

# Isaca

## Exam Questions CISM

Certified Information Security Manager



#### NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 3

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 4

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 5

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 6**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

Successful implementation of information security governance will FIRST require:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 9**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 10

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 ' 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 12

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 17

Investments in information security technologies should be based on:

- A. vulnerability assessment
- B. value analysi
- C. business climat
- D. audit recommendation

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 21

Which of the following MOST commonly falls within the scope of an information security governance steering committee?

- A. Interviewing candidates for information security specialist positions
- B. Developing content for security awareness programs
- C. Prioritizing information security initiatives
- D. Approving access to critical financial systems

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Prioritizing information security initiatives is the only appropriate item. The interviewing of specialists should be performed by the information security manager, while the developing of program content should be performed by the information security staff. Approving access to critical financial systems is the responsibility of individual system data owners.

**NEW QUESTION 26**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 29**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 33**

The PRIMARY objective of a security steering group is to:

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 34**

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

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

**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 38**

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 pla
- B. based on the current rate of technological chang
- C. three-to-five years for both hardware and softwar
- D. aligned with the business strateg

**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 43**

Who should be responsible for enforcing access rights to application data?

- A. Data owners
- B. Business process owners
- C. The security steering committee
- D. Security administrators

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

As custodians, security administrators are responsible for enforcing access rights to data. Data owners are responsible for approving these access rights. Business process owners are sometimes the data owners as well, and would not be responsible for enforcement. The security steering committee would not be responsible for enforcement.

**NEW QUESTION 46**

Information security policy enforcement is the responsibility of the:

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 51**

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 52**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 56**

Investment in security technology and processes should be based on:

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

**Answer: A**



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 60**

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 61**

Which of the following are likely to be updated MOST frequently?

- A. Procedures for hardening database servers
- B. Standards for password length and complexity
- C. Policies addressing information security governance
- D. Standards for document retention and destruction

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Policies and standards should generally be more static and less subject to frequent change. Procedures on the other hand, especially with regard to the hardening of operating systems, will be subject to constant change; as operating systems change and evolve, the procedures for hardening will have to keep pace.

**NEW QUESTION 65**

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 66**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 71**

From an information security perspective, information that no longer supports the main purpose of the business should be:

- A. analyzed under the retention policy
- B. protected under the information classification policy
- C. analyzed under the backup policy
- D. protected under the business impact analysis (BIA).

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Option A is the type of analysis that will determine whether the organization is required to maintain the data for business, legal or regulatory reasons. Keeping data that are no longer required unnecessarily consumes resources, and, in the case of sensitive personal information, can increase the risk of data compromise. Options B, C and D are attributes that should be considered in the destruction and retention policy. A BIA could help determine that this information does not support the main objective of the business, but does not indicate the action to take.

#### **NEW QUESTION 76**

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 80**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 83**

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 87**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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



#### NEW QUESTION 89

The MOST important characteristic of good security policies is that they:

- A. state expectations of IT management
- B. state only one general security mandate
- C. are aligned with organizational goal
- D. govern the creation of procedures and guideline

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The most important characteristic of good security policies is that they be aligned with organizational goals. Failure to align policies and goals significantly reduces the value provided by the policies. Stating expectations of IT management omits addressing overall organizational goals and objectives. Stating only one general security mandate is the next best option since policies should be clear; otherwise, policies may be confusing and difficult to understand. Governing the creation of procedures and guidelines is most relevant to information security standards.

#### NEW QUESTION 90

While implementing information security governance an organization should FIRST:

- A. adopt security standard
- B. determine security baseline
- C. define the security strateg
- D. establish security policie

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The first step in implementing information security governance is to define the security strategy based on which security baselines are determined. Adopting suitable security-standards, performing risk assessment and implementing security policy are steps that follow the definition of the security strategy.

#### NEW QUESTION 95

Data owners must provide a safe and secure environment to ensure confidentiality, integrity and availability of the transaction. This is an example of an information security:

- A. baselin
- B. strateg
- C. procedur
- D. polic

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

A policy is a high-level statement of an organization's beliefs, goals, roles and objectives. Baselines assume a minimum security level throughout an organization. The information security strategy aligns the information security program with business objectives rather than making control statements. A procedure is a step-by-step process of how policy and standards will be implemented.

#### NEW QUESTION 98

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

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 101

Who is ultimately responsible for the organization's information?

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

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

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

**NEW QUESTION 105**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 109**

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 system
- C. Existence of an alternate hot site in case of business disruption
- 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 112**

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 113**

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 117**

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

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

**Answer:**

B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 121**

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

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

**Answer: A****Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 123**

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

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

**Answer: D****Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 125**

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

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

**Answer: C****Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 130**

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

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

**Answer: B****Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 133**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 134

Information security should be:

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 137

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 142

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

- A. evaluation of vendors offering security product
- B. assessment of risks to the organizatio
- C. approval of policy statements and fundin
- D. monitoring adherence to regulatory requirement

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 145

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 149

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

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

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 153

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 158

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 161

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 162

Which of the following is characteristic of decentralized information security management across a geographically dispersed organization?

- A. More uniformity in quality of service
- B. Better adherence to policies
- C. Better alignment to business unit needs
- D. More savings in total operating costs

**Answer: C**



**Explanation:**

Decentralization of information security management generally results in better alignment to business unit needs. It is generally more expensive to administer due to the lack of economies of scale. Uniformity in quality of service tends to vary from unit to unit.

**NEW QUESTION 167**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 168**

Which of the following situations must be corrected FIRST to ensure successful information security governance within an organization?

- A. The information security department has difficulty filling vacancie
- B. The chief information officer (CIO) approves security policy change
- C. The information security oversight committee only meets quarterl
- D. The data center manager has final signoff on all security project

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A steering committee should be in place to approve all security projects. The fact that the data center manager has final signoff for all security projects indicates that a steering committee is not being used and that information security is relegated to a subordinate place in the organization. This would indicate a failure of information security governance. It is not inappropriate for an oversight or steering committee to meet quarterly. Similarly, it may be desirable to have the chief information officer (CIO) approve the security policy due to the size of the organization and frequency of updates. Difficulty in filling vacancies is not uncommon due to the shortage of good, qualified information security professionals.

**NEW QUESTION 172**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 175**

Information security projects should be prioritized on the basis of:

- A. time required for implementatio
- B. impact on the organizatio
- C. total cost for implementatio
- D. mix of resources require

**Answer: B**Explanation:

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 177**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 182

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 183

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

- A. ensure that security processes are consistent across the organizatio
- B. enforce baseline security levels across the organizatio
- C. ensure that security processes are fully documente
- D. implement monitoring of key performance indicators for security processe

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 187

Acceptable risk is achieved when:

- A. residual risk is minimize
- B. transferred risk is minimize
- C. control risk is minimize
- D. inherent risk is minimize

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Residual risk is the risk that remains after putting into place an effective risk management program; therefore, acceptable risk is achieved when this amount is minimized. Transferred risk is risk that has been assumed by a third party and may not necessarily be equal to the minimal form of residual risk. Control risk is the risk that controls may not prevent/detect an incident with a measure of control effectiveness. Inherent risk cannot be minimized.

#### NEW QUESTION 191

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 196

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 200**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 203**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 206**

Risk management programs are designed to reduce risk to:

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 210**

The BEST strategy for risk management is to:

- A. achieve a balance between risk and organizational goal
- B. reduce risk to an acceptable leve
- C. ensure that policy development properly considers organizational risk
- D. ensure that all unmitigated risks are accepted by managemen

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The best strategy for risk management is to reduce risk to an acceptable level, as this will take into account the organization's appetite for risk and the fact that it would not be practical to eliminate all risk. Achieving balance between risk and organizational goals is not always practical. Policy development must consider organizational risks as well as business objectives. It may be prudent to ensure that management understands and accepts risks that it is not willing to mitigate, but

that is a practice and is not sufficient to be considered a strategy.

#### NEW QUESTION 214

The systems administrator did not immediately notify the security officer about a malicious attack. An information security manager could prevent this situation by:

- A. periodically testing the incident response plan
- B. regularly testing the intrusion detection system (IDS).
- C. establishing mandatory training of all personnel
- D. periodically reviewing incident response procedure

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

Security incident response plans should be tested to find any deficiencies and improve existing processes. Testing the intrusion detection system (IDS) is a good practice but would not have prevented this situation. All personnel need to go through formal training to ensure that they understand the process, tools and methodology involved in handling security incidents. However, testing of the actual plans is more effective in ensuring the process works as intended. Reviewing the response procedures is not enough; the security response plan needs to be tested on a regular basis.

#### NEW QUESTION 218

Previously accepted risk should be:

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 220

A successful risk management program should lead to:

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 225

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

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

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 226

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 229**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 233**

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

- A. Nothing, since a risk assessment was completed during developmen
- B. A vulnerability assessment should be conducte
- C. A new risk assessment should be performe
- D. The new vendor's SAS 70 type II report should be reviewe

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 235**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 239**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 243**

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

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

**Answer: C**



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 247**

Risk assessment is MOST effective when performed:

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 250**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 255**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 260**

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 265**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 266**

A risk analysis should:

- A. include a benchmark of similar companies in its scop
- B. assume an equal degree of protection for all asset
- C. address the potential size and likelihood of los
- D. give more weight to the likelihood v
- E. the size of the los

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A risk analysis should take into account the potential size and likelihood of a loss. It could include comparisons with a group of companies of similar size. It should not assume an equal degree of protection for all assets since assets may have different risk factors. The likelihood of the loss should not receive greater emphasis than the size of the loss; a risk analysis should always address both equally.

**NEW QUESTION 270**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 274**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 275**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 280**

The criticality and sensitivity of information assets is determined on the basis of:

- A. threat assessmen
- B. vulnerability assessmen
- C. resource dependency assessmen
- D. impact assessmen

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The criticality and sensitivity of information assets depends on the impact of the probability of the threats exploiting vulnerabilities in the asset, and takes into consideration the value of the assets and the impairment of the value. Threat assessment lists only the threats that the information asset is exposed to. It does not consider the value of the asset and impact of the threat on the value. Vulnerability assessment lists only the vulnerabilities inherent in the information asset that can attract threats. It does not consider the value of the asset and the impact of perceived threats on the value. Resource dependency assessment provides process needs but not impact.

#### NEW QUESTION 283

The valuation of IT assets should be performed by:

- A. an IT security manage
- B. an independent security consultan
- C. the chief financial officer (CFO).
- D. the information owne

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 285

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 286

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 291

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The risk environment is impacted by factors such as changes in technology, and business strategy. These changes introduce new threats and vulnerabilities to the organization. As a result, risk assessment should be performed continuously. Justification of a budget should never be the main reason for performing a risk

assessment. New vulnerabilities should be managed through a patch management process. Informing management about emerging risks is important, but is not the main driver for determining when a risk assessment should be performed.

**NEW QUESTION 295**

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 296**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 298**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 302**

Because of its importance to the business, an organization wants to quickly implement a technical solution which deviates from the company's policies. An information security manager should:

- A. conduct a risk assessment and allow or disallow based on the outcom
- B. recommend a risk assessment and implementation only if the residual risks are accepte
- C. recommend against implementation because it violates the company's policie
- D. recommend revision of current polic

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Whenever the company's policies cannot be followed, a risk assessment should be conducted to clarify the risks. It is then up to management to accept the risks or to mitigate them. Management determines the level of risk they are willing to take. Recommending revision of current policy should not be triggered by a single request.

**NEW QUESTION 306**

A company recently developed a breakthrough technology. Since this technology could give this company a significant competitive edge, which of the following would FIRST govern how this information is to be protected?

- A. Access control policy
- B. Data classification policy
- C. Encryption standards
- D. Acceptable use policy

**Answer:**

B

**Explanation:**

Data classification policies define the level of protection to be provided for each category of data. Without this mandated ranking of degree of protection, it is difficult to determine what access controls or levels of encryption should be in place. An acceptable use policy is oriented more toward the end user and, therefore, would not specifically address what controls should be in place to adequately protect information.

**NEW QUESTION 309**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 310**

A business impact analysis (BIA) is the BEST tool for calculating:

- A. total cost of ownership
- B. priority of restoration
- C. annualized loss expectancy (ALE).
- D. residual risk

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

A business impact analysis (BIA) is the best tool for calculating the priority of restoration for applications. It is not used to determine total cost of ownership, annualized loss expectancy (ALE) or residual risk to the organization.

**NEW QUESTION 312**

A risk assessment should be conducted:

- A. once a year for each business process and subprocess
- B. every three to six months for critical business processes
- C. by external parties to maintain objectivity
- D. annually or whenever there is a significant change

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 314**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 317**

A risk management approach to information protection is:

- A. managing risks to an acceptable level, commensurate with goals and objectives



- B. accepting the security posture provided by commercial security product
- C. implementing a training program to educate individuals on information protection and risk
- D. managing risk tools to ensure that they assess all information protection vulnerabilities

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Risk management is identifying all risks within an organization, establishing an acceptable level of risk and effectively managing risks which may include mitigation or transfer. Accepting the security posture provided by commercial security products is an approach that would be limited to technology components and may not address all business operations of the organization. Education is a part of the overall risk management process. Tools may be limited to technology and would not address non-technology risks.

**NEW QUESTION 318**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 320**

The PRIMARY benefit of performing an information asset classification is to:

- A. link security requirements to business objective
- B. identify controls commensurate to risk
- C. define access rights
- D. establish ownership

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

All choices are benefits of information classification. However, identifying controls that are proportional to the risk in all cases is the primary benefit of the process.

**NEW QUESTION 321**

An information security organization should PRIMARILY:

- A. support the business objectives of the company by providing security-related support services
- 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 standards
- D. ensure that the information security expectations are conveyed to employees

**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 324**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 327**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 331**

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 332**

When residual risk is minimized:

- A. acceptable risk is probable
- B. transferred risk is acceptable
- C. control risk is reduced
- D. risk is transferable

**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 336**

Which of the following will BEST prevent external security attacks?

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

#### **NEW QUESTION 338**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Identifying the relevant systems and processes is the best first step. Developing an operational plan for achieving compliance with the legislation is incorrect.

because it is not the first step. Restricting the collection of personal information comes later. Identifying privacy legislation in other countries would not add much value.

#### NEW QUESTION 341

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 343

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 346

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

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 348

Identification and prioritization of business risk enables project managers to:

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

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 352

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

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

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The assigned class of sensitivity and criticality of the information resource determines the level of access controls to be put in place. The assignment of sensitivity

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

**NEW QUESTION 353**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 358**

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

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

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 359**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 361**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 363**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 365

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 366

Primary direction on the impact of compliance with new regulatory requirements that may lead to major application system changes should be obtained from the:

- A. corporate internal auditor
- B. System developers/analyst
- C. key business process owner
- D. corporate legal counsel

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Business process owners are in the best position to understand how new regulatory requirements may affect their systems. Legal counsel and infrastructure management, as well as internal auditors, would not be in as good a position to fully understand all ramifications.

#### NEW QUESTION 369

Which of the following is MOST effective in preventing the introduction of a code modification that may reduce the security of a critical business application?

- A. Patch management
- B. Change management
- C. Security metrics
- D. Version control

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Change management controls the process of introducing changes to systems. Failure to have good change management may introduce new weaknesses into otherwise secure systems. Patch management corrects discovered weaknesses by applying a correction to the original program code. Security metrics provide a means for measuring effectiveness. Version control is a subset of change management.

#### NEW QUESTION 371

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 376

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



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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 379

Which of the following is the BEST method to provide a new user with their initial password for e-mail system access?

- A. Interoffice a system-generated complex password with 30 days expiration
- B. Give a dummy password over the telephone set for immediate expiration
- C. Require no password but force the user to set their own in 10 days
- D. Set initial password equal to the user ID with expiration in 30 days

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Documenting the password on paper is not the best method even if sent through interoffice mail if the password is complex and difficult to memorize, the user will likely keep the printed password and this creates a security concern. A dummy (temporary) password that will need to be changed upon first logon is the best method because it is reset immediately and replaced with the user's choice of password, which will make it easier for the user to remember. If it is given to the wrong person, the legitimate user will likely notify security if still unable to access the system, so the security risk is low. Setting an account with no initial password is a security concern even if it is just for a few days. Choice D provides the greatest security threat because user IDs are typically known by both users and security staff, thus compromising access for up to 30 days.

#### NEW QUESTION 382

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 trustee
- C. require two parties to the message exchange
- 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 387

An internal review of a web-based application system finds the ability to gain access to all employees' accounts by changing the employee's ID on the URL used for accessing the account. The vulnerability identified is:

- A. broken authenticatio
- B. unvalidated inpu
- C. cross-site scriptin
- D. structured query language (SQL) injectio

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The authentication process is broken because, although the session is valid, the application should reauthenticate when the input parameters are changed. The review provided valid employee IDs, and valid input was processed. The problem here is the lack of reauthentication when the input parameters are changed. Cross-site scripting is not the problem in this case since the attack is not transferred to any other user's browser to obtain the output. Structured query language (SQL) injection is not a problem since input is provided as a valid employee ID and no SQL queries are injected to provide the output.

#### NEW QUESTION 391

Which of the following practices completely prevents a man-in-the-middle (MitM) attack between two hosts?

- A. Use security tokens for authentication
- B. Connect through an IPSec VPN
- C. Use https with a server-side certificate
- D. Enforce static media access control (MAC) addresses

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

IPSec effectively prevents man-in-the-middle (MitM) attacks by including source and destination IPs within the encrypted portion of the packet. The protocol is resilient to MitM attacks. Using token-based authentication does not prevent a MitM attack; however, it may help eliminate reusability of stolen cleartext credentials. An https session can be intercepted through Domain Name Server (DNS) or Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) poisoning. ARP poisoning—a specific kind of MitM attack—may be prevented by setting static media access control (MAC) addresses. Nevertheless, DNS and NetBIOS resolution can still be attacked to deviate traffic.

**NEW QUESTION 393**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 397**

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 399**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 401**

An organization has adopted a practice of regular staff rotation to minimize the risk of fraud and encourage crosstraining. Which type of authorization policy would BEST address this practice?

- A. Multilevel
- B. Role-based
- C. Discretionary
- D. Attribute-based

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A role-based policy will associate data access with the role performed by an individual, thus restricting access to data required to perform the individual's tasks. Multilevel policies are based on classifications and clearances. Discretionary policies leave access decisions up to information resource managers.

**NEW QUESTION 406**

Security monitoring mechanisms should PRIMARILY:

- A. focus on business-critical informatio
- B. assist owners to manage control risk
- C. focus on detecting network intrusion
- D. record all security violation

**Answer:**

A

**Explanation:**

Security monitoring must focus on business-critical information to remain effectively usable by and credible to business users. Control risk is the possibility that controls would not detect an incident or error condition, and therefore is not a correct answer because monitoring would not directly assist in managing this risk. Network intrusions are not the only focus of monitoring mechanisms; although they should record all security violations, this is not the primary objective.

**NEW QUESTION 411**

Which of the following tools is MOST appropriate for determining how long a security project will take to implement?

- A. Gantt chart
- B. Waterfall chart
- C. Critical path
- D. Rapid Application Development (RAD)

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The critical path method is most effective for determining how long a project will take. A waterfall chart is used to understand the flow of one process into another. A Gantt chart facilitates the proper estimation and allocation of resources. The Rapid Application Development (RAD) method is used as an aid to facilitate and expedite systems development.

**NEW QUESTION 413**

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

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

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 416**

When speaking to an organization's human resources department about information security, an information security manager should focus on the need for:

- A. an adequate budget for the security progra
- B. recruitment of technical IT employee
- C. periodic risk assessment
- D. security awareness training for employee

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

An information security manager has to impress upon the human resources department the need for security awareness training for all employees. Budget considerations are more of an accounting function. The human resources department would become involved once they are convinced for the need of security awareness training. Recruiting IT-savvy staff may bring in new employees with better awareness of information security, but that is not a replacement for the training requirements of the other employees. Periodic risk assessments may or may not involve the human resources department function.

**NEW QUESTION 418**

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 419**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 422

When a proposed system change violates an existing security standard, the conflict would be BEST resolved by:

- A. calculating the residual ris
- B. enforcing the security standar
- C. redesigning the system chang
- D. implementing mitigating control

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Decisions regarding security should always weigh the potential loss from a risk against the existing controls. Each situation is unique; therefore, it is not advisable to always decide in favor of enforcing a standard. Redesigning the proposed change might not always be the best option because it might not meet the business needs. Implementing additional controls might be an option, but this would be done after the residual risk is known.

#### NEW QUESTION 426

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

#### NEW QUESTION 429

Which of the following is the MOST effective type of access control?

- A. Centralized
- B. Role-based
- C. Decentralized
- D. Discretionary

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Role-based access control allows users to be grouped into job-related categories, which significantly cases the required administrative overhead. Discretionary access control would require a greater degree of administrative overhead. Decentralized access control generally requires a greater number of staff to administer, while centralized access control is an incomplete answer.

#### NEW QUESTION 433

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 437**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 439**

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 440**

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

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 445**

On which of the following should a firewall be placed?

- A. Web server
- B. Intrusion detection system (IDS) server
- C. Screened subnet
- D. Domain boundary

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A firewall should be placed on a (security) domain boundary. Placing it on a web server or screened subnet, which is a demilitarized zone (DMZ), does not provide any protection. Since firewalls should be installed on hardened servers with minimal services enabled, it is inappropriate to have the firewall and the intrusion detection system (IDS) on the same physical device.

**NEW QUESTION 447**

What is an appropriate frequency for updating operating system (OS) patches on production servers?

- A. During scheduled rollouts of new applications
- B. According to a fixed security patch management schedule
- C. Concurrently with quarterly hardware maintenance



D. Whenever important security patches are released

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Patches should be applied whenever important security updates are released. They should not be delayed to coincide with other scheduled rollouts or maintenance. Due to the possibility of creating a system outage, they should not be deployed during critical periods of application activity such as month-end or quarter-end closing.

**NEW QUESTION 452**

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