CISM Dumps

Certified Information Security Manager

https://www.certleader.com/CISM-dumps.html

NEW QUESTION 1
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 2
When a security standard conflicts with a business objective, the situation should be resolved by:

A. changing the security standar
B. changing the business objectiv
C. performing a risk analysi
D. authorizing a risk acceptanc

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3
Who is responsible for ensuring that information is categorized and that specific protective measures are taken?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4
Which of the following MOST commonly falls within the scope of an information security governance steering committee?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5
An IS manager has decided to implement a security system to monitor access to the Internet and prevent access to numerous sites. Immediately upon installation, employees Hood the IT helpdesk with complaints of being unable to perform business functions on Internet sites. This is an example of:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
What would a security manager PRIMARILY utilize when proposing the implementation of a security solution?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
Which of the following are likely to be updated MOST frequently?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following is the MOST important information to include in an information security standard?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 12
The PRIMARY goal in developing an information security strategy is to:

A. establish security metrics and performance monitorin
B. educate business process owners regarding their dutie
C. ensure that legal and regulatory requirements are met
D. support the business objectives of the organizatio

Answer: D

Explanation:

The business objectives of the organization supersede all other factors. Establishing metrics and measuring performance, meeting legal and regulatory requirements, and educating business process owners are all subordinate to this overall goal.

NEW QUESTION 15
Senior management commitment and support for information security can BEST be obtained through presentations that:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 20
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 23
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 25
Reviewing which of the following would BEST ensure that security controls are effective?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28
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 32
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 34
To justify the need to invest in a forensic analysis tool, an information security manager should FIRST:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 37
The MOST important characteristic of good security policies is that they:

A. state expectations of IT managemen

B. state only one general security mandat
C. are aligned with organizational goal
D. govern the creation of procedures and guideline

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40
At what stage of the applications development process should the security department initially become involved?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43
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 48
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 52
Which of the following is the MOST essential task for a chief information security officer (CISO) to perform?

A. Update platform-level security settings
B. Conduct disaster recovery test exercises
C. Approve access to critical financial systems
D. Develop an information security strategy paper

Answer: D

Explanation:

Developing a strategy paper on information security would be the most appropriate. Approving access would be the job of the data owner. Updating platform-level security and conducting recovery test exercises would be less essential since these are administrative tasks.

NEW QUESTION 55
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 58
Retention of business records should PRIMARILY be based on:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 59
To justify its ongoing security budget, which of the following would be of MOST use to the information security' department?

A. Security breach frequency
B. Annualized loss expectancy (ALE)
C. Cost-benefit analysis
D. Peer group comparison

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cost-benefit analysis is the legitimate way to justify budget. The frequency of security breaches may assist the argument for budget but is not the key tool; it does not address the impact. Annualized loss expectancy (ALE) does not address the potential benefit of security investment. Peer group comparison would provide a good estimate for the necessary security budget but it would not take into account the specific needs of the organization.

NEW QUESTION 64
Logging is an example of which type of defense against systems compromise?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 67
When an organization hires a new information security manager, which of the following goals should this individual pursue FIRST?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

New information security managers should seek to build rapport and establish lines of communication with senior management to enlist their support. Benchmarking peer organizations is beneficial to better understand industry best practices, but it is secondary to obtaining senior management support. Similarly,

developing a security architecture and assembling an experienced staff are objectives that can be obtained later.

NEW QUESTION 72
Which of the following represents the MAJOR focus of privacy regulations?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 74
Developing a successful business case for the acquisition of information security software products can BEST be assisted by:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 76
Which of the following situations would MOST inhibit the effective implementation of security governance:

A. The complexity of technology
B. Budgetary constraints
C. Conflicting business priorities
D. High-level sponsorship

Answer: D

Explanation:

The need for senior management involvement and support is a key success factor for the implementation of appropriate security governance. Complexity of technology, budgetary constraints and conflicting business priorities are realities that should be factored into the governance model of the organization, and should not be regarded as inhibitors.

NEW QUESTION 78
Temporarily deactivating some monitoring processes, even if supported by an acceptance of operational risk, may not be acceptable to the information security manager if:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 81
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 82
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 87
Which of the following is MOST appropriate for inclusion in an information security
strategy?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 90
Which of the following would be the MOST important goal of an information security governance program?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 92
Which of the following roles would represent a conflict of interest for an information security manager?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 94
Which of the following should be determined while defining risk management strategies?

A. Risk assessment criteria

B. Organizational objectives and risk appetite
C. IT architecture complexity
D. Enterprise disaster recovery plans

Answer: B

Explanation:

While defining risk management strategies, one needs to analyze the organization's objectives and risk appetite and define a risk management framework based on this analysis. Some organizations may accept known risks, while others may invest in and apply mitigation controls to reduce risks. Risk assessment criteria would become part of this framework, but only after proper analysis. IT architecture complexity and enterprise disaster recovery plans are more directly related to assessing risks than defining strategies.

NEW QUESTION 95
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 99
Which of the following BEST describes an information security manager's role in a multidisciplinary team that will address a new regulatory requirement regarding operational risk?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 101
An information security manager at a global organization that is subject to regulation by multiple governmental jurisdictions with differing requirements should:

A. bring all locations into conformity with the aggregate requirements of all governmental jurisdiction
B. establish baseline standards for all locations and add supplemental standards as require
C. bring all locations into conformity with a generally accepted set of industry best practice
D. establish a baseline standard incorporating those requirements that all jurisdictions have in commo

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is more efficient to establish a baseline standard and then develop additional standards for locations that must meet specific requirements. Seeking a lowest common denominator or just using industry best practices may cause certain locations to fail regulatory compliance. The opposite approach—forcing all locations to be in compliance with the regulations places an undue burden on those locations.

NEW QUESTION 105
After completing a full IT risk assessment, who can BEST decide which mitigating controls should be implemented?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The business manager will be in the best position, based on the risk assessment and mitigation proposals. to decide which controls should/could be implemented,

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

NEW QUESTION 106
To determine the selection of controls required to meet business objectives, an information
security manager should:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 110
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 114
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 116
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 committe
B. Perform a gap analysi
C. Implement compensating control
D. Demand immediate complianc

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 121
The BEST strategy for risk management is to:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 125
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 127
The impact of losing frame relay network connectivity for 18-24 hours should be calculated using the:

A. hourly billing rate charged by the carrie
B. value of the data transmitted over the networ
C. aggregate compensation of all affected business user
D. financial losses incurred by affected business unit

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 129
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 laye
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 (SSI.) 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 133
When performing an information risk analysis, an information security manager should FIRST:

A. establish the ownership of asset
B. evaluate the risks to the asset
C. take an asset inventor
D. categorize the asset

Answer: C

Explanation:

Assets must be inventoried before any of the other choices can be performed.

NEW QUESTION 138
Previously accepted risk should be:

A. re-assessed periodically since the risk can be escalated to an unacceptable level due to revised condition

B. accepted permanently since management has already spent resources (time and labor) to conclude that the risk level is acceptabl
C. avoided next time since risk avoidance provides the best protection to the compan
D. removed from the risk log once it is accepte

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 140
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 144
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 instal
D. ensuring security measures are consistent with polic

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 148
Risk acceptance is a component of which of the following?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 152
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 153

After obtaining commitment from senior management, which of the following should be completed NEXT when establishing an information security program?

A. Define security metrics
B. Conduct a risk assessment
C. Perform a gap analysis
D. Procure security tools

Answer: B

Explanation:

When establishing an information security program, conducting a risk assessment is key to identifying the needs of the organization and developing a security strategy. Defining security metrics, performing a gap analysis and procuring security tools are all subsequent considerations.

NEW QUESTION 155
Which program element should be implemented FIRST in asset classification and control?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 160
Which of (lie following would be the MOST relevant factor when defining the information
classification policy?

A. Quantity of information
B. Available IT infrastructure
C. Benchmarking
D. Requirements of data owners

Answer: D

Explanation:

When defining the information classification policy, the requirements of the data owners need to be identified. The quantity of information, availability of IT infrastructure and benchmarking may be part of the scheme after the fact and would be less relevant.

NEW QUESTION 161
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 163
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 164
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 165
An organization is already certified to an international security standard. Which mechanism would BEST help to further align the organization with other data security regulatory requirements as per new business needs?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 167
Which of the following are the essential ingredients of a business impact analysis (B1A)?

A. Downtime tolerance, resources and criticality
B. Cost of business outages in a year as a factor of the security budget
C. Business continuity testing methodology being deployed
D. Structure of the crisis management team

Answer: A

Explanation:

The main purpose of a BIA is to measure the downtime tolerance, associated resources and criticality of a business function. Options B, C and D are all associated with business continuity planning, but are not related to the BIA.

NEW QUESTION 172
To ensure that payroll systems continue on in an event of a hurricane hitting a data center, what would be the FIRS T 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 175
Which of the following would generally have the GREATEST negative impact on an organization?

A. Theft of computer software
B. Interruption of utility services
C. Loss of customer confidence
D. Internal fraud resulting in monetary loss

Answer: C

Explanation:

Although the theft of software, interruption of utility services and internal frauds are all significant, the loss of customer confidence is the most damaging and could cause the business to fail.

NEW QUESTION 176
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 180
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 183
Which of the following attacks is BEST mitigated by utilizing strong passwords?

A. Man-in-the-middle attack
B. Brute force attack
C. Remote buffer overflow
D. Root kit

Answer: B

Explanation:

A brute force attack is normally successful against weak passwords, whereas strong passwords would not prevent any of the other attacks. Man-in-the-middle attacks intercept network traffic, which could contain passwords, but is not naturally password-protected. Remote buffer overflows rarely require a password to exploit a remote host. Root kits hook into the operating system's kernel and, therefore, operate underneath any authentication mechanism.

NEW QUESTION 188
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 190
A global financial institution has decided not to take any further action on a denial of service (DoS) risk found by the risk assessment team. The MOST likely reason they made this
decision is that:

A. there are sufficient safeguards in place to prevent this risk from happenin
B. the needed countermeasure is too complicated to deplo
C. the cost of countermeasure outweighs the value of the asset and potential los
D. The likelihood of the risk occurring is unknow

Answer: C

Explanation:

An organization may decide to live with specific risks because it would cost more to protect themselves than the value of the potential loss. The safeguards need to match the risk level. While countermeasures could be too complicated to deploy, this is not the most compelling reason. It is unlikely that a global financial institution would not be exposed to such attacks and the frequency could not be predicted.

NEW QUESTION 191
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 192
A business impact analysis (BIA) is the BEST tool for calculating:

A. total cost of ownershi
B. priority of restoratio
C. annualized loss expectancy (ALE).
D. residual ris

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 197
Who is responsible for ensuring that information is classified?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 202
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 it's 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 203
The PRIMARY goal of a corporate risk management program is to ensure that an organization's:

A. IT assets in key business functions are protecte

B. business risks are addressed by preventive control
C. stated objectives are achievabl
D. IT facilities and systems are always availabl

Answer: C

Explanation:

Risk management's primary goal is to ensure an organization maintains the ability to achieve its objectives. Protecting IT assets is one possible goal as well as ensuring infrastructure and systems availability. However, these should be put in the perspective of achieving an organization's objectives. Preventive controls are not always possible or necessary; risk management will address issues with an appropriate mix of preventive and corrective controls.

NEW QUESTION 207
When residual risk is minimized:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 211
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 214
Which two components PRIMARILY must be assessed in an effective risk analysis?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The probability or likelihood of the event and the financial impact or magnitude of the event must be assessed first. Duration refers to the length of the event; it is important in order to assess impact but is secondary. Once the likelihood is determined, the frequency is also important to determine overall impact.

NEW QUESTION 217
Identification and prioritization of business risk enables project managers to:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 220
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 223
Which of the following would be the FIRST step in establishing an information security program?

A. Develop the security polic
B. Develop security operating procedure
C. Develop the security pla
D. Conduct a security controls stud

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 226
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 231
When a user employs a client-side digital certificate to authenticate to a web server through Secure Socket Layer (SSI.), 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 233
The BEST reason for an organization to have two discrete firewalls connected directly to the Internet and to the same DMZ would be to:

A. provide in-depth defens
B. separate test and productio
C. permit traffic load balancin
D. prevent a denial-of-service attac

Answer: C

Explanation:

Having two entry points, each guarded by a separate firewall, is desirable to permit traffic load balancing. As they both connect to the Internet and to the same demilitarized zone (DMZ), such an arrangement is not practical for separating test from production or preventing a denial-of-service attack.

NEW QUESTION 235
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 237
The BEST protocol to ensure confidentiality of transmissions in a business-to-customer (B2C) financial web application is:

A. Secure Sockets Layer (SSL).
B. Secure Shell (SSH).
C. IP Security (IPSec).
D. Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME).

Answer: A

Explanation:

Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is a cryptographic protocol that provides secure communications providing end point authentication and communications privacy over the Internet. In typical use, all data transmitted between the customer and the business are, therefore, encrypted by the business's web server and remain confidential. SSH File Transfer Protocol (SFTP) is a network protocol that provides file transfer and manipulation functionality over any reliable data stream. It is typically used with the SSH-2 protocol to provide secure file transfer. IP Security (IPSec) is a standardized framework for securing Internet Protocol (IP) communications by encrypting and/or authenticating each IP packet in a data stream. There are two modes of IPSec operation: transport mode and tunnel mode. Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions (S/MIME) is a standard for public key encryption and signing of e-mail encapsulated in MIME; it is not a web transaction protocol.

NEW QUESTION 238
Which of the following is the MOST appropriate frequency for updating antivirus signature files for antivirus software on production servers?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 243
Primary direction on the impact of compliance with new regulatory requirements that may lead to major application system changes should be obtained from the:

A. corporate internal audito
B. System developers/analyst
C. key business process owner
D. corporate legal counse

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 245
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 248
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 250
The IT function has declared that, when putting a new application into production, it is not necessary to update the business impact analysis (BIA) because it does not produce modifications in the business processes. The information security manager should:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 252
A digital signature using a public key infrastructure (PKI) will:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 257
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 262
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 266
The MOST effective way to ensure that outsourced service providers comply with the organization's information security policy would be:

A. service level monitorin
B. penetration testin
C. periodically auditin
D. security awareness trainin

Answer: C

Explanation:

Regular audit exercise can spot any gap in the information security compliance. Service level monitoring can only pinpoint operational issues in the organization's operational environment. Penetration testing can identify security vulnerability but cannot ensure information compliance Training can increase users' awareness on the information security policy, but is not more effective than auditing.

NEW QUESTION 270
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 271
Which of the following BEST ensures that modifications made to in-house developed business applications do not introduce new security exposures?

A. Stress testing
B. Patch management
C. Change management
D. Security baselines

Answer: C

Explanation:

Change management controls the process of introducing changes to systems to ensure that unintended changes are not introduced. Patch management involves the correction of software weaknesses and helps ensure that newly identified exploits are mitigated in a timely fashion. Security baselines provide minimum recommended settings. Stress testing ensures that there are no scalability problems.

NEW QUESTION 272
An organization has adopted a practice of regular staff rotation to minimize the risk of fraud and encourage crosstraining. Which type of authorization policy would BEST address this practice?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 274
Which of the following is the MOST effective solution for preventing individuals external to the organization from modifying sensitive information on a corporate database?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 279
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 282
The effectiveness of virus detection software is MOST dependent on which of the following?

A. Packet filtering
B. Intrusion detection
C. Software upgrades
D. Definition tables

Answer: D

Explanation:

The effectiveness of virus detection software depends on virus signatures which are stored in virus definition tables. Software upgrades are related to the periodic updating of the program code, which would not be as critical. Intrusion detection and packet filtering do not focus on virus detection.

NEW QUESTION 286
Which of the following ensures that newly identified security weaknesses in an operating system are mitigated in a timely fashion?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 290
What is the BEST defense against a Structured Query Language (SQL) injection attack?

A. Regularly updated signature files
B. A properly configured firewall
C. An intrusion detection system
D. Strict controls on input fields

Answer: D

Explanation:

Structured Query Language (SQL) injection involves the typing of programming command statements within a data entry field on a web page, usually with the intent of fooling the application into thinking that a valid password has been entered in the password entry field. The best defense against such an attack is to have strict edits on what can be typed into a data input field so that programming commands will be rejected. Code reviews should also be conducted to ensure that such edits are in place and that there are no inherent weaknesses in the way the code is written; software is available to test for such weaknesses. All other choices would fail to prevent such an attack.

NEW QUESTION 293
The advantage of Virtual Private Network (VPN) tunneling for remote users is that it:

A. helps ensure that communications are secur

B. increases security between multi-tier system
C. allows passwords to be changed less frequentl
D. eliminates the need for secondary authenticatio

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 297
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 299
An extranet server should be placed:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 301
Access control to a sensitive intranet application by mobile users can BEST be implemented through:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 302
The MOST important success factor to design an effective IT security awareness program is to:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 307
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 310
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 313
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 317
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 322
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 325
Which of the following is the BEST method to securely transfer a message?

A. Password-protected removable media
B. Facsimile transmission in a secured room
C. Using public key infrastructure (PKI) encryption
D. Steganography

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using public key infrastructure (PKI) is currently accepted as the most secure method to transmit e-mail messages. PKI assures confidentiality, integrity and nonrepudiation. The other choices are not methods that are as secure as PKI. Steganography involves hiding a message in an image.

NEW QUESTION 330
Which of the following BEST ensures that information transmitted over the Internet will remain confidential?

A. Virtual private network (VPN)
B. Firewalls and routers
C. Biometric authentication
D. Two-factor authentication

Answer: A

Explanation:

Encryption of data in a virtual private network (VPN) ensures that transmitted information is not readable, even if intercepted. Firewalls and routers protect access to data resources inside the network and do not protect traffic in the public network. Biometric and two-factor authentication, by themselves, would not prevent a message from being intercepted and read.

NEW QUESTION 334
Which of the following activities is MOST likely to increase the difficulty of totally eradicating malicious code that is not immediately detected?

A. Applying patches
B. Changing access rules
C. Upgrading hardware
D. Backing up files

Answer: D

Explanation:

If malicious code is not immediately detected, it will most likely be backed up as a part of the normal tape backup process. When later discovered, the code may be eradicated from the device but still remain undetected ON a backup tape. Any subsequent restores using that tape may reintroduce the malicious code. Applying patches, changing access rules and upgrading hardware does not significantly increase the level of difficulty.

NEW QUESTION 339
The management staff of an organization that does not have a dedicated security function decides to use its IT manager to perform a security review. The MAIN job requirement in this arrangement is that the IT manager

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 341
When defining a service level agreement (SLA) regarding the level of data confidentiality that is handled by a third-party service provider, the BEST indicator of compliance would be the:

A. access control matri
B. encryption strengt
C. authentication mechanis
D. data reposacor

Answer: A

Explanation:

The access control matrix is the best indicator of the level of compliance with the service level agreement (SLA) data confidentiality clauses. Encryption strength,

authentication mechanism and data repository might be defined in the SLA but are not confidentiality compliance indicators.

NEW QUESTION 344
What is the BEST way to ensure that contract programmers comply with organizational security policies?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 345
The MOST important reason for formally documenting security procedures is to ensure:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 350
Which of the following would be the MOST appropriate physical security solution for the main entrance to a data center"?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 355
Which of the following would be the MOST significant security risk in a pharmaceutical institution?

A. Compromised customer information
B. Unavailability of online transactions
C. Theft of security tokens
D. Theft of a Research and Development laptop

Answer: D

Explanation:

The research and development department is usually the most sensitive area of the pharmaceutical organization, Theft of a laptop from this area could result in the disclosure of sensitive formulas and other intellectual property which could represent the greatest security breach. A pharmaceutical organization does not normally have direct contact with end customers and their transactions are not time critical: therefore, compromised customer information and unavailability of online transactions are not the most significant security risks. Theft of security tokens would not be as significant since a pin would still be required for their use.

NEW QUESTION 356
Which would be the BEST recommendation to protect against phishing attacks?

A. Install an antispam system
B. Publish security guidance for customers
C. Provide security awareness to the organization's staff
D. Install an application-level firewall

Answer: B

Explanation:

Customers of the organization are the target of phishing attacks. Installing security software or training the organization's staff will be useless. The effort should be put on the customer side.

NEW QUESTION 358
Which of the following is the BEST tool to maintain the currency and coverage of an information security program within an organization?

A. The program's governance oversight mechanisms
B. Information security periodicals and manuals
C. The program's security architecture and design
D. Training and certification of the information security team

Answer: A

Explanation:

While choices B, C and D will all assist the currency and coverage of the program, its governance oversight mechanisms are the best method.

NEW QUESTION 359
Which of the following is the MOST effective, positive method to promote security awareness?

A. Competitions and rewards for compliance
B. Lock-out after three incorrect password attempts
C. Strict enforcement of password formats
D. Disciplinary action for noncompliance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Competitions and rewards are a positive encouragement to user participation in the security program. Merely locking users out for forgetting their passwords does not enhance user awareness. Enforcement of password formats and disciplinary actions do not positively promote awareness.

NEW QUESTION 364
In a social engineering scenario, which of the following will MOST likely reduce the likelihood of an unauthorized individual gaining access to computing resources?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 368
An organization plans to contract with an outside service provider to host its corporate web site. The MOST important concern for the information security manager is to ensure that:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 372
Which of the following presents the GREATEST threat to the security of an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system?

A. User ad hoc reporting is not logged
B. Network traffic is through a single switch
C. Operating system (OS) security patches have not been applied
D. Database security defaults to ERP settings

Answer: C

Explanation:

The fact that operating system (OS) security patches have not been applied is a serious weakness. Routing network traffic through a single switch is not unusual. Although the lack of logging for user ad hoc reporting is not necessarily good, it does not represent as serious a security- weakness as the failure to install security patches. Database security defaulting to the ERP system's settings is not as significant.

NEW QUESTION 376
What is the MOST effective access control method to prevent users from sharing files with unauthorized users?

A. Mandatory
B. Discretionary
C. Walled garden
D. Role-based

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mandatory access controls restrict access to files based on the security classification of the file. This prevents users from sharing files with unauthorized users. Role-based access controls grant access according to the role assigned to a user; they do not prohibit file sharing. Discretionary and lattice-based access controls are not as effective as mandatory access controls in preventing file sharing. A walled garden is an environment that controls a user's access to web content and services. In effect, the walled garden directs the user's navigation within particular areas, and does not necessarily prevent sharing of other material.

NEW QUESTION 379
A critical component of a continuous improvement program for information security is:

A. measuring processes and providing feedbac
B. developing a service level agreement (SLA) for securit
C. tying corporate security standards to a recognized international standar
D. ensuring regulatory complianc

Answer: A

Explanation:

If an organization is unable to take measurements that will improve the level of its safety program. then continuous improvement is not possible. Although desirable, developing a service level agreement (SLA) for security, tying corporate security standards to a recognized international standard and ensuring regulatory compliance are not critical components for a continuous improvement program.

NEW QUESTION 384
Which of the following is MOST important for measuring the effectiveness of a security awareness program?

A. Reduced number of security violation reports
B. A quantitative evaluation to ensure user comprehension
C. Increased interest in focus groups on security issues
D. Increased number of security violation reports

Answer: B

Explanation:

To truly judge the effectiveness of security awareness training, some means of measurable testing is necessary to confirm user comprehension. Focus groups may or may not provide meaningful feedback but, in and of themselves, do not provide metrics. An increase or reduction in the number of violation reports may not be indicative of a high level of security awareness.

NEW QUESTION 389
What is the BEST way to ensure that an intruder who successfully penetrates a network will be detected before significant damage is inflicted?

A. Perform periodic penetration testing
B. Establish minimum security baselines
C. Implement vendor default settings
D. Install a honeypot on the network

Answer: D

Explanation:

Honeypots attract hackers away from sensitive systems and files. Since honeypots are closely monitored, the intrusion is more likely to be detected before significant damage is inflicted. Security baselines will only provide assurance that each platform meets minimum criteria. Penetration testing is not as effective and can only be performed sporadically. Vendor default settings are not effective.

NEW QUESTION 394
Which of the following will BEST ensure that management takes ownership of the decision making process for information security?

A. Security policies and procedures
B. Annual self-assessment by management
C. Security- steering committees

D. Security awareness campaigns

Answer: C

Explanation:

Security steering committees provide a forum for management to express its opinion and take ownership in the decision making process. Security awareness campaigns, security policies and procedures, and self- assessment exercises are all good but do not exemplify the taking of ownership by management.

NEW QUESTION 398
In a well-controlled environment, which of the following activities is MOST likely to lead to the introduction of weaknesses in security software?

A. Applying patches
B. Changing access rules
C. Upgrading hardware
D. Backing up files

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security software will generally have a well-controlled process for applying patches, backing up files and upgrading hardware. The greatest risk occurs when access rules are changed since they are susceptible to being opened up too much, which can result in the creation of a security exposure.

NEW QUESTION 403
What is the MOST important success factor in launching a corporate information security awareness program?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 404
The MOST appropriate individual to determine the level of information security needed for a specific business application is the:

A. system develope
B. information security manage
C. steering committe
D. system data owne

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data owners are the most knowledgeable of the security needs of the business application for which they are responsible. The system developer, security manager and system custodian will have specific knowledge on limited areas but will not have full knowledge of the business issues that affect the level of security required. The steering committee does not perform at that level of detail on the operation.

NEW QUESTION 406
Which of the following is the MOST important action to take when engaging third-party consultants to conduct an attack and penetration test?

A. Request a list of the software to be used
B. Provide clear directions to IT staff
C. Monitor intrusion detection system (IDS) and firewall logs closely
D. Establish clear rules of engagement

Answer: D

Explanation:

It is critical to establish a clear understanding on what is permissible during the engagement. Otherwise, the tester may inadvertently trigger a system outage or inadvertently corrupt files. Not as important, but still useful, is to request a list of what software will be used. As for monitoring the intrusion detection system (IDS) and firewall, and providing directions to IT staff, it is better not to alert those responsible for monitoring (other than at the management level), so that the effectiveness of that monitoring can be accurately assessed.

NEW QUESTION 409
What is the MOST appropriate change management procedure for the handling of emergency program changes?

A. Formal documentation does not need to be completed before the change

B. Business management approval must be obtained prior to the change
C. Documentation is completed with approval soon after the change
D. All changes must follow the same process

Answer: C

Explanation:

Even in the case of an emergency change, all change management procedure steps should be completed as in the case of normal changes. The difference lies in the timing of certain events. With an emergency change, it is permissible to obtain certain approvals and other documentation on "the morning after" once the emergency has been satisfactorily resolved. Obtaining business approval prior to the change is ideal but not always possible.

NEW QUESTION 413
Which of the following is the MOST effective at preventing an unauthorized individual from following an authorized person through a secured entrance (tailgating or piggybacking)?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 418
Which of the following presents the GREATEST exposure to internal attack on a network?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 419
When a departmental system continues to be out of compliance with an information security policy's password strength requirements, the BEST action to undertake is to:

A. submit the issue to the steering committe
B. conduct an impact analysis to quantify the risk
C. isolate the system from the rest of the networ
D. request a risk acceptance from senior managemen

Answer: B

Explanation:

An impact analysis is warranted to determine whether a risk acceptance should be granted and to demonstrate to the department the danger of deviating from the established policy. Isolating the system would not support the needs of the business. Any waiver should be granted only after performing an impact analysis.

NEW QUESTION 422
Who is ultimately responsible for ensuring that information is categorized and that protective measures are taken?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 426

What is the BEST way to alleviate security team understaffing while retaining the capability in-house?

A. Hire a contractor that would not be included in the permanent headcount
B. Outsource with a security services provider while retaining the control internally
C. Establish a virtual security team from competent employees across the company
D. Provide cross training to minimize the existing resources gap

Answer: C

Explanation:

While hiring an indirect resource that will not be part of headcount will help to add an extra resource, it usually costs more than a direct employee; thus, it is not cost efficient. Outsourcing may be a more expensive option and can add complexities to the service delivery. Competent security staff can be recruited from other departments e.g., IT. product development, research and development (R&D). By leveraging existing resources, there is a nominal additional cost. It is also a strategic option since the staff may join the team as full members in the future (internal transfer). Development of staff is often a budget drain and, if not managed carefully, these resources may move away from the company and leave the team with a bigger resource gap.

NEW QUESTION 431
What is the MOST cost-effective method of identifying new vendor vulnerabilities?

A. External vulnerability reporting sources
B. Periodic vulnerability assessments performed by consultants
C. Intrusion prevention software
D. honey pots located in the DMZ

Answer: A

Explanation:

External vulnerability sources are going to be the most cost-effective method of identifying these vulnerabilities. The cost involved in choices B and C would be much higher, especially if performed at regular intervals. Honeypots would not identify all vendor vulnerabilities. In addition, honeypots located in the DMZ can create a security risk if the production network is not well protected from traffic from compromised honey pots.

NEW QUESTION 432
Which of the following will MOST likely reduce the chances of an unauthorized individual gaining access to computing resources by pretending to be an authorized individual needing to have his, her password reset?

A. Performing reviews of password resets
B. Conducting security awareness programs
C. Increasing the frequency of password changes
D. Implementing automatic password syntax checking

Answer: B

Explanation:

Social engineering can be mitigated best through periodic security awareness training for staff members who may be the target of such an attempt. Changing the frequency of password changes, strengthening passwords and checking the number of password resets may be desirable, but they will not be as effective in reducing the likelihood of a social engineering attack.

NEW QUESTION 437
The "separation of duties" principle is violated if which of the following individuals has update rights to the database access control list (ACL)?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 442
Which of the following is the MOST appropriate individual to ensure that new exposures have not been introduced into an existing application during the change management process?

A. System analyst
B. System user
C. Operations manager
D. Data security officer

Answer: B

Explanation:

System users, specifically the user acceptance testers, would be in the best position to note whether new exposures are introduced during the change management process. The system designer or system analyst, data security officer and operations manager would not be as closely involved in testing code changes.

NEW QUESTION 445
What is the MOS T cost-effective means of improving security awareness of staff personnel?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 448
The BEST way to ensure that information security policies are followed is to:

A. distribute printed copies to all employee
B. perform periodic reviews for complianc
C. include escalating penalties for noncomplianc
D. establish an anonymous hotline to report policy abuse

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best way to ensure that information security policies are followed is to periodically review levels of compliance. Distributing printed copies, advertising an abuse hotline or linking policies to an international standard will not motivate individuals as much as the consequences of being found in noncompliance. Escalating penalties will first require a compliance review.

NEW QUESTION 452
A security awareness program should:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 456
Which of the following should be in place before a black box penetration test begins?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 457
Which of the following is the BEST approach for an organization desiring to protect its
intellectual property?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 460
Who is responsible for raising awareness of the need for adequate funding for risk action plans?

A. Chief information officer (CIO)
B. Chief financial officer (CFO)
C. Information security manager
D. Business unit management

Answer: C

Explanation:

The information security manager is responsible for raising awareness of the need for adequate funding for risk-related action plans. Even though the chief information officer (CIO), chief financial officer (CFO) and business unit management are involved in the final approval of fund expenditure, it is the information security manager who has the ultimate responsibility for raising awareness.

NEW QUESTION 463
Which of the following is generally considered a fundamental component of an information security program?

A. Role-based access control systems
B. Automated access provisioning
C. Security awareness training
D. Intrusion prevention systems (IPSs)

Answer: C

Explanation:

Without security awareness training, many components of the security program may not be effectively implemented. The other options may or may not be necessary, but are discretionary.

NEW QUESTION 465
Which of the following environments represents the GREATEST risk to organizational security?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 466
An organization plans to outsource its customer relationship management (CRM) to a third-party service provider. Which of the following should the organization do FIRST?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 471
Several business units reported problems with their systems after multiple security patches were deployed. The FIRST step in handling this problem would be to:

A. assess the problems and institute rollback procedures, if neede
B. disconnect the systems from the network until the problems are correcte
C. immediately uninstall the patches from these system
D. immediately contact the vendor regarding the problems that occurre

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 476
A web-based business application is being migrated from test to production. Which of the following is the MOST important management signoff for this migration?

A. User
B. Network
C. Operations
D. Database

Answer: A

Explanation:

As owners of the system, user management signoff is the most important. If a system does not meet the needs of the business, then it has not met its primary objective. The needs of network, operations and database management are secondary to the needs of the business.

NEW QUESTION 477
Which of the following is the FIRST phase in which security should be addressed in the development cycle of a project?

A. Design
B. Implementation
C. Application security testing
D. Feasibility

Answer: D

Explanation:

Information security should be considered at the earliest possible stage. Security requirements must be defined before you enter into design specification, although changes in design may alter these requirements later on. Security requirements defined during system implementation are typically costly add-ons that are frequently ineffective. Application security testing occurs after security has been implemented.

NEW QUESTION 478
The PRIMARY objective of security awareness is to:

A. ensure that security policies are understoo
B. influence employee behavio
C. ensure legal and regulatory compliance
D. notify of actions for noncomplianc

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is most important that security-conscious behavior be encouraged among employees through training that influences expected responses to security incidents. Ensuring that policies are read and understood, giving employees fair warning of potential disciplinary action, or meeting legal and regulatory requirements is important but secondary.

NEW QUESTION 480
What is the PRIMARY objective of a post-event review in incident response?

A. Adjust budget provisioning
B. Preserve forensic data
C. Improve the response process
D. Ensure the incident is fully documented

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary objective is to find any weakness in the current process and improve it. The other choices are all secondary.

NEW QUESTION 484
In designing a backup strategy that will be consistent with a disaster recovery strategy, the PRIMARY factor to be taken into account will be the:

A. volume of sensitive dat
B. recovery point objective (RPO).
C. recovery' time objective (RTO).
D. interruption windo

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 486
......

Thank You for Trying Our Product

* 100% Pass or Money Back

　　All our products come with a 90-day Money Back Guarantee.

* One year free update

　　You can enjoy free update one year. 24x7 online support.

* Trusted by Millions

　　We currently serve more than 30,000,000 customers.

* Shop Securely

　　All transactions are protected by VeriSign!

100% Pass Your CISM Exam with Our Prep Materials Via below:

https://www.certleader.com/CISM-dumps.html