

CISM Dumps

Certified Information Security Manager

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

Which of the following would be MOST effective in successfully implementing restrictive password policies?

- A. Regular password audits
- B. Single sign-on system
- C. Security awareness program
- D. Penalties for noncompliance

Answer: C

Explanation:

To be successful in implementing restrictive password policies, it is necessary to obtain the buy-in of the end users. The best way to accomplish this is through a security awareness program. Regular password audits and penalties for noncompliance would not be as effective on their own; people would go around them unless forced by the system. Single sign-on is a technology solution that would enforce password complexity but would not promote user compliance. For the effort to be more effective, user buy-in is important.

NEW QUESTION 3

An outcome of effective security governance is:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following is the BEST method or technique to ensure the effective implementation of an information security program?

- A. Obtain the support of the board of director
- B. Improve the content of the information security awareness progra
- C. Improve the employees' knowledge of security policie
- D. Implement logical access controls to the information system

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is extremely difficult to implement an information security program without the aid and support of the board of directors. If they do not understand the importance of security to the achievement of the business objectives, other measures will not be sufficient. Options B and C are measures proposed to ensure the efficiency of the information security program implementation, but are of less significance than obtaining the aid and support of the board of directors. Option D is a measure to secure the enterprise information, but by itself is not a measure to ensure the broader effectiveness of an information security program.

NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

To improve the governance framework and achieve a higher level of maturity, an organization needs to conduct continuous analysis, monitoring and feedback compared to the current state of maturity. Return on security investment (ROSD) may show the performance result of the security-related activities; however, the result is interpreted in terms of money and extends to multiple facets of security initiatives. Thus, it may not be an adequate option. Continuous risk reduction would demonstrate the effectiveness of the security governance framework, but does not indicate a higher level of maturity. Key risk indicator (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 6

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 7

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 8

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 12

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 17

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 20

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 22

An information security strategy document that includes specific links to an organization's business activities is PRIMARILY an indicator of:

- A. performance measuremen
- B. integratio
- C. alignmen
- D. value deliver

Answer: C

Explanation:

Strategic alignment of security with business objectives is a key indicator of performance measurement. In guiding a security program, a meaningful performance measurement will also rely on an understanding of business objectives, which will be an outcome of alignment. Business linkages do not by themselves indicate integration or value delivery. While alignment is an important precondition, it is not as important an indicator.

NEW QUESTION 25

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 30

An organization's board of directors has learned of recent legislation requiring organizations within the industry to enact specific safeguards to protect confidential customer information. What actions should the board take next?

- A. Direct information security on what they need to do
- B. Research solutions to determine the proper solutions
- C. Require management to report on compliance
- D. Nothing; information security does not report to the board

Answer: C

Explanation:

Information security governance is the responsibility of the board of directors and executive management. In this instance, the appropriate action is to ensure that a plan is in place for implementation of needed safeguards and to require updates on that implementation.

NEW QUESTION 33

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

- A. Compliance with international security standard
- B. Use of a two-factor authentication syste
- C. Existence of an alternate hot site in case of business disruptio
- D. Compliance with the organization's information security requirement

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 35

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 44

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 issu
- C. linkage to business area objective
- D. baseline against which metrics are evaluate

Answer: C

Explanation:

The link to business objectives is the most important clement 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 47

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 52

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 57

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 58

When developing an information security program, what is the MOST useful source of information for determining available resources?

- A. Proficiency test
- B. Job descriptions
- C. Organization chart
- D. Skills inventory

Answer: D

Explanation:

A skills inventory would help identify- the available resources, any gaps and the training requirements for developing resources. Proficiency testing is useful but only with regard to specific technical skills. Job descriptions would not be as useful since they may be out of date or not sufficiently detailed. An organization chart would not provide the details necessary to determine the resources required for this activity.

NEW QUESTION 59

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A set of security objectives, processes, methods, tools and techniques together constitute a security strategy. Although IT and business governance are intertwined, business controls may not be included in a security strategy. Budgets will generally not be included in an information security strategy. Additionally, until information security strategy is formulated and implemented, specific tools will not be identified and specific cost estimates will not be available. Firewall rule sets, network defaults and intrusion detection system (IDS) settings are technical details subject to periodic change, and are not appropriate content for a strategy document.

NEW QUESTION 60

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 62

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 63

Which of the following authentication methods prevents authentication replay?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 65

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 66

The value of information assets is BEST determined by:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 68

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

- A. Strategic business plan
- B. Upcoming financial results

- C. Customer personal information
- D. Previous financial results

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 69

Phishing is BEST mitigated by which of the following?

- A. Security monitoring software
- B. Encryption
- C. Two-factor authentication
- D. User awareness

Answer: D

Explanation:

Phishing can best be detected by the user. It can be mitigated by appropriate user awareness. Security monitoring software would provide some protection, but would not be as effective as user awareness. Encryption and two-factor authentication would not mitigate this threat.

NEW QUESTION 71

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 74

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 76

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 80

A successful risk management program should lead to:

- A. optimization of risk reduction efforts against costs
- 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 81

When the computer incident response team (CIRT) finds clear evidence that a hacker has penetrated the corporate network and modified customer information, an information security manager should FIRST notify:

- A. the information security steering committee
- B. customers who may be impacted
- C. data owners who may be impacted
- D. regulatory- agencies overseeing privacy

Answer: C

Explanation:

The data owners should be notified first so they can take steps to determine the extent of the damage and coordinate a plan for corrective action with the computer incident response team. Other parties will be notified later as required by corporate policy and regulatory requirements.

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 89

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 90

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 93

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 94

The PRIMARY objective of a risk management program is to:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 95

The MOST effective way to incorporate risk management practices into existing production systems is through:

- A. policy developmen
- B. change managemen
- C. awareness trainin
- D. regular monitorin

Answer: B

Explanation:

Change is a process in which new risks can be introduced into business processes and systems. For this reason, risk management should be an integral component of the change management process. Policy development, awareness training and regular monitoring, although all worthwhile activities, are not as effective as change management.

NEW QUESTION 100

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 105

An information security organization should PRIMARILY:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 110

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 115

When residual risk is minimized:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 120

In assessing risk, it is MOST essential to:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 125

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 129

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The probability or likelihood of the event and the financial impact or magnitude of the event must be assessed first. Duration refers to the length of the event; it is

important in order to assess impact but is secondary. Once the likelihood is determined, the frequency is also important to determine overall impact.

NEW QUESTION 134

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 progra
- B. defining the level of access control
- C. justifying costs for information resource
- D. determining the overall budget of an information security progra

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 137

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 138

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 143

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 144

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 rat
- C. to a higher false acceptance rate (FAR).
- D. exactly to the crossover error rat

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 147

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 149

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 151

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 155

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 159

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 164

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 169

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 171

An extranet server should be placed:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 176

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 181

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

- A. ensure the confidentiality of sensitive materia
- B. provide a high assurance of identit
- C. allow deployment of the active director

D. implement secure sockets layer (SSL) encryptio

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 183

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 187

Which of the following BEST provides message integrity, sender identity authentication and nonrepudiation?

- A. Symmetric cryptography
- B. Public key infrastructure (PKI)
- C. Message hashing
- D. Message authentication code

Answer: B

Explanation:

Public key infrastructure (PKI) combines public key encryption with a trusted third party to publish and revoke digital certificates that contain the public key of the sender. Senders can digitally sign a message with their private key and attach their digital certificate (provided by the trusted third party). These characteristics allow senders to provide authentication, integrity validation and nonrepudiation. Symmetric cryptography provides confidentiality. Mashing can provide integrity and confidentiality. Message authentication codes provide integrity.

NEW QUESTION 191

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 193

Which of the following is the MOST important reason for an information security review of contracts? To help ensure that:

- A. the parties to the agreement can perfor
- B. confidential data are not included in the agreemen
- C. appropriate controls are include
- D. the right to audit is a requiremen

Answer: C

Explanation:

Agreements with external parties can expose an organization to information security risks that must be assessed and appropriately mitigated. The ability of the parties to perform is normally the responsibility of legal and the business operation involved. Confidential information may be in the agreement by necessity and, while the information security manager can advise and provide approaches to protect the information, the responsibility rests with the business and legal. Audit rights may be one of many possible controls to include in a third-party agreement, but is not necessarily a contract requirement, depending on the nature of the agreement.

NEW QUESTION 198

A new port needs to be opened in a perimeter firewall. Which of the following should be the FIRST step before initiating any changes?

- A. Prepare an impact assessment repor
- B. Conduct a penetration tes
- C. Obtain approval from senior managemen
- D. Back up the firewall configuration and policy file

Answer: A

Explanation:

An impact assessment report needs to be prepared first by providing the justification for the change, analysis of the changes to be made, the impact if the change does not work as expected, priority of the change and urgency of the change request. Choices B, C and D could be important steps, but the impact assessment report should be performed before the other steps.

NEW QUESTION 200

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 202

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 203

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 205

In a social engineering scenario, which of the following will MOST likely reduce the likelihood of an unauthorized individual gaining access to computing resources?

- A. Implementing on-screen masking of passwords
- B. Conducting periodic security awareness programs
- C. Increasing the frequency of password changes
- D. Requiring that passwords be kept strictly confidential

Answer: B

Explanation:

Social engineering can best be mitigated through periodic security awareness training for users who may be the target of such an attempt. Implementing on-screen masking of passwords and increasing the frequency of password changes are desirable, but these will not be effective in reducing the likelihood of a successful social engineering attack. Requiring that passwords be kept secret in security policies is a good control but is not as effective as periodic security awareness

programs that will alert users of the dangers posed by social engineering.

NEW QUESTION 206

What is the MAIN drawback of e-mailing password-protected zip files across the Internet? They:

- A. all use weak encryptio
- B. are decrypted by the firewal
- C. may be quarantined by mail filter
- D. may be corrupted by the receiving mail serve

Answer: C

Explanation:

Often, mail filters will quarantine zip files that are password-protected since the filter (or the firewall) is unable to determine if the file contains malicious code. Many zip file products are capable of using strong encryption. Such files are not normally corrupted by the sending mail server.

NEW QUESTION 211

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 216

Security audit reviews should PRIMARILY:

- A. ensure that controls operate as require
- B. ensure that controls are cost-effectiv
- C. focus on preventive control
- D. ensure controls are technologically curren

Answer: A

Explanation:

The primary objective of a security review or audit should be to provide assurance on the adequacy of security controls. Reviews should focus on all forms of control, not just on preventive control. Cost-effectiveness and technological currency are important but not as critical.

NEW QUESTION 219

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

- A. identifying vulnerabilities in the syste
- B. sustaining the organization's security postur
- C. the existing systems that will be affecte
- D. complying with segregation of dutie

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is important to maintain the organization's security posture at all times. The focus should not be confined to the new system being developed or acquired, or to the existing systems in use. Segregation of duties is only part of a solution to improving the security of the systems, not the primary reason to involve security in the systems development life cycle (SDLC).

NEW QUESTION 221

An organization plans to contract with an outside service provider to host its corporate web site. The MOST important concern for the information security manager is to ensure that:

- A. an audit of the service provider uncovers no significant weaknes
- B. the contract includes a nondisclosure agreement (NDA) to protect the organization's intellectual propert
- C. the contract should mandate that the service provider will comply with security policie
- D. the third-party service provider conducts regular penetration testin

Answer: C

Explanation:

It is critical to include the security requirements in the contract based ON the company's security policy to ensure that the necessary security controls are implemented by the service provider. The audit is normally a one-time effort and cannot provide ongoing assurance of the security. A nondisclosure agreement (NDA) should be part of the contract; however, it is not critical to the security of the web site. Penetration testing alone would not provide total security to the web site; there are lots of controls that cannot be tested through penetration testing.

NEW QUESTION 225

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, hut not the specifics. Software development is too late a stage since this is the phase when the system is already being coded.

NEW QUESTION 226

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 228

Which of the following is the MOST likely outcome of a well-designed information security awareness course?

- A. Increased reporting of security incidents to the incident response function
- B. Decreased reporting of security incidents to the incident response function
- C. Decrease in the number of password resets
- D. Increase in the number of identified system vulnerabilities

Answer: A

Explanation:

A well-organized information security awareness course informs all employees of existing security policies, the importance of following safe practices for data security anil the need to report any possible security incidents to the appropriate individuals in the organization. The other choices would not be the likely outcomes.

NEW QUESTION 232

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 237

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

- A. Retrieve identification badge and card keys
- B. Retrieve all personal computer equipment

- C. Erase all of the employee's folders
- D. Ensure all logical access is removed

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 239

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 242

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 246

In organizations where availability is a primary concern, the MOST critical success factor of the patch management procedure would be the:

- A. testing time window prior to deployment
- B. technical skills of the team responsible
- C. certification of validity for deployment
- D. automated deployment to all the server

Answer: A

Explanation:

Having the patch tested prior to implementation on critical systems is an absolute prerequisite where availability is a primary concern because deploying patches that could cause a system to fail could be worse than the vulnerability corrected by the patch. It makes no sense to deploy patches on every system. Vulnerable systems should be the only candidate for patching. Patching skills are not required since patches are more often applied via automated tools.

NEW QUESTION 248

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 250

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 252

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 255

An information security manager wishing to establish security baselines would:

- A. include appropriate measurements in the system development life cycle
- B. implement the security baselines to establish information security best practice
- C. implement the security baselines to fulfill laws and applicable regulations in different jurisdiction
- D. leverage information security as a competitive advantage

Answer: B

Explanation:

While including appropriate measurements in the system development life cycle may indicate a security baseline practice; these are wider in scope and, thus, implementing security baselines to establish information security best practices is the appropriate answer. Implementing security baselines to fulfill laws and applicable regulations in different jurisdictions, and leveraging information security as a competitive advantage may be supplementary benefits of using security baselines.

NEW QUESTION 260

Of the following, retention of business records should be PRIMARILY based on:

- A. periodic vulnerability assessments
- B. regulatory and legal requirements
- C. device storage capacity and longevity
- D. past litigation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Retention of business records is a business requirement that must consider regulatory and legal requirements based on geographic location and industry. Options A and C are important elements for making the decision, but the primary driver is the legal and regulatory requirements that need to be followed by all companies. Record retention may take into consideration past litigation, but it should not be the primary decision factor.

NEW QUESTION 265

The "separation of duties" principle is violated if which of the following individuals has update rights to the database access control list (ACL)?

- A. Data owner
- B. Data custodian
- C. Systems programmer
- D. Security administrator

Answer: C

Explanation:

A systems programmer should not have privileges to modify the access control list (ACL) because this would give the programmer unlimited control over the system. The data owner would request and approve updates to the ACL, but it is not a violation of the separation of duties principle if the data owner has update rights to the ACL. The data custodian and the security administrator could carry out the updates on the ACL since it is part of their duties as delegated to them by the data owner.

NEW QUESTION 267

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 269

There is reason to believe that a recently modified web application has allowed unauthorized access. Which is the BEST way to identify an application backdoor?

- A. Black box pen test
- B. Security audit
- C. Source code review
- D. Vulnerability scan

Answer: C

Explanation:

Source code review is the best way to find and remove an application backdoor. Application backdoors can be almost impossible to identify' using a black box pen test or a security audit. A vulnerability scan will only find "known" vulnerability patterns and will therefore not find a programmer's application backdoor.

NEW QUESTION 271

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 275

The PRIMARY reason for using metrics to evaluate information security is to:

- A. identify security weaknesses
- B. justify budgetary expenditure
- C. enable steady improvement
- D. raise awareness on security issue

Answer: C

Explanation:

The purpose of a metric is to facilitate and track continuous improvement. It will not permit the identification of all security weaknesses. It will raise awareness and help in justifying certain expenditures, but this is not its main purpose.

NEW QUESTION 280

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 281

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 285

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 286

Which of the following environments represents the GREATEST risk to organizational security?

- A. Locally managed file server
- B. Enterprise data warehouse
- C. Load-balanced, web server cluster
- D. Centrally managed data switch

Answer: A

Explanation:

A locally managed file server will be the least likely to conform to organizational security policies because it is generally subject to less oversight and monitoring. Centrally managed data switches, web server clusters and data warehouses are subject to close scrutiny, good change control practices and monitoring.

NEW QUESTION 291

The BEST time to perform a penetration test is after:

- A. an attempted penetration has occurred
- B. an audit has reported weaknesses in security control
- C. various infrastructure changes are made
- D. a high turnover in systems staff

Answer: C

Explanation:

Changes in the systems infrastructure are most likely to inadvertently introduce new exposures. Conducting a test after an attempted penetration is not as productive since an organization should not wait until it is attacked to test its defenses. Any exposure identified by an audit should be corrected before it would be appropriate to test. A turnover in administrative staff does not warrant a penetration test, although it may warrant a review of password change practices and configuration management.

NEW QUESTION 293

Several business units reported problems with their systems after multiple security patches were deployed. The FIRST step in handling this problem would be to:

- A. assess the problems and institute rollback procedures, if needed
- B. disconnect the systems from the network until the problems are corrected
- C. immediately uninstall the patches from these systems

D. immediately contact the vendor regarding the problems that occur

Answer: A

Explanation:

Assessing the problems and instituting rollback procedures as needed would be the best course of action. Choices B and C would not identify where the problem was, and may in fact make the problem worse. Choice D is part of the assessment.

NEW QUESTION 298

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 300

Which of the following processes is critical for deciding prioritization of actions in a business continuity plan?

- A. Business impact analysis (BIA)
- B. Risk assessment
- C. Vulnerability assessment
- D. Business process mapping

Answer: A

Explanation:

A business impact analysis (BIA) provides results, such as impact from a security incident and required response times. The BIA is the most critical process for deciding which part of the information system/ business process should be given prioritization in case of a security incident. Risk assessment is a very important process for the creation of a business continuity plan. Risk assessment provides information on the likelihood of occurrence of security incidents and assists in the selection of countermeasures, but not in the prioritization. As in choice B, a vulnerability assessment provides information regarding the security weaknesses of the system, supporting the risk analysis process. Business process mapping facilitates the creation of the plan by providing mapping guidance on actions after the decision on critical business processes has been made-translating business prioritization to IT prioritization. Business process mapping does not help in making a decision, but in implementing a decision.

NEW QUESTION 303

When properly tested, which of the following would MOST effectively support an information security manager in handling a security breach?

- A. Business continuity plan
- B. Disaster recovery plan
- C. Incident response plan
- D. Vulnerability management plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

An incident response plan documents the step-by-step process to follow, as well as the related roles and responsibilities pertaining to all parties involved in responding to an information security breach. A business continuity plan or disaster recovery plan would be triggered during the execution of the incident response plan in the case of a breach impacting the business continuity. A vulnerability management plan is a procedure to address technical vulnerabilities and mitigate the risk through configuration changes (patch management).

NEW QUESTION 304

Which of the following disaster recovery testing techniques is the MOST cost-effective way to determine the effectiveness of the plan?

- A. Preparedness tests
- B. Paper tests
- C. Full operational tests
- D. Actual service disruption

Answer: A

Explanation:

Preparedness tests would involve simulation of the entire test in phases and help the team better understand and prepare for the actual test scenario. Options B, C and D are not cost-effective ways to establish plan effectiveness. Paper tests in a walk-through do not include simulation and so there is less learning and it is difficult to obtain evidence that the team has understood the test plan. Option D is not recommended in most cases. Option C would require an approval from management is not easy or practical to test in most scenarios and may itself trigger a disaster.

NEW QUESTION 309

When creating a forensic image of a hard drive, which of the following should be the FIRST step?

- A. Identify a recognized forensics software tool to create the image
- B. Establish a chain of custody log
- C. Connect the hard drive to a write blocker
- D. Generate a cryptographic hash of the hard drive content

Answer: B

Explanation:

The first step in any investigation requiring the creation of a forensic image should always be to maintain the chain of custody. Identifying a recognized forensics software tool to create the image is one of the important steps, but it should come after several of the other options. Connecting the hard drive to a write blocker is an important step, but it must be done after the chain of custody has been established. Generating a cryptographic hash of the hard drive contents is another important step, but one that comes after several of the other options.

NEW QUESTION 312

Which of the following is the MOST important element to ensure the successful recovery of a business during a disaster?

- A. Detailed technical recovery plans are maintained offsite
- B. Network redundancy is maintained through separate providers
- C. Hot site equipment needs are recertified on a regular basis
- D. Appropriate declaration criteria have been established

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a major disaster, staff can be injured or can be prevented from traveling to the hot site, so technical skills and business knowledge can be lost. It is therefore critical to maintain an updated copy of the detailed recovery plan at an offsite location. Continuity of the business requires adequate network redundancy, hot site infrastructure that is certified as compatible and clear criteria for declaring a disaster. Ideally, the business continuity program addresses all of these satisfactorily. However, in a disaster situation, where all these elements are present, but without the detailed technical plan, business recovery will be seriously impaired.

NEW QUESTION 317

Which of the following is the BEST way to verify that all critical production servers are utilizing up-to-date virus signature files?

- A. Verify the date that signature files were last pushed out
- B. Use a recently identified benign virus to test if it is quarantined
- C. Research the most recent signature file and compare to the console
- D. Check a sample of servers that the signature files are current

Answer: D

Explanation:

The only accurate way to check the signature files is to look at a sample of servers. The fact that an update was pushed out to a server does not guarantee that it was properly loaded onto that server. Checking the vendor information to the management console would still not be indicative as to whether the file was properly loaded on the server. Personnel should never release a virus, no matter how benign.

NEW QUESTION 320

An information security manager believes that a network file server was compromised by a hacker. Which of the following should be the FIRST action taken?

- A. Unsure that critical data on the server are backed up
- B. Shut down the compromised server
- C. Initiate the incident response process
- D. Shut down the network

Answer: C

Explanation:

The incident response process will determine the appropriate course of action. If the data have been corrupted by a hacker, the backup may also be corrupted. Shutting down the server is likely to destroy any forensic evidence that may exist and may be required by the investigation. Shutting down the network is a drastic action, especially if the hacker is no longer active on the network.

NEW QUESTION 325

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 329

To determine how a security breach occurred on the corporate network, a security manager looks at the logs of various devices. Which of the following BEST facilitates the correlation and review of these logs?

- A. Database server
- B. Domain name server (DNS)
- C. Time server
- D. Proxy server

Answer: C

Explanation:

To accurately reconstruct the course of events, a time reference is needed and that is provided by the time server. The other choices would not assist in the correlation and review¹ of these logs.

NEW QUESTION 332

A web server in a financial institution that has been compromised using a super-user account has been isolated, and proper forensic processes have been followed. The next step should be to:

- A. rebuild the server from the last verified backu
- B. place the web server in quarantin
- C. shut down the server in an organized manne
- D. rebuild the server with original media and relevant patche

Answer: D

Explanation:

The original media should be used since one can never be sure of all the changes a super-user may have made nor the timelines in which these changes were made. Rebuilding from the last known verified backup is incorrect since the verified backup may have been compromised by the super-user at a different time. Placing the web server in quarantine should have already occurred in the forensic process. Shut down in an organized manner is out of sequence and no longer a problem. The forensic process is already finished and evidence has already been acquired.

NEW QUESTION 335

A post-incident review should be conducted by an incident management team to determine:

- A. relevant electronic evidenc
- B. lessons learne
- C. hacker's identit
- D. areas affecte

Answer: B

Explanation:

Post-incident reviews are beneficial in determining ways to improve the response process through lessons learned from the attack. Evaluating the relevance of evidence, who launched the attack or what areas were affected are not the primary purposes for such a meeting because these should have been already established during the response to the incident.

NEW QUESTION 337

An organization keeps backup tapes of its servers at a warm site. To ensure that the tapes are properly maintained and usable during a system crash, the MOST appropriate measure the organization should perform is to:

- A. use the test equipment in the warm site facility to read the tape
- B. retrieve the tapes from the warm site and test the
- C. have duplicate equipment available at the warm sit
- D. inspect the facility and inventory the tapes on a quarterly basi

Answer: B

Explanation:

A warm site is not fully equipped with the company's main systems; therefore, the tapes should be tested using the company's production systems. Inspecting the facility and checking the tape inventory does not guarantee that the tapes are usable.

NEW QUESTION 341

Recovery point objectives (RPOs) can be used to determine which of the following?

- A. Maximum tolerable period of data loss
- B. Maximum tolerable downtime
- C. Baseline for operational resiliency
- D. Time to restore backups

Answer: A

Explanation:

The RPO is determined based on the acceptable data loss in the case of disruption of operations. It indicates the farthest point in time prior to the incident to which it is acceptable to recover the data. RPO effectively quantifies the permissible amount of data loss in the case of interruption. It also dictates the frequency of backups required for a given data set since the smaller the allowable gap in data, the more frequent that backups must occur.

NEW QUESTION 342

Which of the following is the MOST important element to ensure the success of a disaster recovery test at a vendor-provided hot site?

- A. Tests are scheduled on weekends
- B. Network IP addresses are predefined
- C. Equipment at the hot site is identical
- D. Business management actively participates

Answer: D

Explanation:

Disaster recovery testing requires the allocation of sufficient resources to be successful. Without the support of management, these resources will not be available, and testing will suffer as a result. Testing on weekends can be advantageous but this is not the most important choice. As vendor-provided hot sites are in a state of constant change, it is not always possible to have network addresses defined in advance. Although it would be ideal to provide for identical equipment at the hot site, this is not always practical as multiple customers must be served and equipment specifications will therefore vary.

NEW QUESTION 345

Which of the following is MOST closely associated with a business continuity program?

- A. Confirming that detailed technical recovery plans exist
- B. Periodically testing network redundancy
- C. Updating the hot site equipment configuration every quarter
- D. Developing recovery time objectives (RTOs) for critical functions

Answer: D

Explanation:

Technical recovery plans, network redundancy and equipment needs are all associated with infrastructure disaster recovery. Only recovery time objectives (RTOs) directly relate to business continuity.

NEW QUESTION 350

What task should be performed once a security incident has been verified?

- A. Identify the incident
- B. Contain the incident
- C. Determine the root cause of the incident
- D. Perform a vulnerability assessment

Answer: B

Explanation:

Identifying the incident means verifying whether an incident has occurred and finding out more details about the incident. Once an incident has been confirmed (identified), the incident management team should limit further exposure. Determining the root cause takes place after the incident has been contained. Performing a vulnerability assessment takes place after the root cause of an incident has been determined, in order to find new vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION 352

Which of the following is MOST important in determining whether a disaster recovery test is successful?

- A. Only business data files from offsite storage are used
- B. IT staff fully recovers the processing infrastructure
- C. Critical business processes are duplicated
- D. All systems are restored within recovery time objectives (RTOs)

Answer: C

Explanation:

To ensure that a disaster recovery test is successful, it is most important to determine whether all critical business functions were successfully recovered and duplicated. Although ensuring that only materials taken from offsite storage are used in the test is important, this is not as critical in determining a test's success.

While full recovery of the processing infrastructure is a key recovery milestone, it does not ensure the success of a test. Achieving the RTOs is another important milestone, but does not necessarily prove that the critical business functions can be conducted, due to interdependencies with other applications and key elements such as data, staff, manual processes, materials and accessories, etc.

NEW QUESTION 353

The PRIMARY purpose of performing an internal attack and penetration test as part of an incident response program is to identify:

- A. weaknesses in network and server security
- B. ways to improve the incident response process
- C. potential attack vectors on the network perimeter
- D. the optimum response to internal hacker attack

Answer: A

Explanation:

An internal attack and penetration test are designed to identify weaknesses in network and server security. They do not focus as much on incident response or the network perimeter.

NEW QUESTION 354

An intrusion detection system (IDS) should:

- A. run continuously
- B. ignore anomalies
- C. require a stable, rarely changed environment
- D. be located on the network

Answer: A

Explanation:

If an intrusion detection system (IDS) does not run continuously the business remains vulnerable. An IDS should detect, not ignore anomalies. An IDS should be flexible enough to cope with a changing environment. Both host and network based IDS are recommended for adequate detection.

NEW QUESTION 356

When collecting evidence for forensic analysis, it is important to:

- A. ensure the assignment of qualified personnel
- B. request the IT department do an image copy
- C. disconnect from the network and isolate the affected device
- D. ensure law enforcement personnel are present before the forensic analysis commences

Answer: A

Explanation:

Without the initial assignment of forensic expertise, the required levels of evidence may not be preserved. In choice B, the IT department is unlikely to have that level of expertise and should, thus, be prevented from taking action. Choice C may be a subsequent necessity that comes after choice A. Choice D, notifying law enforcement, will likely occur after the forensic analysis has been completed.

NEW QUESTION 359

An organization with multiple data centers has designated one of its own facilities as the recovery site. The MOST important concern is the:

- A. communication line capacity between data center
- B. current processing capacity loads at data center
- C. differences in logical security at each center
- D. synchronization of system software release version

Answer: B

Explanation:

If data centers are operating at or near capacity, it may prove difficult to recover critical operations at an alternate data center. Although line capacity is important from a mirroring perspective, this is secondary to having the necessary capacity to restore critical systems. By comparison, differences in logical and physical security and synchronization of system software releases are much easier issues to overcome and are, therefore, of less concern.

NEW QUESTION 361

Emergency actions are taken at the early stage of a disaster with the purpose of preventing injuries or loss of life and:

- A. determining the extent of property damage
- B. preserving environmental conditions
- C. ensuring orderly plan activation
- D. reducing the extent of operational damage

Answer: D

Explanation:

During an incident, emergency actions should minimize or eliminate casualties and damage to the business operation, thus reducing business interruptions. Determining the extent of property damage is not the consideration; emergency actions should minimize, not determine, the extent of the damage. Protecting/preserving environmental conditions may not be relevant. Ensuring orderly plan activation is important but not as critical as reducing damage to the operation.

NEW QUESTION 365

A computer incident response team (CIRT) manual should PRIMARILY contain which of the following documents?

- A. Risk assessment results
- B. Severity criteria
- C. Emergency call tree directory
- D. Table of critical backup files

Answer: B

Explanation:

Quickly ranking the severity criteria of an incident is a key element of incident response. The other choices refer to documents that would not likely be included in a computer incident response team (CIRT) manual.

NEW QUESTION 370

Detailed business continuity plans should be based PRIMARILY on:

- A. consideration of different alternative
- B. the solution that is least expensiv
- C. strategies that cover all application
- D. strategies validated by senior managemen

Answer: D

Explanation:

A recovery strategy identifies the best way to recover a system in ease of disaster and provides guidance based on detailed recovery procedures that can be developed. Different strategies should be developed and all alternatives presented to senior management. Senior management should select the most appropriate strategy from the alternatives provided. The selected strategy should be used for further development of the detailed business continuity plan. The selection of strategy depends on criticality of the business process and applications supporting the processes. It need not necessarily cover all applications. All recovery strategies have associated costs, which include costs of preparing for disruptions and putting them to use in the event of a disruption. The latter can be insured against, but not the former. The best recovery option need not be the least expensive.

NEW QUESTION 372

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