties. Roles will have to be defined once and then the user could be changed from one role to another without redefining the content of the role each time. Access to individual functions will not ensure appropriate segregation of duties. Giving a user access to all functions and implementing, in parallel, a manual procedure ensuring segregation of duties is not an effective method, and would be difficult to enforce and monitor. Creating service accounts that can be used by authorized team members would not provide any help unless their roles are properly segregated.

NEW QUESTION 410

Which of the following is the BEST approach for an organization desiring to protect its intellectual property?

- A. Conduct awareness sessions on intellectual property policy
- B. Require all employees to sign a nondisclosure agreement
- C. Promptly remove all access when an employee leaves the organization
- D. Restrict access to a need-to-know basis

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security awareness regarding intellectual property policy will not prevent violations of this policy. Requiring all employees to sign a nondisclosure agreement and promptly removing all access when an employee leaves the organization are good controls, but not as effective as restricting access to a need-to-know basis.

NEW QUESTION 413

Which of the following is the MOST important area of focus when examining potential security compromise of a new wireless network?

- A. Signal strength
- B. Number of administrators
- C. Bandwidth
- D. Encryption strength

Answer: B

Explanation:

The number of individuals with access to the network configuration presents a security risk. Encryption strength is an area where wireless networks tend to fall short; however, the potential to compromise the entire network is higher when an inappropriate number of people can alter the configuration. Signal strength and network bandwidth are secondary issues.

NEW QUESTION 418

The BEST way to determine if an anomaly-based intrusion detection system (IDS) is properly installed is to:

- A. simulate an attack and review IDS performanc
- B. use a honeypot to check for unusual activit
- C. audit the configuration of the ID
- D. benchmark the IDS against a peer sit

Answer: A

Explanation:

Simulating an attack on the network demonstrates whether the intrusion detection system (IDS) is properly tuned. Reviewing the configuration may or may not reveal weaknesses since an anomaly-based system uses trends to identify potential attacks. A honeypot is not a good first step since it would need to have already been penetrated. Benchmarking against a peer site would generally not be practical or useful.

NEW QUESTION 423

A business partner of a factory has remote read-only access to material inventory to forecast future acquisition orders. An information security manager should PRIMARILY ensure that there is:

- A. an effective control over connectivity and continuit
- B. a service level agreement (SLA) including code escro
- C. a business impact analysis (BIA).
- D. a third-party certificatio

Answer: A

Explanation:

The principal risk focus is the connection procedures to maintain continuity- in case of any contingency. Although an information security manager may be interested in the service level agreement (SLA), code escrow is not a concern. A business impact analysis (BIA) refers to contingency planning and not to system access. Third-party certification does not provide any assurance of controls over connectivity to maintain continuity.

NEW QUESTION 428

Which of the following is MOST important to the successful promotion of good security management practices?

- A. Security metrics
- B. Security baselines
- C. Management support
- D. Periodic training

Answer: C

Explanation:

Without management support, all other efforts will be undermined. Metrics, baselines and training are all important, but they depend on management support for their success.

NEW QUESTION 430

An organization plans to outsource its customer relationship management (CRM) to a third-party service provider. Which of the following should the organization do FIRST?

- A. Request that the third-party provider perform background checks on their employee
- B. Perform an internal risk assessment to determine needed control
- C. Audit the third-party provider to evaluate their security control
- D. Perform a security assessment to detect security vulnerabilitie

Answer: B

Explanation:

An internal risk assessment should be performed to identify the risk and determine needed controls. A background check should be a standard requirement for the service provider. Audit objectives should be determined from the risk assessment results. Security assessment does not cover the operational risks.

NEW QUESTION 432

Which of the following would present the GREATEST risk to information security?

- A. Virus signature files updates are applied to all servers every day
- B. Security access logs are reviewed within five business days
- C. Critical patches are applied within 24 hours of their release
- D. Security incidents are investigated within five business days

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security incidents are configured to capture system events that are important from the security perspective; they include incidents also captured in the security access logs and other monitoring tools. Although, in some instances, they could wait for a few days before they are researched, from the options given this would have the greatest risk to security. Most often, they should be analyzed as soon as possible. Virus signatures should be updated as often as they become available by the vendor, while critical patches should be installed as soon as they are reviewed and tested, which could occur in 24 hours.

NEW QUESTION 435

Which of the following is the MOST appropriate individual to implement and maintain the level of information security needed for a specific business application?

- A. System analyst
- B. Quality control manager
- C. Process owner
- D. Information security manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Process owners implement information protection controls as determined by the business' needs. Process owners have the most knowledge about security requirements for the business application for which they are responsible. The system analyst, quality control manager, and information security manager do not possess the necessary knowledge or authority to implement and maintain the appropriate level of business security.

NEW QUESTION 437

In designing a backup strategy that will be consistent with a disaster recovery strategy, the PRIMARY factor to be taken into account will be the:

- A. volume of sensitive data
- B. recovery point objective (RPO).
- C. recovery time objective (RTO).
- D. interruption window

Answer: B

Explanation:

The recovery point objective (RPO) defines the maximum loss of data (in terms of time) acceptable by the business (i.e., age of data to be restored). It will directly determine the basic elements of the backup strategy frequency of the backups and what kind of backup is the most appropriate (disk-to-disk, on tape, mirroring). The volume of data will be used to determine the capacity of the backup solution. The recovery time objective (RTO)—the time between disaster and return to normal operation—will not have any impact on the backup strategy. The availability to restore backups in a time frame consistent with the interruption window will have to be checked and will influence the strategy (e.g., full backup vs. incremental), but this will not be the primary factor.

NEW QUESTION 441

Isolation and containment measures for a compromised computer have been taken and information security management is now investigating. What is the MOST appropriate next step?

- A. Run a forensics tool on the machine to gather evidence
- B. Reboot the machine to break remote connections
- C. Make a copy of the whole system's memory
- D. Document current connections and open Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol (TCP/UDP) ports

Answer: C

Explanation:

When investigating a security breach, it is important to preserve all traces of evidence left by the invader. For this reason, it is imperative to preserve the memory contents of the machine in order to analyze them later. The correct answer is choice C because a copy of the whole system's memory is obtained for future analysis by running the appropriate tools. This is also important from a legal perspective since an attorney may suggest that the system was changed during the conduct of the investigation. Running a computer forensics tool in the compromised machine will cause the creation of at least one process that may overwrite evidence. Rebooting the machine will delete the contents of the memory, erasing potential evidence. Collecting information about current connections and open Transmission Control Protocol/User Datagram Protocol (TCP/UDP) ports is correct, but doing so by using tools may also erase memory contents.

NEW QUESTION 444

Which of the following is the MOST serious exposure of automatically updating virus signature files on every desktop each Friday at 11:00 p.m. (23.00 hrs.)?

- A. Most new viruses' signatures are identified over weekends
- B. Technical personnel are not available to support the operation
- C. Systems are vulnerable to new viruses during the intervening week
- D. The update's success or failure is not known until Monday

Answer: C

Explanation:

Updating virus signature files on a weekly basis carries the risk that the systems will be vulnerable to viruses released during the week; far more frequent updating is essential. All other issues are secondary to this very serious exposure.

NEW QUESTION 446

Which of the following actions should take place immediately after a security breach is reported to an information security manager?

- A. Confirm the incident
- B. Determine impact
- C. Notify affected stakeholders
- D. Isolate the incident

Answer: A

Explanation:

Before performing analysis of impact, resolution, notification or isolation of an incident, it must be validated as a real security incident.

NEW QUESTION 448

At the conclusion of a disaster recovery test, which of the following should ALWAYS be performed prior to leaving the vendor's hot site facility?

- A. Erase data and software from devices
- B. Conduct a meeting to evaluate the test
- C. Complete an assessment of the hot site provider
- D. Evaluate the results from all test scripts

Answer: A

Explanation:

For security and privacy reasons, all organizational data and software should be erased prior to departure. Evaluations can occur back at the office after everyone is rested, and the overall results can be discussed and compared objectively.

NEW QUESTION 450

The FIRST step in an incident response plan is to:

- A. notify- the appropriate individual
- B. contain the effects of the incident to limit damage
- C. develop response strategies for systematic attack
- D. validate the incident

Answer: D

Explanation:

Appropriate people need to be notified; however, one must first validate the incident. Containing the effects of the incident would be completed after validating the incident. Developing response strategies for systematic attacks should have already been developed prior to the occurrence of an incident.

NEW QUESTION 451

A new e-mail virus that uses an attachment disguised as a picture file is spreading rapidly over the Internet. Which of the following should be performed FIRST in response to this threat?

- A. Quarantine all picture files stored on file servers
- B. Block all e-mails containing picture file attachments
- C. Quarantine all mail servers connected to the Internet
- D. Block incoming Internet mail, but permit outgoing mail

Answer: B

Explanation:

Until signature files can be updated, incoming e-mail containing picture file attachments should be blocked. Quarantining picture files already stored on file servers is not effective since these files must be intercepted before they are opened. Quarantine of all mail servers or blocking all incoming mail is unnecessary overkill since only those e-mails containing attached picture files are in question.

NEW QUESTION 454

An unauthorized user gained access to a merchant's database server and customer credit card information. Which of the following would be the FIRST step to preserve and protect unauthorized intrusion activities?

- A. Shut down and power off the server
- B. Duplicate the hard disk of the server immediately
- C. Isolate the server from the network

D. Copy the database log file to a protected serve

Answer: C

Explanation:

Isolating the server will prevent further intrusions and protect evidence of intrusion activities left in memory and on the hard drive. Some intrusion activities left in virtual memory may be lost if the system is shut down. Duplicating the hard disk will only preserve the evidence on the hard disk, not the evidence in virtual memory, and will not prevent further unauthorized access attempts. Copying the database log file to a protected server will not provide sufficient evidence should the organization choose to pursue legal recourse.

NEW QUESTION 459

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