



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

What would be the MOST significant security risks when using wireless local area network (LAN) technology?

- A. Man-in-the-middle attack
- B. Spoofing of data packets
- C. Rogue access point
- D. Session hijacking

Answer: C

Explanation:

A rogue access point masquerades as a legitimate access point. The risk is that legitimate users may connect through this access point and have their traffic monitored. All other choices are not dependent on the use of a wireless local area network (LAN) technology.

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

An outcome of effective security governance is:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

Successful implementation of information security governance will FIRST require:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

Information security governance is PRIMARILY driven by:

- A. technology constraint
- B. regulatory requirement
- C. litigation potentia
- D. business strateg

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 13

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 18

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

Which of the following is an advantage of a centralized information security organizational structure?

- A. It is easier to promote security awarenes
- B. It is easier to manage and contro
- C. It is more responsive to business unit need
- D. It provides a faster turnaround for security request

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is easier to manage and control a centralized structure. Promoting security awareness is an advantage of decentralization. Decentralization allows you to use field security personnel as security missionaries or ambassadors to spread the security awareness message. Decentralized operations allow security administrators to be more responsive. Being close to the business allows decentralized security administrators to achieve a faster turnaround than that achieved in a centralized operation.

NEW QUESTION 21

Investment in security technology and processes should be based on:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 22

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 29

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 31

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

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

- A. analyzed under the retention polic
- B. protected under the information classification polic
- C. analyzed under the backup polic
- 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 42

Effective IT governance is BEST ensured by:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 56

Which of the following would BEST prepare an information security manager for regulatory reviews?

- A. Assign an information security administrator as regulatory liaison
- B. Perform self-assessments using regulatory guidelines and reports
- C. Assess previous regulatory reports with process owners input
- D. Ensure all regulatory inquiries are sanctioned by the legal department

Answer: B

Explanation:

Self-assessments provide the best feedback on readiness and permit identification of items requiring remediation. Directing regulators to a specific person or department, or assessing previous reports, is not as effective. The legal department should review all formal inquiries but this does not help prepare for a regulatory review.

NEW QUESTION 59

Acceptable levels of information security risk should be determined by:

- A. legal counse
- B. security managemen
- C. external auditor
- D. die steering committe

Answer: D

Explanation:

Senior management, represented in the steering committee, has ultimate responsibility for determining what levels of risk the organization is willing to assume. Legal counsel, the external auditors and security management are not in a position to make such a decision.

NEW QUESTION 60

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 64

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Linking realistic threats to key business objectives will direct executive attention to them. All other options are supportive but not of as great a value as choice C

when trying to obtain the funds for a new program.

NEW QUESTION 68

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 73

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 80

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 85

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 86

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 87

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

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 95

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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 101

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 102

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 107

Which of the following would be MOST helpful to achieve alignment between information security and organization objectives?

- A. Key control monitoring
- B. A robust security awareness program
- C. A security program that enables business activities
- D. An effective security architecture

Answer: C

Explanation:

A security program enabling business activities would be most helpful to achieve alignment between information security and organization objectives. All of the other choices are part of the security program and would not individually and directly help as much as the security program.

NEW QUESTION 111

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 112

The MOST important component of a privacy policy is:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 121

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 126

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 127

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 130

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

- A. Business management
- B. Operations manager
- C. Information security manager
- D. System users

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 131

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:

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 136

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 that are expected to happen during a single calendar year. A security mechanism may cost more than this amount (or the cost of a single incident) and still be considered cost effective. Opportunity costs relate to revenue lost by forgoing the acquisition of an item or the making of a business decision.

NEW QUESTION 137

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

- A. implement stronger control
- B. conduct periodic awareness trainin
- C. actively monitor operation
- D. gain the endorsement of executive managemen

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 139

Which of the following authentication methods prevents authentication replay?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 141

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 145

Which of the following would be MOST useful in developing a series of recovery time objectives (RTOs)?

- A. Gap analysis
- B. Regression analysis
- C. Risk analysis
- D. Business impact analysis

Answer: D

Explanation:

Recovery time objectives (RTOs) are a primary deliverable of a business impact analysis. RTOs relate to the financial impact of a system not being available. A gap analysis is useful in addressing the differences between the current state and an ideal future state. Regression analysis is used to test changes to program modules. Risk analysis is a component of the business impact analysis.

NEW QUESTION 147

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 150

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 153

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 158

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 163

All risk management activities are PRIMARILY designed to reduce impacts to:

- A. a level defined by the security manager
- B. an acceptable level based on organizational risk tolerance
- C. a minimum level consistent with regulatory requirement
- D. the minimum level possible

Answer: B

Explanation:

The aim of risk management is to reduce impacts to an acceptable level. "Acceptable" or "reasonable" are relative terms that can vary based on environment and circumstances. A minimum level that is consistent with regulatory requirements may not be consistent with business objectives, and regulators typically do not assign risk levels. The minimum level possible may not be aligned with business requirements.

NEW QUESTION 166

Which of the following would be the MOST important factor to be considered in the loss of mobile equipment with unencrypted data?

- A. Disclosure of personal information
- B. Sufficient coverage of the insurance policy for accidental losses
- C. Intrinsic value of the data stored on the equipment
- D. Replacement cost of the equipment

Answer: C

Explanation:

When mobile equipment is lost or stolen, the information contained on the equipment matters most in determining the impact of the loss. The more sensitive the information, the greater the liability. If staff carries mobile equipment for business purposes, an organization must develop a clear policy as to what information should be kept on the equipment and for what purpose. Personal information is not defined in the question as the data that were lost. Insurance may be a relatively smaller issue as compared with information theft or opportunity loss, although insurance is also an important factor for a successful business. Cost of equipment would be a less important issue as compared with other choices.

NEW QUESTION 169

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 174

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 178

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 182

Phishing is BEST mitigated by which of the following?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 187

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 192

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 193

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 198

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 203

What does a network vulnerability assessment intend to identify?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 204

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 208

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 210

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 214

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 216

Which of the following roles is PRIMARILY responsible for determining the information classification levels for a given information asset?

- A. Manager
- B. Custodian
- C. User
- D. Owner

Answer: D

Explanation:

Although the information owner may be in a management position and is also considered a user, the information owner role has the responsibility for determining information classification levels. Management is responsible for higher-level issues such as providing and approving budget, supporting activities, etc. The information custodian is responsible for day-to-day security tasks such as protecting information, backing up information, etc. Users are the lowest level. They use the data, but do not classify the data. The owner classifies the data.

NEW QUESTION 221

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 226

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 227

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 228

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 232

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 237

Which of the following security activities should be implemented in the change management process to identify key vulnerabilities introduced by changes?

- A. Business impact analysis (BIA)
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Audit and review
- D. Threat analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:

Penetration testing focuses on identifying vulnerabilities. None of the other choices would identify vulnerabilities introduced by changes.

NEW QUESTION 238

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 240

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 242

Which of the following is the MOST usable deliverable of an information security risk analysis?

- A. Business impact analysis (BIA) report
- B. List of action items to mitigate risk
- C. Assignment of risks to process owners
- D. Quantification of organizational risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

Although all of these are important, the list of action items is used to reduce or transfer the current level of risk. The other options materially contribute to the way the actions are implemented.

NEW QUESTION 245

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 249

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 254

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

that control is more than the cost of the risk itself.

NEW QUESTION 259

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 264

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 269

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 272

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 276

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

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 281

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

- A. business threats are constantly changin
- B. omissions in earlier assessments can be addresse
- C. repetitive assessments allow various methodologie
- D. they help raise awareness on security in the busines

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 282

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 285

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 289

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 292

A risk management program should reduce risk to:

- A. zer

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 294

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 296

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 300

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 301

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 302

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 307

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 products
- 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 310

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

- A. minimizing operational impact
- B. eliminating all vulnerabilities
- C. usage by similar organizations
- D. certification from a third party

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 312

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 317

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 320

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 322

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 325

Which of the following is MOST essential for a risk management program to be effective?

- A. Flexible security budget
- B. Sound risk baseline
- C. New risks detection
- D. Accurate risk reporting

Answer: C

Explanation:

All of these procedures are essential for implementing risk management. However, without identifying new risks, other procedures will only be useful for a limited period.

NEW QUESTION 328

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 329

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

- A. management supports risk mitigation effort
- B. annual loss expectations (ALEs) have been calculated for critical asset
- C. assets have been identified and appropriately value

D. attack motives, means and opportunities be understood

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 334

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 335

Which of the following risks is represented in the risk appetite of an organization?

- A. Control
- B. Inherent
- C. Residual
- D. Audit

Answer: C

Explanation:

Residual risk is unmanaged, i.e., inherent risk which remains uncontrolled. This is key to the organization's risk appetite and is the amount of residual risk that a business is living with that affects its viability. Hence, inherent risk is incorrect. Control risk, the potential for controls to fail, and audit risk, which relates only to audit's approach to their work, are not relevant in this context.

NEW QUESTION 337

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 339

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 341

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

- A. Baseline security standards
- B. System access violation logs

- C. Role-based access controls
- D. Exit routines

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 343

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 348

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 353

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 354

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 359

An information security program should be sponsored by:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 360

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 364

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 369

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 372

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

if senior management support is not present.

NEW QUESTION 377

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 384

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 389

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 390

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 391

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 392

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 396

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 397

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 400

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 402

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 407

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 410

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 415

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 419

Which of the following is a key area of the ISO 27001 framework?

- A. Operational risk assessment
- B. Financial crime metrics
- C. Capacity management
- D. Business continuity management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Operational risk assessment, financial crime metrics and capacity management can complement the information security framework, but only business continuity management is a key component.

NEW QUESTION 421

Which of the following is the MOST important consideration when securing customer credit card data acquired by a point-of-sale (POS) cash register?

- A. Authentication
- B. Hardening
- C. Encryption
- D. Nonrepudiation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cardholder data should be encrypted using strong encryption techniques. Hardening would be secondary in importance, while nonrepudiation would not be as relevant. Authentication of the point-of-sale (POS) terminal is a previous step to acquiring the card information.

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

An extranet server should be placed:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 434

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 reduces 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 437

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

- A. data encryption
- B. digital signature
- C. strong password
- D. two-factor authentication

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 441

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 442

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 447

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 449

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 453

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 457

In an organization, information systems security is the responsibility of:

- A. all personne
- B. information systems personne
- C. information systems security personne
- D. functional personne

Answer: A

Explanation:

All personnel of the organization have the responsibility of ensuring information systems security-this can include indirect personnel such as physical security personnel. Information systems security cannot be the responsibility of information systems personnel alone since they cannot ensure security. Information systems security cannot be the responsibility of information systems security personnel alone since they cannot ensure security. Information systems security cannot be the responsibility of functional personnel alone since they cannot ensure security.

NEW QUESTION 461

The information classification scheme should:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 464

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 468

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

- A. right-to-terminate claus
- B. limitations of liabilit
- C. service level agreement (SLA).
- D. financial penalties claus

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 469

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 470

Which of the following practices is BEST to remove system access for contractors and other temporary users when it is no longer required?

- A. Log all account usage and send it to their manager
- B. Establish predetermined automatic expiration dates
- C. Require managers to e-mail security when the user leaves
- D. Ensure each individual has signed a security acknowledgement

Answer: B

Explanation:

Predetermined expiration dates are the most effective means of removing systems access for temporary users. Reliance on managers to promptly send in termination notices cannot always be counted on, while requiring each individual to sign a security acknowledgement would have little effect in this case.

NEW QUESTION 473

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 476

Security awareness training is MOST likely to lead to which of the following?

- A. Decrease in intrusion incidents
- B. Increase in reported incidents
- C. Decrease in security policy changes
- D. Increase in access rule violations

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reported incidents will provide an indicator as to the awareness level of staff. An increase in reported incidents could indicate that staff is paying more attention to security. Intrusion incidents and access rule violations may or may not have anything to do with awareness levels. A decrease in changes to security policies may or may not correlate to security awareness training.

NEW QUESTION 481

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 482

Which of the following technologies is utilized to ensure that an individual connecting to a corporate internal network over the Internet is not an intruder masquerading as an authorized user?

- A. Intrusion detection system (IDS)
- B. IP address packet filtering
- C. Two-factor authentication
- D. Embedded digital signature

Answer: C

Explanation:

Two-factor authentication provides an additional security mechanism over and above that provided by passwords alone. This is frequently used by mobile users needing to establish connectivity to a corporate network. IP address packet filtering would protect against spoofing an internal address but would not provide strong authentication. An intrusion detection system (IDS) can be used to detect an external attack but would not help in authenticating a user attempting to connect. Digital signatures ensure that transmitted information can be attributed to the named sender.

NEW QUESTION 483

The PRIMARY objective of an Internet usage policy is to prevent:

- A. access to inappropriate site
- B. downloading malicious cod
- C. violation of copyright law
- D. disruption of Internet acces

Answer: D

Explanation:

Unavailability of Internet access would cause a business disruption. The other three objectives are secondary.

NEW QUESTION 485

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

- A. Proxy server
- B. Application server
- C. Departmental server
- D. Data warehouse server

Answer: B

Explanation:

An application server should normally be placed within a demilitarized zone (DMZ) to shield the internal network. Data warehouse and departmental 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. A proxy server forms the inner boundary of the DMZ but is not placed within it.

NEW QUESTION 486

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 491

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3

What would be the MOST significant security risks when using wireless local area network (LAN) technology?

- A. Man-in-the-middle attack
- B. Spoofing of data packets
- C. Rogue access point
- D. Session hijacking

Answer: C

Explanation:

A rogue access point masquerades as a legitimate access point. The risk is that legitimate users may connect through this access point and have their traffic monitored. All other choices are not dependent on the use of a wireless local area network (LAN) technology.

NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6

An outcome of effective security governance is:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7

Successful implementation of information security governance will FIRST require:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 8

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9

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 10

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 10

Information security governance is PRIMARILY driven by:

- A. technology constraint
- B. regulatory requirement
- C. litigation potentia
- D. business strateg

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 13

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 18

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20

Which of the following is an advantage of a centralized information security organizational structure?

- A. It is easier to promote security awarenes
- B. It is easier to manage and contro
- C. It is more responsive to business unit need
- D. It provides a faster turnaround for security request

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is easier to manage and control a centralized structure. Promoting security awareness is an advantage of decentralization. Decentralization allows you to use field security personnel as security missionaries or ambassadors to spread the security awareness message. Decentralized operations allow security administrators to be more responsive. Being close to the business allows decentralized security administrators to achieve a faster turnaround than that achieved in a centralized operation.

NEW QUESTION 21

Investment in security technology and processes should be based on:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 22

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 26

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 29

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 31

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 36

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40

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

- A. analyzed under the retention polic
- B. protected under the information classification polic
- C. analyzed under the backup polic
- 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 42

Effective IT governance is BEST ensured by:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 45

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 49

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 54

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 56

Which of the following would BEST prepare an information security manager for regulatory reviews?

- A. Assign an information security administrator as regulatory liaison
- B. Perform self-assessments using regulatory guidelines and reports
- C. Assess previous regulatory reports with process owners input
- D. Ensure all regulatory inquiries are sanctioned by the legal department

Answer: B

Explanation:

Self-assessments provide the best feedback on readiness and permit identification of items requiring remediation. Directing regulators to a specific person or department, or assessing previous reports, is not as effective. The legal department should review all formal inquiries but this does not help prepare for a regulatory review.

NEW QUESTION 59

Acceptable levels of information security risk should be determined by:

- A. legal counse
- B. security managemen
- C. external auditor
- D. die steering committe

Answer: D

Explanation:

Senior management, represented in the steering committee, has ultimate responsibility for determining what levels of risk the organization is willing to assume. Legal counsel, the external auditors and security management are not in a position to make such a decision.

NEW QUESTION 60

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 64

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Linking realistic threats to key business objectives will direct executive attention to them. All other options are supportive but not of as great a value as choice C

when trying to obtain the funds for a new program.

NEW QUESTION 68

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 73

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 76

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 80

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 85

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 86

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 87

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 90

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 95

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100

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 101

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 102

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 107

Which of the following would be MOST helpful to achieve alignment between information security and organization objectives?

- A. Key control monitoring
- B. A robust security awareness program
- C. A security program that enables business activities
- D. An effective security architecture

Answer: C

Explanation:

A security program enabling business activities would be most helpful to achieve alignment between information security and organization objectives. All of the other choices are part of the security program and would not individually and directly help as much as the security program.

NEW QUESTION 111

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 112

The MOST important component of a privacy policy is:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 121

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 126

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 127

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 130

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

- A. Business management
- B. Operations manager
- C. Information security manager
- D. System users

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 131

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:

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 136

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 that are expected to happen during a single calendar year. A security mechanism may cost more than this amount (or the cost of a single incident) and still be considered cost effective. Opportunity costs relate to revenue lost by forgoing the acquisition of an item or the making of a business decision.

NEW QUESTION 137

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

- A. implement stronger control
- B. conduct periodic awareness trainin
- C. actively monitor operation
- D. gain the endorsement of executive managemen

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 139

Which of the following authentication methods prevents authentication replay?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 141

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 145

Which of the following would be MOST useful in developing a series of recovery time objectives (RTOs)?

- A. Gap analysis
- B. Regression analysis
- C. Risk analysis
- D. Business impact analysis

Answer: D

Explanation:

Recovery time objectives (RTOs) are a primary deliverable of a business impact analysis. RTOs relate to the financial impact of a system not being available. A gap analysis is useful in addressing the differences between the current state and an ideal future state. Regression analysis is used to test changes to program modules. Risk analysis is a component of the business impact analysis.

NEW QUESTION 147

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 150

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 153

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

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

NEW QUESTION 158

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 163

All risk management activities are PRIMARILY designed to reduce impacts to:

- A. a level defined by the security manager
- B. an acceptable level based on organizational risk tolerance
- C. a minimum level consistent with regulatory requirement
- D. the minimum level possible

Answer: B

Explanation:

The aim of risk management is to reduce impacts to an acceptable level. "Acceptable" or "reasonable" are relative terms that can vary based on environment and circumstances. A minimum level that is consistent with regulatory requirements may not be consistent with business objectives, and regulators typically do not assign risk levels. The minimum level possible may not be aligned with business requirements.

NEW QUESTION 166

Which of the following would be the MOST important factor to be considered in the loss of mobile equipment with unencrypted data?

- A. Disclosure of personal information
- B. Sufficient coverage of the insurance policy for accidental losses
- C. Intrinsic value of the data stored on the equipment
- D. Replacement cost of the equipment

Answer: C

Explanation:

When mobile equipment is lost or stolen, the information contained on the equipment matters most in determining the impact of the loss. The more sensitive the information, the greater the liability. If staff carries mobile equipment for business purposes, an organization must develop a clear policy as to what information should be kept on the equipment and for what purpose. Personal information is not defined in the question as the data that were lost. Insurance may be a relatively smaller issue as compared with information theft or opportunity loss, although insurance is also an important factor for a successful business. Cost of equipment would be a less important issue as compared with other choices.

NEW QUESTION 169

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 174

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 178

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 182

Phishing is BEST mitigated by which of the following?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 187

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 192

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 193

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 198

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 203

What does a network vulnerability assessment intend to identify?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 204

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 208

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 210

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 214

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 216

Which of the following roles is PRIMARILY responsible for determining the information classification levels for a given information asset?

- A. Manager
- B. Custodian
- C. User
- D. Owner

Answer: D

Explanation:

Although the information owner may be in a management position and is also considered a user, the information owner role has the responsibility for determining information classification levels. Management is responsible for higher-level issues such as providing and approving budget, supporting activities, etc. The information custodian is responsible for day-to-day security tasks such as protecting information, backing up information, etc. Users are the lowest level. They use the data, but do not classify the data. The owner classifies the data.

NEW QUESTION 221

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 226

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 227

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 228

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 232

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 237

Which of the following security activities should be implemented in the change management process to identify key vulnerabilities introduced by changes?

- A. Business impact analysis (BIA)
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Audit and review
- D. Threat analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:

Penetration testing focuses on identifying vulnerabilities. None of the other choices would identify vulnerabilities introduced by changes.

NEW QUESTION 238

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 240

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 242

Which of the following is the MOST usable deliverable of an information security risk analysis?

- A. Business impact analysis (BIA) report
- B. List of action items to mitigate risk
- C. Assignment of risks to process owners
- D. Quantification of organizational risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

Although all of these are important, the list of action items is used to reduce or transfer the current level of risk. The other options materially contribute to the way the actions are implemented.

NEW QUESTION 245

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 249

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 254

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

that control is more than the cost of the risk itself.

NEW QUESTION 259

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 264

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 269

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 272

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 276

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

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 281

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

- A. business threats are constantly changin
- B. omissions in earlier assessments can be addresse
- C. repetitive assessments allow various methodologie
- D. they help raise awareness on security in the busines

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 282

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 285

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 289

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 292

A risk management program should reduce risk to:

- A. zer

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 294

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 296

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 300

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 301

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 302

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 307

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 products
- 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 310

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

- A. minimizing operational impact
- B. eliminating all vulnerabilities
- C. usage by similar organizations
- D. certification from a third party

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 312

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 317

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 320

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 322

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 325

Which of the following is MOST essential for a risk management program to be effective?

- A. Flexible security budget
- B. Sound risk baseline
- C. New risks detection
- D. Accurate risk reporting

Answer: C

Explanation:

All of these procedures are essential for implementing risk management. However, without identifying new risks, other procedures will only be useful for a limited period.

NEW QUESTION 328

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 329

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

- A. management supports risk mitigation effort
- B. annual loss expectations (ALEs) have been calculated for critical asset
- C. assets have been identified and appropriately value

D. attack motives, means and opportunities be understood

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 334

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 335

Which of the following risks is represented in the risk appetite of an organization?

- A. Control
- B. Inherent
- C. Residual
- D. Audit

Answer: C

Explanation:

Residual risk is unmanaged, i.e., inherent risk which remains uncontrolled. This is key to the organization's risk appetite and is the amount of residual risk that a business is living with that affects its viability. Hence, inherent risk is incorrect. Control risk, the potential for controls to fail, and audit risk, which relates only to audit's approach to their work, are not relevant in this context.

NEW QUESTION 337

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 339

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 341

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

- A. Baseline security standards
- B. System access violation logs

- C. Role-based access controls
- D. Exit routines

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 343

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 348

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 353

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 354

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 359

An information security program should be sponsored by:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 360

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 364

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 369

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 372

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

if senior management support is not present.

NEW QUESTION 377

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

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 384

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 389

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 390

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 391

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 392

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 396

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 397

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 400

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 402

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 407

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 410

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 415

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 419

Which of the following is a key area of the ISO 27001 framework?

- A. Operational risk assessment
- B. Financial crime metrics
- C. Capacity management
- D. Business continuity management

Answer: D

Explanation:

Operational risk assessment, financial crime metrics and capacity management can complement the information security framework, but only business continuity management is a key component.

NEW QUESTION 421

Which of the following is the MOST important consideration when securing customer credit card data acquired by a point-of-sale (POS) cash register?

- A. Authentication
- B. Hardening
- C. Encryption
- D. Nonrepudiation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cardholder data should be encrypted using strong encryption techniques. Hardening would be secondary in importance, while nonrepudiation would not be as relevant. Authentication of the point-of-sale (POS) terminal is a previous step to acquiring the card information.

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

An extranet server should be placed:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 434

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 reduces 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 437

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

- A. data encryption
- B. digital signature
- C. strong password
- D. two-factor authentication

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 441

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 442

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 447

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 449

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 453

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 457

In an organization, information systems security is the responsibility of:

- A. all personne
- B. information systems personne
- C. information systems security personne
- D. functional personne

Answer: A

Explanation:

All personnel of the organization have the responsibility of ensuring information systems security-this can include indirect personnel such as physical security personnel. Information systems security cannot be the responsibility of information systems personnel alone since they cannot ensure security. Information systems security cannot be the responsibility of information systems security personnel alone since they cannot ensure security. Information systems security cannot be the responsibility of functional personnel alone since they cannot ensure security.

NEW QUESTION 461

The information classification scheme should:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 464

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 468

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

- A. right-to-terminate claus
- B. limitations of liabilit
- C. service level agreement (SLA).
- D. financial penalties claus

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 469

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 470

Which of the following practices is BEST to remove system access for contractors and other temporary users when it is no longer required?

- A. Log all account usage and send it to their manager
- B. Establish predetermined automatic expiration dates
- C. Require managers to e-mail security when the user leaves
- D. Ensure each individual has signed a security acknowledgement

Answer: B

Explanation:

Predetermined expiration dates are the most effective means of removing systems access for temporary users. Reliance on managers to promptly send in termination notices cannot always be counted on, while requiring each individual to sign a security acknowledgement would have little effect in this case.

NEW QUESTION 473

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 476

Security awareness training is MOST likely to lead to which of the following?

- A. Decrease in intrusion incidents
- B. Increase in reported incidents
- C. Decrease in security policy changes
- D. Increase in access rule violations

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reported incidents will provide an indicator as to the awareness level of staff. An increase in reported incidents could indicate that staff is paying more attention to security. Intrusion incidents and access rule violations may or may not have anything to do with awareness levels. A decrease in changes to security policies may or may not correlate to security awareness training.

NEW QUESTION 481

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

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 482

Which of the following technologies is utilized to ensure that an individual connecting to a corporate internal network over the Internet is not an intruder masquerading as an authorized user?

- A. Intrusion detection system (IDS)
- B. IP address packet filtering
- C. Two-factor authentication
- D. Embedded digital signature

Answer: C

Explanation:

Two-factor authentication provides an additional security mechanism over and above that provided by passwords alone. This is frequently used by mobile users needing to establish connectivity to a corporate network. IP address packet filtering would protect against spoofing an internal address but would not provide strong authentication. An intrusion detection system (IDS) can be used to detect an external attack but would not help in authenticating a user attempting to connect. Digital signatures ensure that transmitted information can be attributed to the named sender.

NEW QUESTION 483

The PRIMARY objective of an Internet usage policy is to prevent:

- A. access to inappropriate site
- B. downloading malicious cod
- C. violation of copyright law
- D. disruption of Internet acces

Answer: D

Explanation:

Unavailability of Internet access would cause a business disruption. The other three objectives are secondary.

NEW QUESTION 485

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

- A. Proxy server
- B. Application server
- C. Departmental server
- D. Data warehouse server

Answer: B

Explanation:

An application server should normally be placed within a demilitarized zone (DMZ) to shield the internal network. Data warehouse and departmental 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. A proxy server forms the inner boundary of the DMZ but is not placed within it.

NEW QUESTION 486

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 491

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