Exam Questions CISM

Certified Information Security Manager

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NEW QUESTION 1
It is MOST important that information security architecture be aligned with which of the following?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2
Which of the following is MOST likely to be discretionary?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Policies define security goals and expectations for an organization. These are defined in more specific terms within standards and procedures. Standards establish what is to be done while procedures describe how it is to be done. Guidelines provide recommendations that business management must consider in developing practices within their areas of control; as such, they are discretionary.

NEW QUESTION 3
From an information security manager perspective, what is the immediate benefit of clearly-defined roles and responsibilities?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4
An outcome of effective security governance is:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 5
The MOST effective approach to address issues that arise between IT management, business units and security management when implementing a new security strategy is for the information security manager to:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 6
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 7
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 8
Which of the following is the BEST method or technique to ensure the effective implementation of an information security program?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
Investments in information security technologies should be based on:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 10
An 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 11
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 12
When an information security manager is developing a strategic plan for information security, the timeline for the plan should be:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 16
Who should be responsible for enforcing access rights to application data?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 17
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 21
Which of the following factors is a PRIMARY driver for information security governance that does not require any further justification?

A. Alignment with industry best practices
B. Business continuity investment
C. Business benefits
D. Regulatory compliance

Answer: D

Explanation:

Regulatory compliance can be a standalone driver for an information security governance measure. No further analysis nor justification is required since the entity has no choice in the regulatory requirements. Buy-in from business managers must be obtained by the information security manager when an information security governance measure is sought based on its alignment with industry best practices. Business continuity investment needs to be justified by business impact analysis. When an information security governance measure is sought based on qualitative business benefits, further analysis is required to determine whether the benefits outweigh the cost of the information security governance measure in question.

NEW QUESTION 26
Which of the following is the MOST important to keep in mind when assessing the value of information?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 28
The MOST complete business case for security solutions is one that.

A. includes appropriate justificatio
B. explains the current risk profil
C. details regulatory requirement
D. identifies incidents and losse

Answer: A

Explanation:

Management is primarily interested in security solutions that can address risks in the most cost-effective way. To address the needs of an organization, a business case should address appropriate security solutions in line with the organizational strategy.

NEW QUESTION 31
Which of the following would help to change an organization's security culture?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 35
Senior management commitment and support for information security will BEST be attained by an information security manager by emphasizing:

A. organizational ris
B. organization wide metric

C. security need
D. the responsibilities of organizational unit

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 40
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 42
Which of the following is the MOST important prerequisite for establishing information security management within an organization?

A. Senior management commitment
B. Information security framework
C. Information security organizational structure
D. Information security policy

Answer: A

Explanation:

Senior management commitment is necessary in order for each of the other elements to succeed. Without senior management commitment, the other elements will likely be ignored within the organization.

NEW QUESTION 43
Which of the following is the MOST important information to include in a strategic plan for information security?

A. Information security staffing requirements
B. Current state and desired future state
C. IT capital investment requirements
D. information security mission statement

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is most important to paint a vision for the future and then draw a road map from the stalling point to the desired future state. Staffing, capital investment and the mission all stem from this foundation.

NEW QUESTION 46
Security technologies should be selected PRIMARILY on the basis of their:

A. ability to mitigate business risk
B. evaluations in trade publication
C. use of new and emerging technologie
D. benefits in comparison to their cost

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most fundamental evaluation criterion for the appropriate selection of any security technology is its ability to reduce or eliminate business risks. Investments in security technologies should be based on their overall value in relation to their cost; the value can be demonstrated in terms of risk mitigation. This should take precedence over whether they use new or exotic technologies or how they are evaluated in trade publications.

NEW QUESTION 48
An information security manager mapping a job description to types of data access is MOST likely to adhere to which of the following information security principles?

A. Ethics

B. Proportionality
C. Integration
D. Accountability

Answer: B

Explanation:

Information security controls should be proportionate to the risks of modification, denial of use or disclosure of the information. It is advisable to learn if the job description is apportioning more data than are necessary for that position to execute the business rules (types of data access). Principles of ethics and integration have the least to do with mapping job description to types of data access. The principle of accountability would be the second most adhered to principle since people with access to data may not always be accountable but may be required to perform an operation.

NEW QUESTION 51
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 55
Which of the following is the MOST important element of an information security strategy?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 58
From an information security perspective, information that no longer supports the main purpose of the business should be:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 61
A risk assessment and business impact analysis (BIA) have been completed for a major proposed purchase and new process for an organization. There is disagreement between the information security manager and the business department manager who will own the process regarding the results and the assigned risk. Which of the following would be the BES T approach of the information security manager?

A. Acceptance of the business manager's decision on the risk to the corporation
B. Acceptance of the information security manager's decision on the risk to the corporation
C. Review of the assessment with executive management for final input
D. A new risk assessment and BIA are needed to resolve the disagreement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Executive management must be supportive of the process and fully understand and agree with the results since risk management decisions can often have a large financial impact and require major changes. Risk management means different things to different people, depending upon their role in the organization, so the input of executive management is important to the process.

NEW QUESTION 64
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 68
Minimum standards for securing the technical infrastructure should be defined in a security:

A. strateg
B. guideline
C. mode
D. architectur

Answer: D

Explanation:

Minimum standards for securing the technical infrastructure should be defined in a security architecture document. This document defines how components are secured and the security services that should be in place. A strategy is a broad, high-level document. A guideline is advisory in nature, while a security model shows the relationships between components.

NEW QUESTION 70
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 74
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 76
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 79
While implementing information security governance an organization should FIRST:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 83
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 86
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 91
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 95
Who is ultimately responsible for the organization's information?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 100
In order to highlight to management the importance of network security, the security manager should FIRST:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

A risk assessment would be most helpful to management in understanding at a very high level the threats, probabilities and existing controls. Developing a security architecture, installing a network intrusion detection system (NIDS) and preparing a list of attacks on the network and developing a network security policy would not be as effective in highlighting the importance to management and would follow only after performing a risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 103
Which of the following is MOST important in developing a security strategy?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 108
An organization's board of directors has learned of recent legislation requiring organizations within the industry to enact specific safeguards to protect confidential customer information. What actions should the board take next?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 112
The MOST important factor in planning for the long-term retention of electronically stored business records is to take into account potential changes in:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 113
Which of the following is the BEST justification to convince management to invest in an information security program?

A. Cost reduction
B. Compliance with company policies
C. Protection of business assets

D. Increased business value

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 114
What is the MAIN risk when there is no user management representation on the Information Security Steering Committee?

A. Functional requirements are not adequately considere
B. User training programs may be inadequat
C. Budgets allocated to business units are not appropriat
D. Information security plans are not aligned with business requirements

Answer: D

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. User management is an important group that should be represented to ensure that the information security plans are aligned with the business needs. Functional requirements and user training programs are considered to be part of the projects but are not the main risks. The steering committee does not approve budgets for business units.

NEW QUESTION 116
Which of the following should be the FIRST step in developing an information security plan?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 117
When designing an information security quarterly report to management, the MOST important element to be considered should be the:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 120
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 123
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 126
An information security manager at a global organization has to ensure that the local information security program will initially ensure compliance with the:

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 131
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 133
Information security should be:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 137
The data access requirements for an application should be determined by the:

A. legal departmen
B. compliance office
C. information security manage
D. business owne

Answer: D

Explanation:

Business owners are ultimately responsible for their applications. The legal department, compliance officer and information security manager all can advise, but do not have final responsibility.

NEW QUESTION 141
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 145
The MOST appropriate role for senior management in supporting information security is the:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 149
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 152
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 153
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 154
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 159
Who in an organization has the responsibility for classifying information?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 162
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 167
When developing incident response procedures involving servers hosting critical applications, which of the following should be the FIRST to be notified?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 172
Relationships among security technologies are BEST defined through which of the following?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 174
Which of the following individuals would be in the BEST position to sponsor the creation of an information security steering group?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 179
Information security projects should be prioritized on the basis of:

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

Answer: BExplanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 183
An information security manager must understand the relationship between information security and business operations in order to:

A. support organizational objective
B. determine likely areas of noncomplianc
C. assess the possible impacts of compromis
D. understand the threats to the busines

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 187
The MOST important factor in ensuring the success of an information security program is effective:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 191
The cost of implementing a security control should not exceed the:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 196
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 201
Acceptable risk is achieved when:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 202
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 206
When performing a quantitative risk analysis, which of the following is MOST important to estimate the potential loss?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

threat analysis and therefore a partial answer.

NEW QUESTION 209
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 210
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 214
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 217
The value of information assets is BEST determined by:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 218
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 222
An information security manager has been assigned to implement more restrictive preventive controls. By doing so, the net effect will be to PRIMARILY reduce the:

A. threa
B. los
C. vulnerabilit
D. probabilit

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 225
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 229
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 231
Which of the following types of information would the information security manager expect to have the LOWEST level of security protection in a large, multinational enterprise?

A. Strategic business plan
B. Upcoming financial results
C. Customer personal information
D. Previous financial results

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 236
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 240
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 245
After assessing and mitigating the risks of a web application, who should decide on the acceptance of residual application risks?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 246
What does a network vulnerability assessment intend to identify?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 251
A successful risk management program should lead to:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 254
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 258
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 260
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 264
Which of the following BEST describes the scope of risk analysis?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 268
The recovery point objective (RPO) requires which of the following?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 273
An information security manager is advised by contacts in law enforcement that there is evidence that his/ her company is being targeted by a skilled gang of hackers known to use a variety of techniques, including social engineering and network penetration. The FIRST step that the security manager should take is to:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 277
Who would be in the BEST position to determine the recovery point objective (RPO) for business applications?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 282
A company's mail server allows anonymous file transfer protocol (FTP) access which could
be exploited. What process should the information security manager deploy to determine the necessity for remedial action?

A. A penetration test
B. A security baseline review
C. A risk assessment
D. A business impact analysis (BIA)

Answer: C

Explanation:

A risk assessment will identify- the business impact of such vulnerability being exploited and is, thus, the correct process. A penetration test or a security baseline review may identify the vulnerability but not the remedy. A business impact analysis (BIA) will more likely identify the impact of the loss of the mail server.

NEW QUESTION 284
Which of the following measures would be MOST effective against insider threats to confidential information?

A. Role-based access control
B. Audit trail monitoring
C. Privacy policy
D. Defense-in-depth

Answer: A

Explanation:

Role-based access control provides access according to business needs; therefore, it reduces unnecessary- access rights and enforces accountability. Audit trail monitoring is a detective control, which is 'after the fact.' Privacy policy is not relevant to this risk. Defense-in-depth primarily focuses on external threats

NEW QUESTION 285
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 288
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 290
A common concern with poorly written web applications is that they can allow an attacker to:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 294
The recovery time objective (RTO) is reached at which of the following milestones?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 299
Which of the following is the MOST usable deliverable of an information security risk analysis?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 301
What mechanisms are used to identify deficiencies that would provide attackers with an opportunity to compromise a computer system?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 302
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 303
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 305
Which of the following techniques MOST clearly indicates whether specific risk-reduction controls should be implemented?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 307
Which of the following is the MOST effective way to treat a risk such as a natural disaster that has a low probability and a high impact level?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 308
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 313
The MOST appropriate owner of customer data stored in a central database, used only by an organization's sales department, would be the:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 316
The valuation of IT assets should be performed by:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 318
The decision as to whether a risk has been reduced to an acceptable level should be determined by:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 322
The PRIMARY reason for initiating a policy exception process is when:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 327
Which of the following is the MAIN reason for performing risk assessment on a continuous basis'?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

The risk environment is impacted by factors such as changes in technology, and business strategy. These changes introduce new threats and vulnerabilities to the organization. As a result, risk assessment should be performed continuously. Justification of a budget should never be the main reason for performing a risk assessment. New vulnerabilities should be managed through a patch management process. Informing management about emerging risks is important, but is not the main driver for determining when a risk assessment should be performed.

NEW QUESTION 331
A risk management program should reduce risk to:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 332
The MOST effective way to incorporate risk management practices into existing production systems is through:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 336
Which of the following groups would be in the BEST position to perform a risk analysis for a business?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 338
There is a time lag between the time when a security vulnerability is first published, and the time when a patch is delivered. Which of the following should be carried out FIRST to mitigate the risk during this time period?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 343
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 345
Which of the following is the MOST important requirement for setting up an information security infrastructure for a new system?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 346
The purpose of a corrective control is to:

A. reduce adverse event
B. indicate compromis
C. mitigate impac
D. ensure complianc

Answer: C

Explanation:

Corrective controls serve to reduce or mitigate impacts, such as providing recovery capabilities. Preventive controls reduce adverse events, such as firewalls. Compromise can be detected by detective controls, such as intrusion detection systems (IDSs). Compliance could be ensured by preventive controls, such as access controls.

NEW QUESTION 349
A risk assessment should be conducted:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 350
Which of the following would help management determine the resources needed to mitigate a risk to the organization?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 351

A risk management approach to information protection is:

A. managing risks to an acceptable level, commensurate with goals and objective
B. accepting the security posture provided by commercial security product
C. implementing a training program to educate individuals on information protection and risk
D. managing risk tools to ensure that they assess all information protection vulnerabilitie

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 356
When implementing security controls, an information security manager must PRIMARILY focus on:

A. minimizing operational impact
B. eliminating all vulnerabilitie
C. usage by similar organization
D. certification from a third part

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 358
Which of the following would be MOST relevant to include in a cost-benefit analysis of a two-factor authentication system?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 361
When a significant security breach occurs, what should be reported FIRST to senior management?

A. A summary of the security logs that illustrates the sequence of events
B. An explanation of the incident and corrective action taken
C. An analysis of the impact of similar attacks at other organizations
D. A business case for implementing stronger logical access controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

When reporting an incident to senior management, the initial information to be communicated should include an explanation of what happened and how the breach was resolved. A summary of security logs would be too technical to report to senior management. An analysis of the impact of similar attacks and a business case for improving controls would be desirable; however, these would be communicated later in the process.

NEW QUESTION 366
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 369
An information security organization should PRIMARILY:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 370
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 373
When performing a qualitative risk analysis, which of the following will BEST produce reliable results?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 378
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 380
Quantitative risk analysis is MOST appropriate when assessment data:

A. include customer perception
B. contain percentage estimate
C. do not contain specific detail
D. contain subjective informatio

Answer: B

Explanation:

Percentage estimates are characteristic of quantitative risk analysis. Customer perceptions, lack of specific details or subjective information lend themselves more to qualitative risk analysis.

NEW QUESTION 383
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 384
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 386
Which of the following guarantees that data in a file have not changed?

A. Inspecting the modified date of the file
B. Encrypting the file with symmetric encryption
C. Using stringent access control to prevent unauthorized access
D. Creating a hash of the file, then comparing the file hashes

Answer: D

Explanation:
A hashing algorithm can be used to mathematically ensure that data haven't been changed by hashing a file and comparing the hashes after a suspected change.

NEW QUESTION 388
A test plan to validate the security controls of a new system should be developed during which phase of the project?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 391
An information security program should be sponsored by:

A. infrastructure managemen
B. the corporate audit departmen
C. key business process owner

D. information security managemen

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 395
Who can BEST approve plans to implement an information security governance framework?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 397
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 401
An internal review of a web-based application system finds the ability to gain access to all employees' accounts by changing the employee's ID on the URL used for accessing the account. The vulnerability identified is:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 406
The MAIN goal of an information security strategic plan is to:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 411
The MAIN advantage of implementing automated password synchronization is that it:

A. reduces overall administrative workloa
B. increases security between multi-tier system
C. allows passwords to be changed less frequentl
D. reduces the need for two-factor authenticatio

Answer: A

Explanation:

Automated password synchronization reduces the overall administrative workload of resetting passwords. It does not increase security between multi-tier systems, allow passwords to be changed less frequently or reduce the need for two-factor authentication.

NEW QUESTION 416
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 419
At what stage of the applications development process would encryption key management initially be addressed?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 424
Which of the following is the MOST important item to consider when evaluating products to monitor security across the enterprise?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 429
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 433
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 434
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 436
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 437
Which of the following would BEST protect an organization's confidential data stored on a laptop computer from unauthorized access?

A. Strong authentication by password
B. Encrypted hard drives
C. Multifactor authentication procedures
D. Network-based data backup

Answer: B

Explanation:

Encryption of the hard disks will prevent unauthorized access to the laptop even when the laptop is lost or stolen. Strong authentication by password can be bypassed by a
determined hacker. Multifactor authentication can be bypassed by removal of the hard drive and insertion into another laptop. Network- based data backups do not prevent access but rather recovery from data loss.

NEW QUESTION 438
An e-commerce order fulfillment web server should generally be placed on which of the following?

A. Internal network
B. Demilitarized zone (DMZ)
C. Database server
D. Domain controller

Answer: B

Explanation:

An e-commerce order fulfillment web server should be placed within a DMZ to protect it and the internal network from external attack. Placing it on the internal

network would expose the internal network to potential attack from the Internet. Since a database server should reside on the internal network, the same exposure would exist. Domain controllers would not normally share the same physical device as a web server.

NEW QUESTION 442
A message* that has been encrypted by the sender's private key and again by the receiver's public key achieves:

A. authentication and authorizatio
B. confidentiality and integrit
C. confidentiality and nonrepudiatio
D. authentication and nonrepudiatio

Answer: C

Explanation:

Encryption by the private key of the sender will guarantee authentication and nonrepudiation. Encryption by the public key of the receiver will guarantee confidentiality.

NEW QUESTION 445
The BEST metric for evaluating the effectiveness of a firewall is the:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 450
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 454
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 455
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 458
Which of the following, using public key cryptography, ensures authentication, confidentiality and nonrepudiation of a message?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 459
When application-level security controlled by business process owners is found to be poorly managed, which of the following could BEST improve current practices?

A. Centralizing security management
B. Implementing sanctions for noncompliance
C. Policy enforcement by IT management
D. Periodic compliance reviews

Answer: A

Explanation:

By centralizing security management, the organization can ensure that security standards are applied to all systems equally and in line with established policy. Sanctions for noncompliance would not be the best way to correct poor management practices caused by work overloads or insufficient knowledge of security practices. Enforcement of policies is not solely the responsibility of IT management. Periodic compliance reviews would not correct the problems, by themselves, although reports to management would trigger corrective action such as centralizing security management.

NEW QUESTION 461
Which of the following is a key area of the ISO 27001 framework?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 462
Which of the following is the MOST important consideration when securing customer credit card data acquired by a point-of-sale (POS) cash register?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 465
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 470
Which of the following is the MOST effective type of access control?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 474
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 476
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 478
The MOST important reason that statistical anomaly-based intrusion detection systems (slat IDSs) are less commonly used than signature-based IDSs, is that stat IDSs:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

parameters—this type of IDS may not detect minor changes to system variables and may generate many false positives. Choice D is incorrect; since the stat IDS can monitor multiple system variables, it can detect new types of variables by tracing for abnormal activity of any kind.

NEW QUESTION 479

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