Exam Questions CISM

Certified Information Security Manager

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NEW QUESTION 1
The FIRST step in establishing a security governance program is to:

A. conduct a risk assessmen
B. conduct a workshop for all end user
C. prepare a security budge
D. obtain high-level sponsorshi

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 2
What would be the MOST significant security risks when using wireless local area network (LAN) technology?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 3
An outcome of effective security governance is:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
Which of the following MOST commonly falls within the scope of an information security governance steering committee?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 7
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 8
The chief information security officer (CISO) should ideally have a direct reporting relationship to the:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The chief information security officer (CISO) should ideally report to as high a level within the organization as possible. Among the choices given, the chief operations officer (COO) would have not only the appropriate level but also the knowledge of day-to-day operations. The head of internal audit and legal counsel would make good secondary choices, although they would not be as knowledgeable of the operations. Reporting to the chief technology officer (CTO) could become problematic as the CTO's goals for the infrastructure might, at times, run counter to the goals of information security.

NEW QUESTION 9
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 10
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 10
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 15
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 16
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 18
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 20
What will have the HIGHEST impact on standard information security governance models?

A. Number of employees
B. Distance between physical locations

C. Complexity of organizational structure
D. Organizational budget

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 22
What is the PRIMARY role of the information security manager in the process of information classification within an organization?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24
Which of the following is characteristic of centralized information security management?

A. More expensive to administer
B. Better adherence to policies
C. More aligned with business unit needs
D. Faster turnaround of requests

Answer: B

Explanation:

Centralization of information security management results in greater uniformity and better adherence to security policies. It is generally less expensive to administer due to the economics of scale. However, turnaround can be slower due to the lack of alignment with business units.

NEW QUESTION 28
Effective IT governance is BEST ensured by:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 30
How would an information security manager balance the potentially conflicting requirements of an international organization's security standards and local regulation?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 33
The organization has decided to outsource the majority of the IT department with a vendor that is hosting servers in a foreign country. Of the following, which is the MOST critical security consideration?

A. Laws and regulations of the country of origin may not be enforceable in the foreign countr
B. A security breach notification might get delayed due to the time differenc
C. Additional network intrusion detection sensors should be installed, resulting in an additional cos
D. The company could lose physical control over the server and be unable to monitor the physical security posture of the server

Answer: A

Explanation:

A company is held to the local laws and regulations of the country in which the company resides, even if the company decides to place servers with a vendor that hosts the servers in a foreign country. A potential violation of local laws applicable to the company might not be recognized or rectified (i.e., prosecuted) due to the lack of knowledge of the local laws that are applicable and the inability to enforce the laws. Option B is not a problem. Time difference does not play a role in a 24/7 environment. Pagers, cellular phones, telephones, etc. are usually available to communicate notifications. Option C is a manageable problem that requires additional funding, but can be addressed. Option D is a problem that can be addressed. Most hosting providers have standardized the level of physical security that is in place. Regular physical audits or a SAS 70 report can address such concerns.

NEW QUESTION 35
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 37
Obtaining senior management support for establishing a warm site can BEST be accomplished by:

A. establishing a periodic risk assessmen
B. promoting regulatory requirement
C. developing a business cas
D. developing effective metric

Answer: C

Explanation:

Business case development, including a cost-benefit analysis, will be most persuasive to management. A risk assessment may be included in the business ease, but by itself will not be as effective in gaining management support. Informing management of regulatory requirements may help gain support for initiatives, but given that more than half of all organizations are not in compliance with regulations, it is unlikely to be sufficient in many cases. Good metrics which provide assurance that initiatives are meeting organizational goals will also be useful, but are insufficient in gaining management support.

NEW QUESTION 42
An information security strategy document that includes specific links to an organization's business activities is PRIMARILY an indicator of:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 43
When an organization is setting up a relationship with a third-party IT service provider, which of the following is one of the MOST important topics to include in the contract from a security standpoint?

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

Answer:

D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 44
Which of the following are seldom changed in response to technological changes?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 45
On a company's e-commerce web site, a good legal statement regarding data privacy should include:

A. a statement regarding what the company will do with the information it collect
B. a disclaimer regarding the accuracy of information on its web sit
C. technical information regarding how information is protecte
D. a statement regarding where the information is being hoste

Answer: A

Explanation:

Most privacy laws and regulations require disclosure on how information will be used. A disclaimer is not necessary since it does not refer to data privacy. Technical details regarding how information is protected are not mandatory to publish on the web site and in fact would not be desirable. It is not mandatory to say where information is being hosted.

NEW QUESTION 47
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 49
Which of the following represents the MAJOR focus of privacy regulations?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 52
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 57
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 61
A security manager meeting the requirements for the international flow of personal data will need to ensure:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 65
Which of the following roles would represent a conflict of interest for an information security manager?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 69
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 72
Which of the following characteristics is MOST important when looking at prospective candidates for the role of chief information security officer (CISO)?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 76
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 77
Who should drive the risk analysis for an organization?

A. Senior management
B. Security manager
C. Quality manager
D. Legal department

Answer: B

Explanation:

Although senior management should support and sponsor a risk analysis, the know-how and the management of the project will be with the security department. Quality management and the legal department will contribute to the project.

NEW QUESTION 82
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 87
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 91
Which of the following BEST describes an information security manager's role in a multidisciplinary team that will address a new regulatory requirement regarding

operational risk?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 95
In order to highlight to management the importance of integrating information security in the business processes, a newly hired information security officer should FIRST:

A. prepare a security budge
B. conduct a risk assessmen
C. develop an information security polic
D. obtain benchmarking informatio

Answer: B

Explanation:

Risk assessment, evaluation and impact analysis will be the starting point for driving management's attention to information security. All other choices will follow the risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 98
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 100
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 104
Before conducting a formal risk assessment of an organization's information resources, an information security manager should FIRST:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

to the threats-business mapping.

NEW QUESTION 108
The PRIMARY purpose of using risk analysis within a security program is to:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 111
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 114
Previously accepted risk should be:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 116
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 119
Risk acceptance is a component of which of the following?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 124
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 129
Which of the following steps in conducting a risk assessment should be performed FIRST?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 131
A risk management program would be expected to:

A. remove all inherent ris
B. maintain residual risk at an acceptable leve
C. implement preventive controls for every threa
D. reduce control risk to zer

Answer: B

Explanation:

The object of risk management is to ensure that all residual risk is maintained at a level acceptable to the business; it is not intended to remove every identified risk or implement controls for every threat since this may not be cost-effective. Control risk, i.e., that a control may not be effective, is a component of the program but is unlikely to be reduced to zero.

NEW QUESTION 133
When the computer incident response team (CIRT) finds clear evidence that a hacker has penetrated the corporate network and modified customer information, an information security manager should FIRST notify:

A. the information security steering committe
B. customers who may be impacte
C. data owners who may be impacte
D. regulatory- agencies overseeing privac

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 134
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 139
In performing a risk assessment on the impact of losing a server, the value of the server should be calculated using the:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 140
The MOST important function of a risk management program is to:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 145
A risk mitigation report would include recommendations for:

A. assessmen
B. acceptance
C. evaluatio
D. quantificatio

Answer: B

Explanation:

Acceptance of a risk is an alternative to be considered in the risk mitigation process. Assessment. evaluation and risk quantification are components of the risk analysis process that are completed prior to determining risk mitigation solutions.

NEW QUESTION 150
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 154
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 155
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 156
Data owners are PRIMARILY responsible for establishing risk mitigation methods to address which of the following areas?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 161
Which of the following are the essential ingredients of a business impact analysis (B1A)?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 164
The MOST important reason for conducting periodic risk assessments is because:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 167
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 170
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 175
Which of the following is the BEST method to ensure the overall effectiveness of a risk management program?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 177
Because of its importance to the business, an organization wants to quickly implement a technical solution which deviates from the company's policies. An information security manager should:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 179
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 181
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 184
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 185
Which of the following BEST indicates a successful risk management practice?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 188
Information security managers should use risk assessment techniques to:

A. justify selection of risk mitigation strategie
B. maximize the return on investment (RO
C. provide documentation for auditors and regulator
D. quantify risks that would otherwise be subjectiv

Answer: A

Explanation:

Information security managers should use risk assessment techniques to justify and implement a risk mitigation strategy as efficiently as possible. None of the other choices accomplishes that task, although they are important components.

NEW QUESTION 190
Which of the following risks would BEST be assessed using quantitative risk assessment techniques?

A. Customer data stolen
B. An electrical power outage
C. A web site defaced by hackers
D. Loss of the software development team

Answer: B

Explanation:

The effect of the theft of customer data or web site defacement by hackers could lead to a permanent decline in customer confidence, which does not lend itself to measurement by quantitative techniques. Loss of a majority of the software development team could have similar unpredictable repercussions. However, the loss

of electrical power for a short duration is more easily measurable and can be quantified into monetary amounts that can be assessed with quantitative techniques.

NEW QUESTION 193
Which of the following risks is represented in the risk appetite of an organization?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 196
Which two components PRIMARILY must be assessed in an effective risk analysis?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 197
Which of the following is the MOST effective solution for preventing internal users from modifying sensitive and classified information?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 198
Which of the following would be the BEST metric for the IT risk management process?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 203
Who can BEST advocate the development of and ensure the success of an information security program?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

influence of senior management. IT management has a lesser degree of influence and would also be part of the steering committee.

NEW QUESTION 207
For virtual private network (VPN) access to the corporate network, the information security manager is requiring strong authentication. Which of the following is the strongest method
to ensure that logging onto the network is secure?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 211
When a user employs a client-side digital certificate to authenticate to a web server through Secure Socket Layer (SSI.), confidentiality is MOST vulnerable to which of the following?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 214
Which of the following is the BEST metric for evaluating the effectiveness of security awareness twining? The number of:

A. password reset
B. reported incident
C. incidents resolve
D. access rule violation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Reported incidents will provide an indicator of the awareness level of staff. An increase in reported incidents could indicate that the staff is paying more attention to security. Password resets and access rule violations may or may not have anything to do with awareness levels. The number of incidents resolved may not correlate to staff awareness.

NEW QUESTION 215
An operating system (OS) noncritical patch to enhance system security cannot be applied because a critical application is not compatible with the change. Which of the following is the BEST solution?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 216
An outsource service provider must handle sensitive customer information. Which of the following is MOST important for an information security manager to know?

A. Security in storage and transmission of sensitive data
B. Provider's level of compliance with industry standards

C. Security technologies in place at the facility
D. Results of the latest independent security review

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mow the outsourcer protects the storage and transmission of sensitive information will allow an information security manager to understand how sensitive data will be protected. Choice B is an important but secondary consideration. Choice C is incorrect because security technologies are not the only components to protect the sensitive customer information. Choice D is incorrect because an independent security review may not include analysis on how sensitive customer information would be protected.

NEW QUESTION 218
Which of the following tools is MOST appropriate to assess whether information security governance objectives are being met?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 221
A digital signature using a public key infrastructure (PKI) will:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 225
Which of the following practices completely prevents a man-in-the-middle (MitM) attack between two hosts?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 229
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 232
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 235
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 236
Which of the following is generally used to ensure that information transmitted over the Internet is authentic and actually transmitted by the named sender?

A. Biometric authentication
B. Embedded steganographic
C. Two-factor authentication
D. Embedded digital signature

Answer: D

Explanation:

Digital signatures ensure that transmitted information can be attributed to the named sender; this provides nonrepudiation. Steganographic techniques are used to hide messages or data within other files. Biometric and two-factor authentication is not generally used to protect internet data transmissions.

NEW QUESTION 239
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 241
Which of the following is the MOST important reason why information security objectives should be defined?

A. Tool for measuring effectiveness
B. General understanding of goals
C. Consistency with applicable standards
D. Management sign-off and support initiatives

Answer: A

Explanation:

The creation of objectives can be used in part as a source of measurement of the effectiveness of information security management, which feeds into the overall governance. General understanding of goals and consistency with applicable standards are useful, but are not the primary reasons for having clearly defined objectives. Gaining management understanding is important, but by itself will not provide the structure for governance.

NEW QUESTION 244
Which of the following is MOST effective in preventing weaknesses from being introduced into existing production systems?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 246
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 247
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 249
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 251
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 256
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 258
Which of the following is the MOST important item to include when developing web hosting agreements with third-party providers?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 262
Which of the following is the BEST metric for evaluating the effectiveness of an intrusion detection mechanism?

A. Number of attacks detected
B. Number of successful attacks
C. Ratio of false positives to false negatives
D. Ratio of successful to unsuccessful attacks

Answer: C

Explanation:

The ratio of false positives to false negatives will indicate whether an intrusion detection system (IDS) is properly tuned to minimize the number of false alarms while, at the same time, minimizing the number of omissions. The number of attacks detected, successful attacks or the ratio of successful to unsuccessful attacks would not indicate whether the IDS is properly configured.

NEW QUESTION 266
Which of the following would be the BEST defense against sniffing?

A. Password protect the files
B. Implement a dynamic IP address scheme
C. Encrypt the data being transmitted
D. Set static mandatory access control (MAC) addresses

Answer: C

Explanation:

Encrypting the data will obfuscate the data so that they are not visible in plain text. Someone would have to collate the entire data stream and try decrypting it, which is not easy. Passwords can be recovered by brute-force attacks and by password crackers, so this is not the best defense against sniffing. IP addresses can always be discovered, even if dynamic IP addresses are implemented. The person sniffing traffic can initiate multiple sessions for possible IP addresses. Setting static mandatory access control (MAC) addresses can prevent address resolution protocol (ARP) poisoning, but it does not prevent sniffing.

NEW QUESTION 270
On which of the following should a firewall be placed?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 274
What is the MOST important reason for conducting security awareness programs throughout an organization?

A. Reducing the human risk
B. Maintaining evidence of training records to ensure compliance
C. Informing business units about the security strategy
D. Training personnel in security incident response

Answer: A

Explanation:

People are the weakest link in security implementation, and awareness would reduce this risk. Through security awareness and training programs, individual employees can be informed and sensitized on various security policies and other security topics, thus ensuring compliance from each individual. Laws and regulations also aim to reduce human risk. Informing business units about the security strategy is best done through steering committee meetings or other forums.

NEW QUESTION 278
When considering the value of assets, which of the following would give the information security manager the MOST objective basis for measurement of value delivery in information security governance?

A. Number of controls
B. Cost of achieving control objectives
C. Effectiveness of controls
D. Test results of controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comparison of cost of achievement of control objectives and corresponding value of assets sought to be protected would provide a sound basis for the information security manager to measure value delivery. Number of controls has no correlation with the value of assets unless the effectiveness of the controls and their cost are also evaluated. Effectiveness of controls has no correlation with the value of assets unless their costs are also evaluated. Test results of controls have no correlation with the value of assets unless the effectiveness of the controls and their cost are also evaluated.

NEW QUESTION 283
Which of the following is MOST effective for securing wireless networks as a point of entry into a corporate network?

A. Boundary router
B. Strong encryption
C. Internet-facing firewall
D. Intrusion detection system (IDS)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Strong encryption is the most effective means of protecting wireless networks. Boundary routers, intrusion detection systems (IDSs) and firewalling the Internet would not be as effective.

NEW QUESTION 287
To BEST improve the alignment of the information security objectives in an organization, the chief information security officer (CISO) should:

A. revise the information security progra
B. evaluate a balanced business scorecar
C. conduct regular user awareness session
D. perform penetration test

Answer: B

Explanation:

The balanced business scorecard can track the effectiveness of how an organization executes it information security strategy and determine areas of improvement. Revising the information security program may be a solution, but is not the best solution to improve alignment of the information security objectives. User awareness is just one of the areas the organization must track through the balanced business scorecard. Performing penetration tests does not affect alignment with information security objectives.

NEW QUESTION 289
Which of the following features is normally missing when using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) in a web browser?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 293
Which of the following is the BEST method for ensuring that security procedures and guidelines are known and understood?

A. Periodic focus group meetings
B. Periodic compliance reviews
C. Computer-based certification training (CBT)
D. Employee's signed acknowledgement

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using computer-based training (CBT) presentations with end-of-section reviews provides feedback on how well users understand what has been presented. Periodic compliance reviews are a good tool to identify problem areas but do not ensure that procedures are known or understood. Eocus groups may or may not provide meaningful detail. Although a signed employee acknowledgement is good, it does not indicate whether the material has been read and/or understood.

NEW QUESTION 296
Which of the following is MOST effective in protecting against the attack technique known as phishing?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 300
In order to protect a network against unauthorized external connections to corporate systems, the information security manager should BEST implement:

A. a strong authenticatio
B. IP antispoofing filterin
C. network encryption protoco
D. access lists of trusted device

Answer: A

Explanation:

Strong authentication will provide adequate assurance on the identity of the users, while IP antispoofing is aimed at the device rather than the user. Encryption protocol ensures data confidentiality and authenticity while access lists of trusted devices are easily exploited by spoofed identity of the clients.

NEW QUESTION 303
Which of the following mechanisms is the MOST secure way to implement a secure wireless network?

A. Filter media access control (MAC) addresses
B. Use a Wi-Fi Protected Access (WPA2) protocol
C. Use a Wired Equivalent Privacy (WEP) key
D. Web-based authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

WPA2 is currently one of the most secure authentication and encryption protocols for mainstream wireless products. MAC address filtering by itself is not a good security mechanism since allowed MAC addresses can be easily sniffed and then spoofed to get into the network. WEP is no longer a secure encryption mechanism for wireless communications. The WEP key can be easily broken within minutes using widely available software. And once the WEP key is obtained, all communications of every other wireless client are exposed. Finally, a web-based authentication mechanism can be used to prevent unauthorized user access to a network, but it will not solve the wireless network's main security issues, such as preventing network sniffing.

NEW QUESTION 308
Which of the following technologies is utilized to ensure that an individual connecting to a corporate internal network over the Internet is not an intruder masquerading as an authorized user?

A. Intrusion detection system (IDS)

B. IP address packet filtering
C. Two-factor authentication
D. Embedded digital signature

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 310
The MOST effective way to ensure network users are aware of their responsibilities to comply with an organization's security requirements is:

A. messages displayed at every logo
B. periodic security-related e-mail message
C. an Intranet web site for information securit
D. circulating the information security polic

Answer: A

Explanation:

Logon banners would appear every time the user logs on, and the user would be required to read and agree to the same before using the resources. Also, as the message is conveyed in writing and appears consistently, it can be easily enforceable in any organization. Security-related e-mail messages are frequently considered as "Spam" by network users and do not, by themselves, ensure that the user agrees to comply with security requirements. The existence of an Intranet web site does not force users to access it and read the information. Circulating the information security policy atone does not confirm that an individual user has read, understood and agreed to comply with its requirements unless it is associated with formal acknowledgment, such as a user's signature of acceptance.

NEW QUESTION 313
Which of the following devices should be placed within a DMZ?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

An application server should normally be placed within a demilitarized zone (DMZ) to shield the internal network. Data warehouse and departmental servers may contain confidential or valuable data and should always be placed on the internal network, never on a DMZ that is subject to compromise. A proxy server forms the inner boundary of the DMZ but is not placed within it.

NEW QUESTION 314
In the process of deploying a new e-mail system, an information security manager would like to ensure the confidentiality of messages while in transit. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate method to ensure data confidentiality in a new e-mail system implementation?

A. Encryption
B. Digital certificate
C. Digital signature
D. I lashing algorithm

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 317
A new port needs to be opened in a perimeter firewall. Which of the following should be the FIRST step before initiating any changes?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 318
The management staff of an organization that does not have a dedicated security function decides to use its IT manager to perform a security review. The MAIN job requirement in this arrangement is that the IT manager

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 323
When defining a service level agreement (SLA) regarding the level of data confidentiality that is handled by a third-party service provider, the BEST indicator of compliance would be the:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

The access control matrix is the best indicator of the level of compliance with the service level agreement (SLA) data confidentiality clauses. Encryption strength, authentication mechanism and data repository might be defined in the SLA but are not confidentiality compliance indicators.

NEW QUESTION 326
What is the BEST way to ensure that contract programmers comply with organizational security policies?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 327
A third party was engaged to develop a business application. Which of the following would an information security manager BEST test for the existence of back doors?

A. System monitoring for traffic on network ports
B. Security code reviews for the entire application
C. Reverse engineering the application binaries
D. Running the application from a high-privileged account on a test system

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security' code reviews for the entire application is the best measure and will involve reviewing the entire source code to detect all instances of back doors. System monitoring for traffic on network ports would not be able to detect all instances of back doors and is time consuming and would take a lot of effort. Reverse engineering the application binaries may not provide any definite clues. Back doors will not surface by running the application on high-privileged accounts since back doors are usually hidden accounts in the applications.

NEW QUESTION 328
The advantage of sending messages using steganographic techniques, as opposed to utilizing encryption, is that:

A. the existence of messages is unknow
B. required key sizes are smalle
C. traffic cannot be sniffe
D. reliability of the data is higher in transi

Answer: A

Explanation:

The existence of messages is hidden when using steganography. This is the greatest risk.
Keys are relevant for encryption and not for steganography. Sniffing of steganographic traffic is also possible. Option D is not relevant.

NEW QUESTION 329
Which of the following areas is MOST susceptible to the introduction of security weaknesses?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 333
Which of the following change management activities would be a clear indicator that normal operational procedures require examination? A high percentage of:

A. similar change request
B. change request postponement
C. canceled change request
D. emergency change request

Answer: D

Explanation:

A high percentage of emergency change requests could be caused by changes that are being introduced at the last minute to bypass normal chance management procedures. Similar requests, postponements and canceled requests all are indicative of a properly functioning change management process.

NEW QUESTION 338
Which would be the BEST recommendation to protect against phishing attacks?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 343
Which of the following is the MOST effective, positive method to promote security awareness?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 346
The return on investment of information security can BEST be evaluated through which of the following?

A. Support of business objectives
B. Security metrics
C. Security deliverables
D. Process improvement models

Answer: A

Explanation:

One way to determine the return on security investment is to illustrate how information security supports the achievement of business objectives. Security metrics measure improvement and effectiveness within the security practice but do not tie to business objectives. Similarly, listing deliverables and creating process

improvement models does not necessarily tie into business objectives.

NEW QUESTION 349
To mitigate a situation where one of the programmers of an application requires access to production data, the information security manager could BEST recommend to.

A. create a separate account for the programmer as a power use
B. log all of the programmers' activity for review by superviso
C. have the programmer sign a letter accepting full responsibilit
D. perform regular audits of the applicatio

Answer: B

Explanation:

It is not always possible to provide adequate segregation of duties between programming and operations in order to meet certain business requirements. A mitigating control is to record all of the programmers' actions for later review by their supervisor, which would reduce the likelihood of any inappropriate action on the part of the programmer. Choices A, C and D do not solve the problem.

NEW QUESTION 350
In business-critical applications, user access should be approved by the:

A. information security manage
B. data owne
C. data custodia
D. business managemen

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data owner is in the best position to validate access rights to users due to their deep understanding of business requirements and of functional implementation within the application. This responsibility should be enforced by the policy. An information security manager will coordinate and execute the implementation of the role-based access control. A data custodian will ensure that proper safeguards are in place to protect the data from unauthorized access; it is not the data custodian's responsibility to assign access rights. Business management is not. in all cases, the owner of the data.

NEW QUESTION 353
Change management procedures to ensure that disaster recovery/business continuity plans are kept up-to- date can be BEST achieved through which of the following?

A. Reconciliation of the annual systems inventory to the disaster recovery, business continuity plans
B. Periodic audits of the disaster recovery/business continuity plans
C. Comprehensive walk-through testing
D. Inclusion as a required step in the system life cycle process

Answer: D

Explanation:

Information security should be an integral component of the development cycle; thus, it should be included at the process level. Choices A, B and C are good mechanisms to ensure compliance, but would not be nearly as timely in ensuring that the plans are always up-to-date. Choice D is a preventive control, while choices A, B and C are detective controls.

NEW QUESTION 354
Which of the following is the MOST appropriate method for deploying operating system (OS) patches to production application servers?

A. Batch patches into frequent server updates
B. Initially load the patches on a test machine
C. Set up servers to automatically download patches
D. Automatically push all patches to the servers

Answer: B

Explanation:

Some patches can conflict with application code. For this reason, it is very important to first test all patches in a test environment to ensure that there are no conflicts with existing application systems. For this reason, choices C and D are incorrect as they advocate automatic updating. As for frequent server updates, this is an incomplete (vague) answer from the choices given.

NEW QUESTION 358
Which is the BEST way to measure and prioritize aggregate risk deriving from a chain of linked system vulnerabilities?

A. Vulnerability scans
B. Penetration tests
C. Code reviews
D. Security audits

Answer:

B

Explanation:

A penetration test is normally the only security assessment that can link vulnerabilities together by exploiting them sequentially. This gives a good measurement and prioritization of risks. Other security assessments such as vulnerability scans, code reviews and security audits can help give an extensive and thorough risk and vulnerability overview', but will not be able to test or demonstrate the final consequence of having several vulnerabilities linked together. Penetration testing can give risk a new perspective and prioritize based on the end result of a sequence of security problems.

NEW QUESTION 361
Which of the following provides the linkage to ensure that procedures are correctly aligned with information security policy requirements?

A. Standards
B. Guidelines
C. Security metrics
D. IT governance

Answer: A

Explanation:

Standards are the bridge between high-level policy statements and the "how to" detailed formal of procedures. Security metrics and governance would not ensure correct alignment between policies and procedures. Similarly, guidelines are not linkage documents but rather provide suggested guidance on best practices.

NEW QUESTION 365
A critical component of a continuous improvement program for information security is:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 367
The PRIMARY focus of the change control process is to ensure that changes are:

A. authorize
B. applie
C. documente
D. teste

Answer: A

Explanation:

All steps in the change control process must be signed off on to ensure proper authorization. It is important that changes are applied, documented and tested; however, they are not the primary focus.

NEW QUESTION 371
Which of the following is the MOST likely outcome of a well-designed information security awareness course?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 372
Which of the following will BEST ensure that management takes ownership of the decision making process for information security?

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

D. Security awareness campaigns

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 373
What is the BEST way to ensure data protection upon termination of employment?

A. Retrieve identification badge and card keys
B. Retrieve all personal computer equipment
C. Erase all of the employee's folders
D. Ensure all logical access is removed

Answer: D

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 376
What is the MOST important success factor in launching a corporate information security awareness program?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 378
An information security manager has been asked to develop a change control process. What is the FIRST thing the information security manager should do?

A. Research best practices
B. Meet with stakeholders
C. Establish change control procedures
D. Identify critical systems

Answer: B

Explanation:

No new process will be successful unless it is adhered to by all stakeholders; to the extent stakeholders have input, they can be expected to follow the process. Without consensus agreement from the stakeholders, the scope of the research is too wide; input on the current environment is necessary to focus research effectively. It is premature to implement procedures without stakeholder consensus and research. Without knowing what the process will be the parameters to baseline are unknown as well.

NEW QUESTION 381
Which of the following is the MOST immediate consequence of failing to tune a newly installed intrusion detection system (IDS) with the threshold set to a low value?

A. The number of false positives increases
B. The number of false negatives increases
C. Active probing is missed
D. Attack profiles are ignored

Answer: A

Explanation:

Failure to tune an intrusion detection system (IDS) will result in many false positives, especially when the threshold is set to a low value. The other options are less likely given the fact that the threshold for sounding an alarm is set to a low value.

NEW QUESTION 386
In organizations where availability is a primary concern, the MOST critical success factor of the patch management procedure would be the:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 390
When a new key business application goes into production, the PRIMARY reason to update relevant business impact analysis (BIA) and business continuity/disaster recovery plans is because:

A. this is a requirement of the security polic
B. software licenses may expire in the future without warnin
C. the asset inventory must be maintaine
D. service level agreements may not otherwise be me

Answer: D

Explanation:

The key requirement is to preserve availability of business operations. Choice A is a correct compliance requirement, but is not the main objective in this case. Choices B and C are supplementary requirements for business continuity/disaster recovery planning.

NEW QUESTION 391
An organization has implemented an enterprise resource planning (ERP) system used by 500 employees from various departments. Which of the following access control approaches is MOST appropriate?

A. Rule-based
B. Mandatory
C. Discretionary
D. Role-based

Answer: D

Explanation:

Role-based access control is effective and efficient in large user communities because it controls system access by the roles defined for groups of users. Users are assigned to the various roles and the system controls the access based on those roles. Rule-based access control needs to define the access rules, which is troublesome and error prone in large organizations. In mandatory access control, the individual's access to information resources needs to be defined, which is troublesome in large organizations. In discretionary access control, users have access to resources based on predefined sets of principles, which is an inherently insecure approach.

NEW QUESTION 396
Which of the following measures is the MOST effective deterrent against disgruntled stall abusing their privileges?

A. Layered defense strategy
B. System audit log monitoring
C. Signed acceptable use policy
D. High-availability systems

Answer: C

Explanation:

A layered defense strategy would only prevent those activities that are outside of the user's privileges. A signed acceptable use policy is often an effective deterrent against malicious activities because of the potential for termination of employment and/or legal actions being taken against the individual. System audit log monitoring is after the fact and may not be effective. High-availability systems have high costs and are not always feasible for all devices and components or systems.

NEW QUESTION 400
Which of the following is the BEST way to ensure that a corporate network is adequately secured against external attack?

A. Utilize an intrusion detection syste
B. Establish minimum security baseline
C. Implement vendor recommended setting
D. Perform periodic penetration testin

Answer: D

Explanation:

Penetration testing is the best way to assure that perimeter security is adequate. An intrusion detection system (IDS) may detect an attempted attack, hut it will not

confirm whether the perimeter is secured. Minimum security baselines and applying vendor recommended settings are beneficial, but they will not provide the level of assurance that is provided by penetration testing.

NEW QUESTION 402
Which of the following will BEST prevent an employee from using a USB drive to copy files from desktop computers?

A. Restrict the available drive allocation on all PCs
B. Disable universal serial bus (USB) ports on all desktop devices
C. Conduct frequent awareness training with noncompliance penalties
D. Establish strict access controls to sensitive information

Answer: A

Explanation:

Restricting the ability of a PC to allocate new drive letters ensures that universal serial bus (USB) drives or even CD-writers cannot be attached as they would not be recognized by the operating system. Disabling USB ports on all machines is not practical since mice and other peripherals depend on these connections. Awareness training and sanctions do not prevent copying of information nor do access controls.

NEW QUESTION 406
Which of the following would raise security awareness among an organization's employees?

A. Distributing industry statistics about security incidents
B. Monitoring the magnitude of incidents
C. Encouraging employees to behave in a more conscious manner
D. Continually reinforcing the security policy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Employees must be continually made aware of the policy and expectations of their behavior. Choice A would have little relevant bearing on the employee's behavior. Choice B does not involve the employees. Choice C could be an aspect of continual reinforcement of the security policy.

NEW QUESTION 407
Successful social engineering attacks can BEST be prevented through:

A. preemployment screenin
B. close monitoring of users' access pattern
C. periodic awareness trainin
D. efficient termination procedure

Answer: C

Explanation:

Security awareness training is most effective in preventing the success of social engineering attacks by providing users with the awareness they need to resist such attacks. Screening of new employees, monitoring and rapid termination will not be effective against external attacks.

NEW QUESTION 409
Which of the following presents the GREATEST exposure to internal attack on a network?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 413
Which of the following is the MOST likely to change an organization's culture to one that is more security conscious?

A. Adequate security policies and procedures
B. Periodic compliance reviews
C. Security steering committees
D. Security awareness campaigns

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security awareness campaigns will be more effective at changing an organizational culture than the creation of steering committees and security policies and procedures. Compliance reviews are helpful; however, awareness by all staff is more effective because compliance reviews are focused on certain areas groups and do not necessarily educate.

NEW QUESTION 416
An information security manager wishing to establish security baselines would:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 421
What is the GREATEST advantage of documented guidelines and operating procedures from a security perspective?

A. Provide detailed instructions on how to carry out different types of tasks
B. Ensure consistency of activities to provide a more stable environment
C. Ensure compliance to security standards and regulatory requirements
D. Ensure reusability to meet compliance to quality requirements

Answer: B

Explanation:

Developing procedures and guidelines to ensure that business processes address information security risk is critical to the management of an information security program. Developing procedures and guidelines establishes a baseline for security program performance and consistency of security activities.

NEW QUESTION 424
Which of the following represents a PRIMARY area of interest when conducting a penetration test?

A. Data mining
B. Network mapping
C. Intrusion Detection System (IDS)
D. Customer data

Answer: B

Explanation:

Network mapping is the process of determining the topology of the network one wishes to penetrate. This is one of the first steps toward determining points of attack in a network. Data mining is associated with ad hoc reporting and. together with customer data, they are potential targets after the network is penetrated. The intrusion detection mechanism in place is not an area of focus because one of the objectives is to determine how effectively it protects the network or how easy it is to circumvent.

NEW QUESTION 428
Which of the following will MOST likely reduce the chances of an unauthorized individual gaining access to computing resources by pretending to be an authorized individual needing to have his, her password reset?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 431
A critical device is delivered with a single user and password that is required to be shared for multiple users to access the device. An information security manager has been tasked with ensuring all access to the device is authorized. Which of the following would be the MOST efficient means to accomplish this?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Choice A is correct because it allows authentication tokens to be provisioned and terminated for individuals and also introduces the possibility of logging activity by individual.
Choice B is not effective because users can circumvent the manual procedures. Choice C is not the best option because vendor enhancements may take time and development, and this is a critical device. Choice D could, in some cases, be an effective complementary control but. because it is detective, it would not be the most effective in this instance.

NEW QUESTION 435
Which of the following is the MOST important management signoff for migrating an order processing system from a test environment to a production environment?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

As owners of the system, user management approval would be the most important. Although the signoffs of security, operations and database management may be appropriate, they are secondary to ensuring the new system meets the requirements of the business.

NEW QUESTION 437
Which of the following is the MAIN objective in contracting with an external company to perform penetration testing?

A. To mitigate technical risks
B. To have an independent certification of network security
C. To receive an independent view of security exposures
D. To identify a complete list of vulnerabilities

Answer: C

Explanation:

Even though the organization may have the capability to perform penetration testing with internal resources, third-party penetration testing should be performed to gain an independent view of the security exposure. Mitigating technical risks is not a direct result of a penetration test. A penetration test would not provide certification of network security nor provide a complete list of vulnerabilities.

NEW QUESTION 441
The PRIMARY reason for using metrics to evaluate information security is to:

A. identify security weaknesse
B. justify budgetary expenditure
C. enable steady improvemen
D. raise awareness on security issue

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 444
The BEST way to ensure that information security policies are followed is to:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 446
Which of the following metrics would be the MOST useful in measuring how well information security is monitoring violation logs?

A. Penetration attempts investigated
B. Violation log reports produced

C. Violation log entries
D. Frequency of corrective actions taken

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most useful metric is one that measures the degree to which complete follow-through has taken place. The quantity of reports, entries on reports and the frequency of corrective actions are not indicative of whether or not investigative action was taken.

NEW QUESTION 451
An organization is entering into an agreement with a new business partner to conduct customer mailings. What is the MOST important action that the information security manager needs to perform?

A. A due diligence security review of the business partner's security controls
B. Ensuring that the business partner has an effective business continuity program
C. Ensuring that the third party is contractually obligated to all relevant security requirements
D. Talking to other clients of the business partner to check references for performance

Answer: C

Explanation:

The key requirement is that the information security manager ensures that the third party is contractually bound to follow the appropriate security requirements for the process being outsourced. This protects both organizations. All other steps are contributory to the contractual agreement, but are not key.

NEW QUESTION 456
Which of the following is the MOST appropriate individual to implement and maintain the level of information security needed for a specific business application?

A. System analyst
B. Quality control manager
C. Process owner
D. Information security manager

Answer: C

Explanation:

Process owners implement information protection controls as determined by the business' needs. Process owners have the most knowledge about security requirements for the business application for which they are responsible. The system analyst, quality control manager, and information security manager do not possess the necessary knowledge or authority to implement and maintain the appropriate level of business security.

NEW QUESTION 459
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