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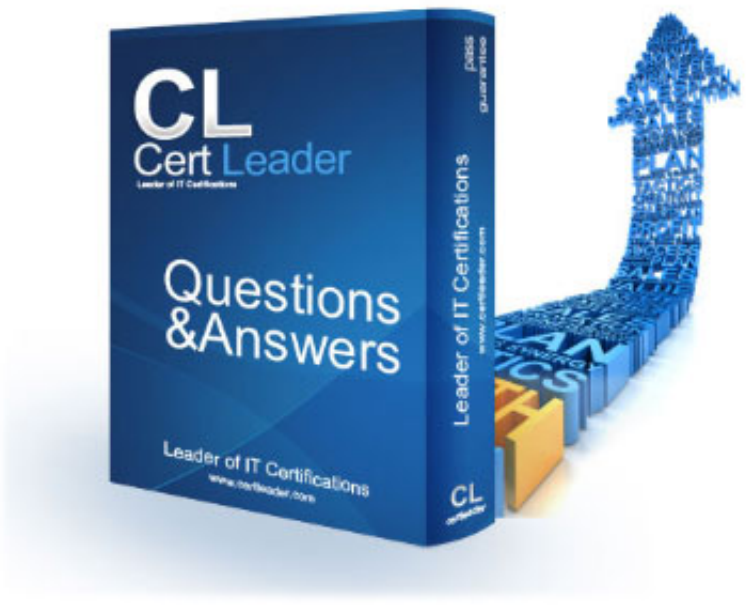

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 2)
The information security manager has been notified of a new vulnerability that affects key data processing systems within the organization Which of the following should be done FIRST?

A. Inform senior management
B. Re-evaluate the risk
C. Implement compensating controls
D. Ask the business owner for the new remediation plan

Answer: B

Explanation:
The first step when a new vulnerability is identified is to re-evaluate the risk associated with the vulnerability. This may require an update to the risk assessment and the implementation of additional controls. Informing senior management of the vulnerability is important, but should not be the first step. Implementing compensating controls may also be necessary, but again, should not be the first step. Asking the business owner for a remediation plan may be useful, but only after the risk has been re-evaluated.
The information security manager should first re-evaluate the risk posed by the new vulnerability to determine its impact and likelihood. Based on this assessment, appropriate actions can be taken such as informing senior management, implementing compensating controls, or requesting a remediation plan from the business owner. The other choices are possible actions but not necessarily the first one.
A vulnerability is a weakness that can be exploited by an attacker to compromise a system or network2. A vulnerability can affect key data processing systems within an organization if it exposes sensitive information, disrupts business operations, or damages assets2. A vulnerability assessment is a process of identifying and evaluating vulnerabilities and their potential consequences2

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
The MAIN benefit of implementing a data loss prevention (DLP) solution is to:

A. enhance the organization's antivirus controls.
B. eliminate the risk of data loss.
C. complement the organization's detective controls.
D. reduce the need for a security awareness program.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A data loss prevention (DLP) solution is a type of detective control that monitors and prevents unauthorized transmission or leakage of sensitive data from the organization. A DLP solution can enhance the organization’s antivirus controls by detecting and blocking malicious code that attempts to exfiltrate data, but this is not its main benefit. A DLP solution cannot eliminate the risk of data loss, as there may be other sources of data loss that are not covered by the DLP solution, such as physical theft, accidental deletion, or natural disasters. A DLP solution also does not reduce the need for a security awareness program, as human factors are often the root cause of data loss incidents. A security awareness program can educate and motivate employees to follow security policies and best practices, and to report any suspicious or anomalous activities. References =
? ISACA, CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, 2020, page 79.
? ISACA, CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, 2020, question ID 1003.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following methods is the BEST way to demonstrate that an information security program provides appropriate coverage?

A. Security risk analysis
B. Gap assessment
C. Maturity assessment
D. Vulnerability scan report

Answer: B

Explanation:
A gap assessment is the best way to demonstrate that an information security program provides appropriate coverage, as it compares the current state of the information security program with the desired state based on the organization’s objectives, policies, standards, and regulations. A gap assessment can identify the strengths and weaknesses of the information security program, as well as the areas that need improvement or alignment. A gap assessment can also provide recommendations and action plans to close the gaps and achieve the desired level of information security coverage.
The other options are not as good as a gap assessment, as they do not provide a comprehensive and holistic view of the information security coverage. Security risk analysis is a process to identify and evaluate the risks to the information assets and the impact of potential threats and vulnerabilities. It can help to prioritize and mitigate the risks, but it does not measure the compliance or performance of the information security program. Maturity assessment is a process to measure the level of maturity of the information security program based on a predefined model or framework. It can help to benchmark and improve the information security program, but it does not account for the specific needs and expectations of the organization. Vulnerability scan report is a document that shows the results of a scan on the network or system to identify the existing or potential vulnerabilities. It can help to validate and improve the technical security, but it does not assess the non-technical aspects of information security, such as governance, policies, or awareness. References =
? CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2022, pp. 211-212, 215-216, 233-234,
237-238.
? CISM Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, ISACA, 2022, QID 1015.
? CISM domain 3: Information security program development and management [2022 update], Infosec Certifications, 2.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is an information security manager's BEST course of action when a threat intelligence report indicates a large number of ransomware attacks targeting the industry?

A. Increase the frequency of system backups.
B. Review the mitigating security controls.
C. Notify staff members of the threat.
D. Assess the risk to the organization.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best course of action for an information security manager when a threat intelligence report indicates a large number of ransomware attacks targeting the industry is to assess the risk to the organization. This means evaluating the likelihood and impact of a potential ransomware attack on the organization's assets, operations, and reputation, based on the current threat landscape, the organization's security posture, and the effectiveness of the existing security controls. A risk assessment can help the information security manager prioritize the most critical assets and processes, identify the gaps and weaknesses in the security architecture, and determine the appropriate risk response strategies, such as avoidance, mitigation, transfer, or acceptance. A risk assessment can also provide a business case for requesting additional resources or support from senior management to improve the organization's security resilience and readiness. The other options are not the best course of action because they are either too reactive or too narrow in scope. Increasing the frequency of system backups (A) is a good practice to ensure data availability and recovery in case of a ransomware attack, but it does not address the prevention or detection of the attack, nor does it consider the potential data breach or extortion that may accompany the attack. Reviewing the mitigating security controls (B) is a part of the risk assessment process, but it is not sufficient by itself. The information security manager should also consider the threat sources, the vulnerabilities, the impact, and the risk appetite of the organization. Notifying staff members of the threat © is a useful awareness and education measure, but it should be done after the risk assessment and in conjunction with other security policies and procedures. Staff members should be informed of the potential risks, the indicators of compromise, the reporting mechanisms, and the best practices to avoid or respond to a ransomware attack. References = CISM Review Manual 2022, pages 77-78, 81-82, 316; CISM Item Development Guide 2022, page 9; #StopRansomware Guide | CISA; [The Human Consequences of Ransomware Attacks - ISACA]; [Ransomware Response, Safeguards and Countermeasures - ISACA]

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following will have the GREATEST influence on the successful adoption of an information security governance program?

A. Security policies
B. Control effectiveness
C. Security management processes
D. Organizational culture

Answer: D

Explanation:
Organizational culture is the set of shared values, beliefs, and norms that influence the way employees think, feel, and behave in the workplace. It affects how employees perceive the importance of information security, how they comply with security policies and procedures, and how they support security initiatives and goals. A strong security culture can foster a sense of ownership, responsibility, and accountability among employees, as well as a positive attitude toward security awareness and training. A weak security culture can lead to resistance, indifference, or hostility toward security efforts, as well as increased risks of human errors, negligence, or malicious actions. Therefore, organizational culture has the greatest influence on the successful adoption of an information security governance program, which requires the commitment and involvement of all levels of the organization. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 30- 31. Learn more:

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST approach for governing noncompliance with security requirements?

A. Base mandatory review and exception approvals on residual risk,
B. Require users to acknowledge the acceptable use policy.
C. Require the steering committee to review exception requests.
D. Base mandatory review and exception approvals on inherent risk.

Answer: A

Explanation:
= Residual risk is the risk that remains after applying security controls. It reflects the actual exposure of the organization to noncompliance issues. Therefore, basing mandatory review and exception approvals on residual risk is the best approach for governing noncompliance with security requirements. It ensures that the organization is aware of the potential impact and likelihood of noncompliance and can make informed decisions about accepting, mitigating, or transferring the risk. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 78.

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the MOST important reason to ensure information security is aligned with the organization's strategy?

A. To identify the organization's risk tolerance
B. To improve security processes
C. To align security roles and responsibilities
D. To optimize security risk management

Answer: D

Explanation:
= The most important reason to ensure information security is aligned with the organization's strategy is to optimize security risk management. Information security is not an isolated function, but rather an integral part of the organization's overall objectives, processes, and governance. By aligning information security with the organization's strategy, the information security manager can ensure that security risks are identified, assessed, treated, and monitored in a consistent, effective, and efficient manner1. Alignment also enables the information security manager to communicate the value and benefits of information security to senior management and other stakeholders, and to justify the allocation of resources and investments for security initiatives2. Alignment also helps to establish clear roles and responsibilities for information security across the organization, and to foster a culture of security awareness and accountability3. Therefore, alignment is essential for optimizing security risk management, which is the process of balancing the protection of information assets with the business objectives and risk

appetite of the organization4. References = 1: CISM Exam Content Outline | CISM Certification | ISACA 2: CISM_Review_Manual Pages 1-30 - Flip PDF Download | FlipHTML5 3: CISM 2020: Information Security & Business Process Alignment 4: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.1

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would be the BEST way for an information security manager to improve the effectiveness of an organization's information security program?

A. Focus on addressing conflicts between security and performance.
B. Collaborate with business and IT functions in determining controls.
C. Include information security requirements in the change control process.
D. Obtain assistance from IT to implement automated security cantrals.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way for an information security manager to improve the effectiveness of an organization's information security program is to collaborate with business and IT functions in determining controls. Collaboration is a key factor for ensuring that the information security program is aligned with the organization's business objectives, risk appetite, and security strategy, and that it supports the business processes and activities. Collaboration also helps to gain the buy-in, involvement, and ownership of the business and IT functions, who are the primary stakeholders and users of the information security program. Collaboration also facilitates the communication, coordination, and integration of the information security program across the organization, and enables the information security manager to understand the needs, expectations, and challenges of the business and IT functions, and to propose the most appropriate and effective security controls and solutions.
Focusing on addressing conflicts between security and performance (A) is a possible way to improve the effectiveness of an information security program, but not the best one. Security and performance are often competing or conflicting goals, as security controls may introduce overhead, complexity, or delays that affect the efficiency, usability, or availability of the systems or processes. Addressing these conflicts may help to optimize the balance and trade-off between security and performance, and to enhance the user satisfaction and acceptance of the security controls. However, focusing on addressing conflicts between security and performance does not necessarily improve the alignment, integration, or communication of the information security program with the business and IT functions, nor does it ensure the involvement or ownership of the stakeholders.
Including information security requirements in the change control process © is also a possible way to improve the effectiveness of an information security program, but not the best one. The change control process is a process that manages the initiation, approval, implementation, and review of changes to the systems or processes, such as enhancements, updates, or fixes. Including information security requirements in the change control process may help to ensure that the changes do not introduce new or increased security risks or impacts, and that they comply with the security policies, standards, and procedures. However, including information security requirements in the change control process does not necessarily improve the collaboration, communication, or coordination of the information security program with the business and IT functions, nor does it ensure the buy-in or involvement of the stakeholders.
Obtaining assistance from IT to implement automated security controls (D) is also a possible way to improve the effectiveness of an information security program, but not the best one. Automated security controls are security controls that are implemented by using software, hardware, or other technologies, such as encryption, firewalls, or antivirus, to perform security functions or tasks without human intervention. Obtaining assistance from IT to implement automated security controls may help to improve the efficiency, consistency, or reliability of the security controls, and to reduce the human errors, negligence, or malicious actions. However, obtaining assistance from IT to implement automated security controls does not necessarily improve the collaboration, communication, or integration of the information security program with the business and IT functions, nor does it ensure the ownership or involvement of the stakeholders. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Information Security Strategy Development, Subsection: Collaboration, page 24-251

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following will BEST facilitate the integration of information security governance into enterprise governance?

A. Developing an information security policy based on risk assessments
B. Establishing an information security steering committee
C. Documenting the information security governance framework
D. Implementing an information security awareness program

Answer: B

Explanation:
Establishing an information security steering committee is the best way to facilitate the integration of information security governance into enterprise governance. The information security steering committee is a cross-functional group of senior managers who provide strategic direction, oversight, and support for the information security program. The committee ensures that the information security strategy is aligned with the enterprise strategy, objectives, and risk appetite. The committee also fosters collaboration and communication among various stakeholders and promotes a culture of security awareness and accountability. Developing an information security policy, documenting the information security governance framework, and implementing an information security awareness program are all important activities for implementing and maintaining information security governance, but they do not necessarily facilitate its integration into enterprise governance. These activities may be initiated or endorsed by the information security steering committee, but they are not sufficient to ensure that information security governance is embedded into the enterprise governance structure and
processes. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 34 1; CISM Practice Quiz 2

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important for building 4 robust information security culture within an organization?

A. Mature information security awareness training across the organization
B. Strict enforcement of employee compliance with organizational security policies
C. Security controls embedded within the development and operation of the IT environment
D. Senior management approval of information security policies

Answer: A

Explanation:
= Mature information security awareness training across the organization is the most important factor for building a robust information security culture, because it helps to educate and motivate the employees to understand and adopt the security policies, procedures, and best practices that are aligned with the organizational

goals and values. Information security awareness training should be tailored to the specific roles, responsibilities, and needs of the employees, and should cover the relevant topics, such as:
? The importance and value of information assets and the potential risks and threats to them
? The legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations and compliance requirements related to information security
? The organizational security policies, standards, and guidelines that define the expected and acceptable behaviors and actions regarding information security
? The security controls and tools that are implemented to protect the information assets and how to use them effectively and efficiently
? The security incidents and breaches that may occur and how to prevent, detect, report, and respond to them
? The security best practices and tips that can help to enhance the security posture and culture of the organization
Information security awareness training should be delivered through various methods and channels, such as:
? Online courses, webinars, videos, podcasts, and quizzes that are accessible and interactive
? Classroom sessions, workshops, seminars, and simulations that are engaging and practical
? Posters, flyers, newsletters, emails, and social media that are informative and catchy
? Games, competitions, rewards, and recognition that are fun and incentivizing Information security awareness training should be conducted regularly and updated frequently, to ensure that the employees are aware of the latest security trends, challenges, and solutions, and that they can demonstrate their knowledge and skills in a consistent and effective manner.
Mature information security awareness training can help to create a positive and proactive security culture that fosters trust, collaboration, and innovation among the employees and the organization, and that supports the achievement of the strategic objectives and the mission and vision of the organization.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, pages 144-146, 149-150.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Of the following, who is in the BEST position to evaluate business impacts?

A. Senior management
B. Information security manager
C. IT manager
D. Process manager

Answer: D

Explanation:
The process manager is the person who is responsible for overseeing and managing the business processes and functions that are essential for the organization’s operations and objectives. The process manager has the most direct and detailed knowledge of the inputs, outputs, dependencies, resources, and performance indicators of the business processes and functions. Therefore, the process manager is in the best position to evaluate the business impacts of a disruption or an incident that affects the availability, integrity, or confidentiality of the information assets and systems that support the business processes and functions. The process manager can identify and quantify the potential losses, damages, or consequences that could result from the disruption or incident, such as revenue loss, customer dissatisfaction, regulatory non-compliance, reputational harm, or legal liability. The process manager can also provide input and feedback to the information security manager and the senior management on the business continuity and disaster recovery plans, the risk assessment and treatment, and the security controls and measures that are needed to protect and recover the business processes and functions. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 2301; CISM Practice Quiz, question 1302

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following provides an information security manager with the MOST accurate indication of the organization's ability to respond to a cyber attack?

A. Walk-through of the incident response plan
B. Black box penetration test
C. Simulated phishing exercise
D. Red team exercise

Answer: D

Explanation:
A red team exercise is a simulated cyber attack conducted by a group of ethical hackers or security experts (the red team) against an organization’s network, systems, and staff (the blue team) to test the organization’s ability to detect, respond, and recover from a real cyber attack. A red team exercise provides an information security manager with the most accurate indication of the organization’s ability to respond to a cyber attack, because it mimics the tactics, techniques, and procedures of real threat actors, and challenges the organization’s security posture, incident response plan, and security awareness in a realistic and adversarial scenario12. A red team exercise can measure the following aspects of the organization’s cyber attack response capability3:
? The effectiveness and efficiency of the security controls and processes in preventing, detecting, and mitigating cyber attacks
? The readiness and performance of the incident response team and other stakeholders in following the incident response plan and procedures
? The communication and coordination among the internal and external parties involved in the incident response process
? The resilience and recovery of the critical assets and functions affected by the cyber attack
? The lessons learned and improvement opportunities identified from the cyber attack simulation
The other options, such as a walk-through of the incident response plan, a black box penetration test, or a simulated phishing exercise, are not as accurate as a red team exercise in indicating the organization’s ability to respond to a cyber attack, because they have the following limitations4 :
? A walk-through of the incident response plan is a theoretical and hypothetical exercise that involves reviewing and discussing the incident response plan and procedures with the relevant stakeholders, without actually testing them in a live environment. A walk-through can help to familiarize the participants with the incident response roles and responsibilities, and to identify any gaps or inconsistencies in the plan, but it cannot measure the actual performance and effectiveness of the incident response process under a real cyber attack scenario.
? A black box penetration test is a technical and targeted exercise that involves testing the security of a specific system or application, without any prior knowledge or access to its internal details or configuration. A black box penetration test can help to identify the vulnerabilities and weaknesses of the system or application, and to simulate the perspective and behavior of an external attacker, but it cannot test the security of the entire network or organization, or the response of the incident response team and other stakeholders to a cyber attack.
? A simulated phishing exercise is a social engineering and awareness exercise that involves sending fake emails or messages to the organization’s staff, to test their ability to recognize and report phishing attempts. A simulated phishing exercise can help to measure the level of security awareness and training of the staff, and to simulate one of the most common cyber attack vectors, but it cannot test the security of the network or systems, or the response of the incident response team and other stakeholders to a cyber attack.
References = 1: What is a Red Team Exercise? | Redscan 2: Red Team vs Blue Team: How They Differ and Why You Need Both | CISA 3: Red Team Exercises: What They Are and How to Run Them | Rapid7 4: What is a Walkthrough Test? | Definition and Examples | ISACA : Penetration Testing Types: Black Box, White Box, and Gray Box | CISA

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 1)
An incident response team has been assembled from a group of experienced individuals, Which type of exercise would be MOST beneficial for the team at the first drill?

A. Red team exercise
B. Black box penetration test
C. Disaster recovery exercise
D. Tabletop exercise

Answer: D

Explanation:
= A tabletop exercise is the best type of exercise for an incident response team at the first drill, as it is a low-cost, low-risk, and high-value method to test and evaluate the incident response plan, procedures, roles, and capabilities. A tabletop exercise is a simulation of a realistic scenario that involves a security incident, and requires the participation and discussion of the incident response team members and other relevant stakeholders. The tabletop exercise allows the incident response team to identify and address the gaps, issues, or challenges in the incident response process, and to improve the communication, coordination, and collaboration among the team members and other parties. The tabletop exercise also helps to enhance the knowledge, skills, and confidence of the incident response team members, and to prepare them for more complex or advanced exercises or real incidents.
A red team exercise (A) is a type of exercise that involves a group of ethical hackers or security experts who act as adversaries and attempt to compromise the organization's security defenses, systems, or processes. A red team exercise is a high-cost, high-risk, and high-value method to test and evaluate the security posture and resilience of the organization, and to identify and exploit the security weaknesses or vulnerabilities. However, a red team exercise is not the best type of exercise for an incident response team at the first drill, as it is more suitable for a mature and experienced team that has already tested and validated the incident response plan, procedures, roles, and capabilities.
A black box penetration test (B) is a type of security testing that simulates a malicious attack on the organization's systems or processes, without any prior knowledge or information about them. A black box penetration test is a high-cost, high-risk, and high- value method to test and evaluate the security posture and resilience of the organization, and to identify and exploit the security weaknesses or vulnerabilities. However, a black box penetration test is not the best type of exercise for an incident response team at the first drill, as it is more suitable for a mature and experienced team that has already tested and validated the incident response plan, procedures, roles, and capabilities.
A disaster recovery exercise © is a type of exercise that simulates a catastrophic event that disrupts or destroys the organization's critical systems or processes, and requires the activation and execution of the disaster recovery plan, procedures, roles, and capabilities. A disaster recovery exercise is a high-cost, high-risk, and high-value method to test and evaluate the disaster recovery posture and resilience of the organization, and to identify and address the recovery issues or challenges. However, a disaster recovery exercise is not the best type of exercise for an incident response team at the first drill, as it is more suitable for a mature and experienced team that has already tested and validated the incident response plan, procedures, roles, and capabilities.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 4: Information Security Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Plan, Subsection: Testing and Maintenance, page 184-1851

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 1)
When remote access to confidential information is granted to a vendor for analytic purposes, which of the following is the MOST important security consideration?

A. Data is encrypted in transit and at rest at the vendor site.
B. Data is subject to regular access log review.
C. The vendor must be able to amend data.
D. The vendor must agree to the organization's information security policy,

Answer: D

Explanation:
When granting remote access to confidential information to a vendor, the most important security consideration is to ensure that the vendor complies with the organization's information security policy. The information security policy defines the roles, responsibilities, rules, and standards for accessing, handling, and protecting the organization's information assets. The vendor must agree to the policy and sign a contract that specifies the terms and conditions of the access, the security controls to be implemented, the monitoring and auditing mechanisms, the incident reporting and response procedures, and the penalties for non-compliance or breach. The policy also establishes the organization's right to revoke the access at any time if the vendor violates the policy or poses a risk to the organization.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Information Security Policies, page 34; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 44, page 45.

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 1)
Due to changes in an organization's environment, security controls may no longer be adequate. What is the information security manager's BEST course of action?

A. Review the previous risk assessment and countermeasures.
B. Perform a new risk assessment,
C. Evaluate countermeasures to mitigate new risks.
D. Transfer the new risk to a third party.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the CISM Review Manual, the information security manager's best course of action when security controls may no longer be adequate due to changes in the organization's environment is to perform a new risk assessment. A risk assessment is a process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the risks that affect the organization's information assets and business processes. A risk assessment should be performed periodically or whenever there are significant changes in the organization's environment, such as new threats, vulnerabilities, technologies, regulations, or business objectives. A risk assessment helps to determine the current level of risk exposure and the adequacy of existing security controls. A risk assessment also provides the basis for developing or updating the risk treatment plan, which defines the appropriate risk responses, such as implementing new or enhanced security controls, transferring the risk to a third party, accepting the risk, or avoiding the risk.
The other options are not the best course of action in this scenario. Reviewing the previous risk assessment and countermeasures may not reflect the current state of the organization's environment and may not identify new or emerging risks. Evaluating countermeasures to mitigate new risks may be premature without performing a new risk assessment to identify and prioritize the risks. Transferring the new risk to a third party may not be feasible or cost-effective without performing a new risk assessment to evaluate the risk level and the available risk transfer options.

References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 1, pages 43-45.

NEW QUESTION 21
- (Topic 1)
Network isolation techniques are immediately implemented after a security breach to:

A. preserve evidence as required for forensics
B. reduce the extent of further damage.
C. allow time for key stakeholder decision making.
D. enforce zero trust architecture principles.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Network isolation techniques are immediately implemented after a security breach to reduce the extent of further damage by limiting the access and communication of the compromised systems or networks with the rest of the environment. This can help prevent the spread of malware, the exfiltration of data, or the escalation of privileges by the attackers. Network isolation techniques can include disconnecting the affected systems or networks from the internet, blocking or filtering certain ports or protocols, or creating separate VLANs or subnets for the isolated systems or networks. Network isolation techniques are part of the incident response process and should be performed as soon as possible after detecting a security breach. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 308-3091; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 1162

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Topic 1)
The MOST appropriate time to conduct a disaster recovery test would be after:

A. major business processes have been redesigned.
B. the business continuity plan (BCP) has been updated.
C. the security risk profile has been reviewed
D. noncompliance incidents have been filed.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most appropriate time to conduct a disaster recovery test would be after the business continuity plan (BCP) has been updated, as it ensures that the disaster recovery plan (DRP) is aligned with the current business requirements, objectives, and priorities. The BCP should be updated regularly to reflect any changes in the business environment, such as new threats, risks, processes, technologies, or regulations. The disaster recovery test should validate the effectiveness and efficiency of the DRP, as well
as identify any gaps, issues, or improvement opportunities123. References =
? 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 2114
? 2: CISM Practice Quiz, question 1042
? 3: Business Continuity Planning and Disaster Recovery Testing, section “Testing the Plan”

NEW QUESTION 25
- (Topic 1)
A post-incident review identified that user error resulted in a major breach. Which of the following is MOST important to determine during the review?

A. The time and location that the breach occurred
B. Evidence of previous incidents caused by the user
C. The underlying reason for the user error
D. Appropriate disciplinary procedures for user error

Answer: C

Explanation:
The underlying reason for the user error is the most important factor to determine during the post-incident review, as this helps the information security manager to understand the root cause of the breach, and to implement corrective and preventive actions to avoid similar incidents in the future. The underlying reason for the user error may be related to the lack of training, awareness, guidance, or motivation of the user, or to the complexity, usability, or design of the system or process that the user was using. By identifying the underlying reason for the user error, the information security manager can address the human factor of the information security program, and improve the security culture and behavior of the organization. The time and location that the breach occurred, evidence of previous incidents caused by the user, and appropriate disciplinary procedures for user error are not the most important factors to determine during the post-incident review, as they do not provide a comprehensive and holistic understanding of the breach, and may not help to prevent or reduce the likelihood or impact of future incidents. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 1671; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 382; ISACA CISM - iSecPrep, page 233

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following Is MOST useful to an information security manager when conducting a post-incident review of an attack?

A. Cost of the attack to the organization
B. Location of the attacker
C. Method of operation used by the attacker
D. Details from intrusion detection system (IDS) logs

Answer: C

Explanation:
= The method of operation used by the attacker is the most useful information for an information security manager when conducting a post-incident review of an attack. This information can help identify the root cause of the incident, the vulnerabilities exploited, the impact and severity of the attack, and the effectiveness of the existing security controls. The method of operation can also provide insights into the attacker’s motives, skills, and resources, which can help improve the

organization's threat intelligence and risk assessment. The cost of the attack to the organization, the location of the attacker, and the details from IDS logs are all relevant information for a post-incident review, but they are not as useful as the method of operation for improving the incident handling process and preventing future attacks. References = CISM Review Manual 2022, page 316; CISM Item Development Guide 2022, page 9; ISACA CISM: PRIMARY goal of a post-incident review should be to?

NEW QUESTION 31
- (Topic 1)
During which of the following phases should an incident response team document actions required to remove the threat that caused the incident?

A. Post-incident review
B. Eradication
C. Containment
D. Identification

Answer: B

Explanation:
The eradication phase of incident response is the stage where the incident response team documents and performs the actions required to remove the threat that caused the incident1. This phase involves identifying and eliminating the root cause of the incident, such as malware, compromised accounts, unauthorized access, or misconfigured systems2. The eradication phase also involves restoring the affected systems to a secure state, deleting any malicious files or artifacts, and verifying that the threat has been completely removed2. The eradication phase is the first step in returning a compromised environment to its proper state2.
The other phases of incident response are:
? Preparation: The phase where the incident response team prepares for potential incidents by defining roles, responsibilities, procedures, tools, and resources1.
? Detection and analysis: The phase where the incident response team identifies and prioritizes the incidents based on their severity, impact, and urgency1.
? Containment: The phase where the incident response team isolates the affected systems or networks to prevent the spread of the incident and minimize the damage1.
? Recovery: The phase where the incident response team restores the normal operations of the systems or networks, and implements any necessary changes or improvements to prevent recurrence1.
? Post-incident review: The phase where the incident response team evaluates the effectiveness of the incident response process, identifies the lessons learned, and provides recommendations for improvement1. References = 3: Critical Incident Stress Management: CISM Implementation Guidelines 2: What is the Eradication Phase of Incident Response? - RSI Security 1: Incident Response Models - ISACA

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Topic 1)
An organization is going through a digital transformation process, which places the IT organization in an unfamiliar risk landscape. The information security manager has been tasked with leading the IT risk management process. Which of the following should be given the HIGHEST priority?

A. Identification of risk
B. Analysis of control gaps
C. Design of key risk indicators (KRIs)
D. Selection of risk treatment options

Answer: A

Explanation:
= Identification of risk is the first and most important step in the IT risk management process, especially when the organization is undergoing a digital transformation that introduces new technologies, processes, and business models. Identification of risk involves determining the sources, causes, and potential consequences of IT-related risks that may affect the organization's objectives, assets, and stakeholders. Identification of risk also helps to establish the risk context, scope, and criteria for the subsequent risk analysis, evaluation, and treatment. Without identifying the risks, the information security manager cannot effectively assess the risk exposure, prioritize the risks, implement appropriate controls, monitor the risk performance, or communicate the risk information to the relevant parties.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, Section: Risk Identification, page 841; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 34, page 352.

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following parties should be responsible for determining access levels to an application that processes client information?

A. The business client
B. The information security tear
C. The identity and access management team
D. Business unit management

Answer: D

Explanation:
The business client should be responsible for determining access levels to an application that processes client information, because the business client is the owner of the data and the primary stakeholder of the application. The business client has the best knowledge and understanding of the business requirements, objectives, and expectations of the application, and the sensitivity, value, and criticality of the data. The business client can also define the roles and responsibilities of the users and the access rights and privileges of the users based on the principle of least privilege and the principle of separation of duties. The business client can also monitor and review the access levels and the usage of the application, and ensure that the access levels are aligned with the organization's information security policies and standards.
The information security team, the identity and access management team, and the business unit management are all involved in the process of determining access levels to an application that processes client information, but they are not the primary responsible party. The information security team provides guidance, support, and oversight to the business client on the information security best practices, controls, and standards for the application, and ensures that the access levels are consistent with the organization's information security strategy and governance. The identity and access management team implements, maintains, and audits the access levels and the access control mechanisms for the application, and ensures that the access levels are compliant with the organization's identity and access management policies and procedures. The business unit management approves, authorizes, and sponsors the access levels and the access requests for the application, and ensures that the access levels are aligned with the business unit's goals and strategies. References =
? ISACA, CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, 2020, pages 125-126, 129-130, 133-134, 137-138.

? ISACA, CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, 2020, question ID 1037.

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST approach to reduce unnecessary duplication of compliance activities?

A. Documentation of control procedures
B. Standardization of compliance requirements
C. Automation of controls
D. Integration of assurance efforts

Answer: B

Explanation:
= Standardization of compliance requirements is the best approach to reduce unnecessary duplication of compliance activities, as it allows for a common understanding of the objectives and expectations of various stakeholders, such as regulators, auditors, customers, and business partners. Standardization also facilitates the alignment of compliance activities with the organization's risk appetite and tolerance, and enables the identification and elimination of redundant or conflicting controls. References = CISM Review Manual, 27th Edition, page 721; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, question 952 Learn more:

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following should be the PRIMARY consideration when developing an incident response plan?

A. The definition of an incident
B. Compliance with regulations
C. Management support
D. Previously reported incidents

Answer: C

Explanation:
Management support is the primary consideration when developing an incident response plan, as it is essential for obtaining the necessary resources, authority, and commitment for the plan. Management support also helps to ensure that the plan is aligned with the organization's business objectives, risk appetite, and security strategy, and that it is communicated and enforced across the organization. Management support also facilitates the coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders, such as business units, IT functions, legal, public relations, and external parties, during an incident response.
The definition of an incident (A) is an important component of the incident response plan, as it provides the criteria and thresholds for identifying, classifying, and reporting security incidents. However, the definition of an incident is not the primary consideration, as it is derived from the organization's security policies, standards, and procedures, and may vary depending on the context and impact of the incident.
Compliance with regulations (B) is also an important factor for the incident response plan, as it helps to ensure that the organization meets its legal and contractual obligations, such as notifying the authorities, customers, or partners of a security breach, preserving the evidence, and reporting the incident outcomes. However, compliance with regulations is not the primary consideration, as it is influenced by the nature and scope of the incident, and the applicable laws and regulations in different jurisdictions.
Previously reported incidents (D) are a valuable source of information and lessons learned for the incident response plan, as they help to identify the common types, causes, and impacts of security incidents, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the current incident response processes and capabilities. However, previously reported incidents are not the primary consideration, as they are not predictive or comprehensive of the future incidents, and may not reflect the changing threat landscape and business environment. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 4: Information Security Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Plan, page 181-1821
Learn more:

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important to consider when aligning a security awareness program with the organization's business strategy?

A. Regulations and standards
B. People and culture
C. Executive and board directives
D. Processes and technology

Answer: B

Explanation:
A security awareness program is a set of activities designed to educate and motivate employees to adopt secure behaviors and practices. A security awareness program should be aligned with the organization's business strategy, which defines the vision, mission, goals and objectives of the organization. The most important factor to consider when aligning a security awareness program with the business strategy is the people and culture of the organization, because they are the primary target audience and the key enablers of the program. The people and culture of the organization influence the level of awareness, the attitude and the behavior of the employees towards information security. Therefore, a security awareness program should be tailored to the specific needs, preferences, values and expectations of the people and culture of the organization, and should use appropriate methods, channels, messages and incentives to engage and influence them. A security awareness program that is aligned with the people and culture of the organization will have a higher chance of achieving its objectives and improving the overall security posture of the organization.
References =
? CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 1631
? CISM 2020: Information Security & Business Process Alignment, video 22

NEW QUESTION 51
- (Topic 1)
An organization is planning to outsource the execution of its disaster recovery activities. Which of the following would be MOST important to include in the outsourcing agreement?

A. Definition of when a disaster should be declared
B. Requirements for regularly testing backups
C. Recovery time objectives (RTOs)
D. The disaster recovery communication plan

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most important thing to include in the outsourcing agreement for disaster recovery activities is the recovery time objectives (RTOs). RTOs are the maximum acceptable time frames within which the critical business processes and information systems must be restored after a disaster or disruption. RTOs are based on the business impact analysis (BIA) and the risk assessment, and they reflect the business continuity requirements and expectations of the organization. By including the RTOs in the outsourcing agreement, the organization can ensure that the service provider is aware of and committed to meeting the agreed service levels and minimizing the downtime and losses in the event of a disaster. The other options are not as important as the RTOs, although they may be relevant and useful to include in the outsourcing agreement depending on the scope and nature of the disaster recovery services. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 2471; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 1033

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following tasks should be performed once a disaster recovery plan (DRP) has been developed?

A. Develop the test plan.
B. Analyze the business impact.
C. Define response team roles.
D. Identify recovery time objectives (RTOs).

Answer: A

Explanation:
= Developing the test plan is the task that should be performed once a disaster recovery plan (DRP) has been developed. The test plan is a document that describes the objectives, scope, methods, and procedures for testing the DRP. The test plan should also define the roles and responsibilities of the test team, the test scenarios and criteria, the test schedule and resources, and the test reporting and evaluation. The purpose of testing the DRP is to verify its effectiveness, identify any gaps or weaknesses, and improve its reliability and usability. Testing the DRP also helps to increase the awareness and readiness of the staff and stakeholders involved in the disaster recovery process. Analyzing the business impact, defining response team roles, and identifying recovery time objectives (RTOs) are all tasks that should be performed before developing the DRP, not after. These tasks are part of the business continuity planning (BCP) process, which aims to identify the critical business functions and assets, assess the potential threats and impacts, and determine the recovery strategies and requirements. The DRP is a subset of the BCP that focuses on restoring the IT systems and services after a disaster. Therefore, the DRP should be based on the results of the BCP process, and tested after it has been developed. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 218 1; CISM Practice Quiz 2

NEW QUESTION 54
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST helps to ensure a risk response plan will be developed and executed in a timely manner?

A. Establishing risk metrics
B. Training on risk management procedures
C. Reporting on documented deficiencies
D. Assigning a risk owner

Answer: D

Explanation:
Assigning a risk owner is the best way to ensure a risk response plan will be developed and executed in a timely manner, because a risk owner is responsible for monitoring, controlling, and reporting on the risk, as well as implementing the appropriate risk response actions. A risk owner should have the authority, accountability, and resources to manage the risk effectively. Establishing risk metrics, training on risk management procedures, and reporting on documented deficiencies are all important aspects of risk management, but they do not guarantee that a risk response plan will be executed promptly and properly. Risk metrics help to measure and communicate the risk level and performance, but they do not assign any responsibility or action. Training on risk management procedures helps to increase the awareness and competence of the staff involved in risk management, but it does not ensure that they will follow the procedures or have the authority to do so. Reporting on documented deficiencies helps to identify and communicate the gaps and weaknesses in the risk management process, but it does not provide any solutions or corrective actions. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, pages 125-126, 136-137.

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Topic 1)
A security incident has been reported within an organization. When should an inforrnation security manager contact the information owner? After the:

A. incident has been confirmed.
B. incident has been contained.
C. potential incident has been logged.
D. incident has been mitigated.

Answer: A

Explanation:
= The information security manager should contact the information owner after the incident has been confirmed, as this is the first step of the incident response process. The information owner is the person who has the authority and responsibility for the information asset that is affected by the incident. The information owner needs to be informed of the incident as soon as possible, as they may have to make decisions or take actions regarding the protection, recovery, or restoration of the information asset. The information owner may also have to communicate with other stakeholders, such as the business units, customers, regulators, or media, depending on the nature and impact of the incident.
The other options are not the correct time to contact the information owner, as they occur later in the incident response process. Contacting the information owner after the incident has been contained, mitigated, or logged may delay the notification and escalation of the incident, as well as the involvement and collaboration of the information owner. Moreover, contacting the information owner after the incident has been contained or mitigated may imply that the incident response team has already taken actions that may affect the information asset without the consent or approval of the information owner. Contacting the information owner after a

potential incident has been logged may cause unnecessary alarm or confusion, as the potential incident may not be a real or significant incident, or it may not affect the information owner's asset. References =
? CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2022, pp. 219-220, 226-227.
? CISM Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, ISACA, 2022, QID 1009.

NEW QUESTION 58
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important to consider when determining asset valuation?

A. Asset recovery cost
B. Asset classification level
C. Cost of insurance premiums
D. Potential business loss

Answer: D

Explanation:
Potential business loss is the most important factor to consider when determining asset valuation, as it reflects the impact of losing or compromising the asset on the organization's objectives and operations. Asset recovery cost, asset classification level, and cost of insurance premiums are also relevant, but not as important as potential business loss, as they do not capture the full value of the asset to the organization. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 461; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 292

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 1)
If civil litigation is a goal for an organizational response to a security incident, the PRIMARY step should be to:

A. contact law enforcement.
B. document the chain of custody.
C. capture evidence using standard server-backup utilities.
D. reboot affected machines in a secure area to search for evidence.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Documenting the chain of custody is the PRIMARY step for an organizational response to a security incident if civil litigation is a goal because it ensures the integrity, authenticity, and admissibility of the evidence collected from the incident. The chain of custody is the process of documenting the history of the evidence, including its identification, collection, preservation, transportation, analysis, storage, and presentation in court. The chain of custody should include information such as the date, time, location, description, source, owner, handler, and purpose of each evidence item, as well as any changes, modifications, or transfers that occurred to the evidence. Documenting the chain of custody can help to prevent the evidence from being tampered with, altered, lost, or destroyed, and to demonstrate that the evidence is relevant, reliable, and original12. Contacting law enforcement (A) is not the PRIMARY step for an organizational response to a security incident if civil litigation is a goal, but rather a possible or optional step depending on the nature, severity, and jurisdiction of the incident. Contacting law enforcement may help to obtain legal assistance, guidance, or support, but it may also involve risks such as loss of control, confidentiality, or reputation. Therefore, contacting law enforcement should be done after careful consideration of the legal obligations, contractual agreements, and organizational policies12. Capturing evidence using standard server-backup utilities © is not the PRIMARY step for an organizational response to a security incident if civil litigation is a goal, but rather a technical step that should be done after documenting the chain of custody. Capturing evidence using standard server-backup utilities may help to preserve the state of the systems or networks involved in the incident, but it may also introduce changes or errors that could compromise the validity or quality of the evidence. Therefore, capturing evidence using standard server-backup utilities should be done using forensically sound methods and tools, and following the documented chain of custody12. Rebooting affected machines in a secure area to search for evidence (D) is not the PRIMARY step for an organizational response to a security incident if civil litigation is a goal, but rather a technical step that should be done after documenting the chain of custody. Rebooting affected machines in a secure area may help to isolate and analyze the systems or networks involved in the incident, but it may also cause the loss or alteration of the evidence, such as volatile memory, temporary files, or logs. Therefore, rebooting affected machines in a secure area should be done with caution and following the documented chain of custody12. References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 310-3111; 2: CISM Domain 4: Information Security Incident Management (ISIM) [2022 update]2

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Topic 1)
An information security manager developing an incident response plan MUST ensure it includes:

A. an inventory of critical data.
B. criteria for escalation.
C. a business impact analysis (BIA).
D. critical infrastructure diagrams.

Answer: B

Explanation:
An incident response plan is a set of procedures and guidelines that define the roles and responsibilities of the incident response team, the steps to follow in the event of an incident, and the communication and escalation protocols to ensure timely and effective resolution of incidents. One of the essential components of an incident response plan is the criteria for escalation, which specify the conditions and thresholds that trigger the escalation of an incident to a higher level of authority or a different function within the organization. The criteria for escalation may depend on factors such as the severity, impact, duration, scope, and complexity of the incident, as well as the availability and capability of the incident response team. The criteria for escalation help to ensure that incidents are handled by the appropriate personnel, that management is kept informed and involved, and that the necessary resources and support are provided to resolve the incident. References = https://blog.exigence.io/a-practical-approach-to-incident- management-escalation
https://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/infosec/docs/Guidelines/Information_Security_Incident_Response_Escalation_Guideline.pdf

NEW QUESTION 64
- (Topic 1)
How does an incident response team BEST leverage the results of a business impact analysis (BIA)?

A. Assigning restoration priority during incidents
B. Determining total cost of ownership (TCO)
C. Evaluating vendors critical to business recovery
D. Calculating residual risk after the incident recovery phase

Answer: A

Explanation:
The incident response team can best leverage the results of a business impact analysis (BIA) by assigning restoration priority during incidents. A BIA is a process that identifies and evaluates the criticality and dependency of the organization's business functions, processes, and resources, and the potential impacts and consequences of their disruption or loss. The BIA results provide the basis for determining the recovery objectives, strategies, and plans for the organization's business continuity and disaster recovery. By using the BIA results, the incident response team can prioritize the restoration of the most critical and time-sensitive business functions, processes, and resources, and allocate the appropriate resources, personnel, and time to minimize the impact and duration of the incident.
Determining total cost of ownership (TCO) (B) is not a relevant way to leverage the results of a BIA, as it is not directly related to incident response. TCO is a financial metric that estimates the total direct and indirect costs of owning and operating an asset or a system over its lifecycle. TCO may be useful for evaluating the cost-effectiveness and return on investment of different security solutions or alternatives, but it does not help the incident response team to respond to or recover from an incident.
Evaluating vendors critical to business recovery © is also not a relevant way to leverage the results of a BIA, as it is not a primary responsibility of the incident response team. Evaluating vendors critical to business recovery is a part of the vendor management process, which involves selecting, contracting, monitoring, and reviewing the vendors that provide essential products or services to support the organization's business continuity and disaster recovery. Evaluating vendors critical to business recovery may be done before or after an incident, but not during an incident, as it does not contribute to the incident response or restoration activities.
Calculating residual risk after the incident recovery phase (D) is also not a relevant way to leverage the results of a BIA, as it is not a timely or effective use of the BIA results. Residual risk is the risk that remains after the implementation of risk treatment or mitigation measures. Calculating residual risk after the incident recovery phase may be done as a part of the incident review or improvement process, but not during the incident response or restoration phase, as it does not help the incident response team to resolve or contain the incident.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 4: Information Security Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Plan, Subsection: Business Impact Analysis, page 182-1831

NEW QUESTION 66
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST enables an information security manager to determine the comprehensiveness of an organization's information security strategy?

A. Internal security audit
B. External security audit
C. Organizational risk appetite
D. Business impact analysis (BIA)

Answer: C

Explanation:
The organizational risk appetite is the best indicator of the comprehensiveness of an information security strategy. The risk appetite defines the level of risk that the organization is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives. The information security strategy should align with the risk appetite and provide a framework for managing the risks that the organization faces. An internal or external security audit can assess the effectiveness of the information security strategy, but not its comprehensiveness. A business impact analysis (BIA) can identify the critical business processes and assets that need to be protected, but not the overall scope and direction of the information security strategy. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 36 1; CISM Practice Quiz 2

NEW QUESTION 68
- (Topic 1)
When properly implemented, secure transmission protocols protect transactions:

A. from eavesdropping.
B. from denial of service (DoS) attacks.
C. on the client desktop.
D. in the server's database.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Secure transmission protocols are network protocols that ensure the integrity and security of data transmitted across network connections. The specific network security protocol used depends on the type of protected data and network connection. Each protocol defines the techniques and procedures required to protect the network data from unauthorized or malicious attempts to read or exfiltrate information1. One of the most common threats to network data is eavesdropping, which is the interception and analysis of network traffic by an unauthorized third party. Eavesdropping can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of network data, and can lead to data breaches, identity theft, fraud, espionage, and sabotage2. Therefore, secure transmission protocols protect transactions from eavesdropping by using encryption, authentication, and integrity mechanisms to prevent unauthorized access and modification of network data. Encryption is the process of transforming data into an unreadable format using a secret key, so that only authorized parties can decrypt and access the data. Authentication is the process of verifying the identity and legitimacy of the parties involved in a network communication, using methods such as passwords, certificates, tokens, or biometrics. Integrity is the process of ensuring that the data has not been altered or corrupted during transmission, using methods such as checksums, hashes, or digital signatures3. Some examples of secure transmission protocols are:
? Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) and Transport Layer Security (TLS), which are widely used protocols for securing web, email, and other application layer communications over the Internet. SSL and TLS use symmetric encryption, asymmetric encryption, and digital certificates to establish secure sessions between clients and servers, and to encrypt and authenticate the data exchanged.
? Internet Protocol Security (IPsec), which is a protocol and algorithm suite that secures data transferred over public networks like the Internet. IPsec operates at the network layer and provides end-to-end security for IP packets. IPsec uses two main protocols: Authentication Header (AH), which provides data integrity and authentication, and Encapsulating Security Payload (ESP), which provides data confidentiality, integrity, and authentication. IPsec also uses two modes: transport mode, which protects the payload of IP packets, and tunnel mode, which protects the entire IP packet.
? Secure Shell (SSH), which is a protocol that allows secure remote login and command execution over insecure networks. SSH uses encryption, authentication, and integrity to protect the data transmitted between a client and a server. SSH also supports port forwarding, which allows secure tunneling of other network services through SSH connections.
References = 1: 6 Network Security Protocols You Should Know | Cato Networks 2: Eavesdropping Attacks - an overview | ScienceDirect Topics 3: Network Security Protocols

- an overview | ScienceDirect Topics : SSL/TLS (Secure Sockets Layer/Transport Layer Security) - Definition : IPsec - Wikipedia : Secure Shell - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION 73
- (Topic 1)
Measuring which of the following is the MOST accurate way to determine the alignment of an information security strategy with organizational goals?

A. Number of blocked intrusion attempts
B. Number of business cases reviewed by senior management
C. Trends in the number of identified threats to the business
D. Percentage of controls integrated into business processes

Answer: D

Explanation:
Measuring the percentage of controls integrated into business processes is the most accurate way to determine the alignment of an information security strategy with organizational goals, as this reflects the extent to which the information security program supports and enables the business objectives and activities, and reduces the friction and resistance from the business stakeholders. The percentage of controls integrated into business processes also indicates the maturity and effectiveness of the information security program, and the level of awareness and acceptance of the information security policies and standards among the business users. Number of blocked intrusion attempts, number of business cases reviewed by senior management, and trends in the number of identified threats to the business are not the most accurate ways to determine the alignment of an information security strategy with organizational goals, as they do not measure the impact and value of the information security program on the business performance and outcomes, and may not reflect the business priorities and expectations.
References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 291; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 372; ISACA CISM - iSecPrep, page 223; CISM Exam Overview - Vinsys4

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important to include in a post-incident review following a data breach?

A. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the information security strategy
B. Evaluations of the adequacy of existing controls
C. Documentation of regulatory reporting requirements
D. A review of the forensics chain of custom

Answer: B

Explanation:
= A post-incident review is a process of analyzing and learning from a security incident, such as a data breach, to improve the security posture and resilience of an organization. A post-incident review should include the following elements12:
? A clear and accurate description of the incident, including its scope, impact, timeline, root cause, and contributing factors.
? A detailed assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of the incident response process, including the roles and responsibilities, communication channels, coordination mechanisms, escalation procedures, tools and resources, documentation, and reporting.
? An evaluation of the adequacy of existing controls, such as policies, standards, procedures, technical measures, awareness, and training, to prevent, detect, and mitigate similar incidents in the future.
? A list of actionable recommendations and improvement plans, based on the lessons learned and best practices, to address the identified gaps and weaknesses in the security strategy, governance, risk management, and incident management.
? A follow-up and monitoring mechanism to ensure the implementation and verification of the recommendations and improvement plans.
The most important element to include in a post-incident review following a data breach is the evaluation of the adequacy of existing controls, because it directly relates to the security objectives and requirements of the organization, and provides the basis for enhancing the security posture and resilience of the organization. Evaluating the existing controls helps to identify the vulnerabilities and risks that led to the data breach, and to determine the appropriate corrective and preventive actions to reduce the likelihood and impact of similar incidents in the future. Evaluating the existing controls also helps to align the security strategy and governance with the business goals and objectives, and to ensure the compliance with legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations.
The other elements, such as an evaluation of the effectiveness of the information security strategy, documentation of regulatory reporting requirements, and a review of the forensics chain of custody, are also important, but not as important as the evaluation of the existing controls. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the information security strategy is a broader and more strategic activity that may not be directly relevant to the specific incident, and may require more time and resources to conduct. Documentation of regulatory reporting requirements is a necessary and mandatory task, but it does not provide much insight or value for improving the security posture and resilience of the organization. A review of the forensics chain of custody is a technical and procedural activity that ensures the integrity and admissibility of the digital evidence collected during the incident investigation, but it does not address the root cause or the mitigation of the incident.
References = 1: CISM Exam Content Outline | CISM Certification | ISACA 2: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 147

NEW QUESTION 77
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following should be the PRIMARY objective of the information security incident response process?

A. Conducting incident triage
B. Communicating with internal and external parties
C. Minimizing negative impact to critical operations
D. Classifying incidents

Answer: C

Explanation:
The primary objective of the information security incident response process is to minimize the negative impact to critical operations. An information security incident is an event that threatens or compromises the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the organization's information assets or processes. The information security incident response process is a process that defines the roles, responsibilities, procedures, and tools for detecting, analyzing, containing, eradicating, recovering, and learning from information security incidents. The main goal of the information security incident response process is to restore the normal operations as quickly and effectively as possible, and to prevent or reduce the harm or loss caused by the incident to the organization, its stakeholders, or its environment.
Conducting incident triage (A) is an important activity of the information security incident response process, but not the primary objective. Incident triage is the process of prioritizing and assigning the incidents based on their severity, urgency, and impact. Incident triage helps to allocate the appropriate resources, personnel, and time to handle the incidents, and to escalate the incidents to the relevant authorities or parties if needed. However, incident triage is not the ultimate

goal of the information security incident response process, but a means to achieve it.
Communicating with internal and external parties (B) is also an important activity of the information security incident response process, but not the primary objective. Communicating with internal and external parties is the process of informing and updating the stakeholders, such as management, employees, customers, partners, regulators, or media, about the incident status, actions, and outcomes. Communicating with internal and external parties helps to maintain the trust, confidence, and reputation of the organization, and to comply with the legal and contractual obligations, such as notification or reporting requirements. However, communicating with internal and external parties is not the ultimate goal of the information security incident response process, but a means to achieve it.
Classifying incidents (D) is also an important activity of the information security incident response process, but not the primary objective. Classifying incidents is the process of categorizing and labeling the incidents based on their type, source, cause, or impact. Classifying incidents helps to identify and understand the nature and scope of the incidents, and to apply the appropriate response procedures and controls. However, classifying incidents is not the ultimate goal of the information security incident response process, but a means to achieve it.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 4: Information Security Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Plan, page 1811

NEW QUESTION 80
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following activities MUST be performed by an information security manager for change requests?

A. Perform penetration testing on affected systems.
B. Scan IT systems for operating system vulnerabilities.
C. Review change in business requirements for information security.
D. Assess impact on information security risk.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 84
- (Topic 1)
Management decisions concerning information security investments will be MOST effective when they are based on:

A. a process for identifying and analyzing threats and vulnerabilities.
B. an annual loss expectancy (ALE) determined from the history of security events,
C. the reporting of consistent and periodic assessments of risks.
D. the formalized acceptance of risk analysis by management,

Answer: C

Explanation:
Management decisions concerning information security investments will be most effective when they are based on the reporting of consistent and periodic assessments of risks. This will help management to understand the current and emerging threats, vulnerabilities, and impacts that affect the organization's information assets and business processes. It will also help management to prioritize the allocation of resources and funding for the most critical and cost-effective security controls and solutions. The reporting of consistent and periodic assessments of risks will also enable management to monitor the performance and effectiveness of the information security program, and to adjust the security strategy and objectives as needed. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 28.

NEW QUESTION 89
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the FIRST step to establishing an effective information security program?

A. Conduct a compliance review.
B. Assign accountability.
C. Perform a business impact analysis (BIA).
D. Create a business case.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the CISM Review Manual, the first step to establishing an effective information security program is to create a business case that aligns the program objectives with the organization's goals and strategies. A business case provides the rationale and justification for the information security program and helps to secure the necessary resources and support from senior management and other stakeholders. A business case should include the following elements:
? The scope and objectives of the information security program
? The current state of information security in the organization and the gap analysis
? The benefits and value proposition of the information security program
? The risks and challenges of the information security program
? The estimated costs and resources of the information security program
? The expected outcomes and performance indicators of the information security program
? The implementation plan and timeline of the information security program
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 3, Section 2, pages 97-99.

NEW QUESTION 92
- (Topic 1)
An organization's main product is a customer-facing application delivered using Software as a Service (SaaS). The lead security engineer has just identified a major security vulnerability at the primary cloud provider. Within the organization, who is PRIMARILY accountable for the associated task?

A. The information security manager
B. The data owner
C. The application owner
D. The security engineer

Answer: C

Explanation:

= The application owner is primarily accountable for the associated task because they are responsible for ensuring that the application meets the business requirements and objectives, as well as the security and compliance standards. The application owner is also the one who defines the roles and responsibilities of the application team, including the security engineer, and oversees the development, testing, deployment, and maintenance of the application. The application owner should work with the cloud provider to address the security vulnerability and mitigate the risk. The information security manager, the data owner, and the security engineer are not primarily accountable for the associated task, although they may have some roles and responsibilities in supporting the application owner. The information security manager is responsible for establishing and maintaining the information security program and aligning it with the business objectives and strategy. The data owner is responsible for defining the classification, usage, and protection requirements of the data. The security engineer is responsible for implementing and testing the security controls and features of the application. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, Chapter 1, Section 1.2.2, page 18; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 115.

NEW QUESTION 97
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the PRIMARY benefit of implementing a vulnerability assessment process?

A. Threat management is enhanced.
B. Compliance status is improved.
C. Security metrics are enhanced.
D. Proactive risk management is facilitated.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The primary benefit of implementing a vulnerability assessment process is to facilitate proactive risk management. A vulnerability assessment process is a systematic and periodic evaluation of the security posture of an information system or network, which identifies and measures the weaknesses and exposures that may be exploited by threats. By implementing a vulnerability assessment process, the organization can proactively identify and prioritize the risks, and implement appropriate controls and mitigation strategies to reduce the likelihood and impact of potential incidents. The other options are possible benefits of implementing a vulnerability assessment process, but they are not the primary one. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 1731; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 1029

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Topic 1)
The PRIMARY advantage of involving end users in continuity planning is that they:

A. have a better understanding of specific business needs.
B. are more objective than information security management.
C. can see the overall impact to the business.
D. can balance the technical and business risks.

Answer: A

Explanation:
= End users are the primary stakeholders of the business processes and functions that need to be protected and recovered in the event of a disruption. They have the most knowledge and experience of the specific business needs, requirements, and dependencies that affect the continuity planning. Involving them in the planning process can help to ensure that the continuity plan is aligned with the business objectives and expectations, and that the critical activities and resources are prioritized and protected accordingly. End users can also provide valuable feedback and suggestions to improve the plan and its implementation. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 2291; CISM Practice Quiz, question 1182

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Topic 1)
Security administration efforts will be greatly reduced following the deployment of which of the following techniques?

A. Discretionary access control
B. Role-based access control
C. Access control lists
D. Distributed access control

Answer: B

Explanation:
Role-based access control (RBAC) is a policy-neutral access control mechanism that assigns access privileges to defined roles in the organization and then makes each user a member of the appropriate roles. RBAC reduces security administration efforts by simplifying the management of access rights across different users and resources. RBAC also enables consistent and efficient enforcement of the principle of least privilege, which grants users only the minimum rights required to perform their assigned tasks. RBAC can also facilitate the implementation of separation of duties, which prevents users from having conflicting or incompatible responsibilities. RBAC is among the most widely used methods in the information security tool kit1. References = CIS Control 6: Access Control Management - Netwrix, CISSP certification: RBAC (Role based access control), What is RBAC? (Role Based Access Control) - IONOS

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST course of action for an information security manager to align security and business goals?

A. Conducting a business impact analysis (BIA)
B. Reviewing the business strategy
C. Defining key performance indicators (KPIs)
D. Actively engaging with stakeholders

Answer: D

Explanation:
= According to the CISM Review Manual, the information security manager should actively engage with stakeholders to align security and business goals. This

means understanding the business needs, expectations, and risk appetite of the stakeholders, and communicating the value and benefits of security initiatives to them. By engaging with stakeholders, the information security manager can also gain their support and commitment for security programs and projects, and ensure that security objectives are aligned with business strategy and priorities. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2020, page 23.

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Topic 1)
The BEST way to identify the risk associated with a social engineering attack is to:

A. monitor the intrusion detection system (IDS),
B. review single sign-on (SSO) authentication lags.
C. test user knowledge of information security practices.
D. perform a business risk assessment of the email filtering system.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best way to identify the risk associated with a social engineering attack is to test user knowledge of information security practices. Social engineering is a type of attack that exploits human psychology and behavior to manipulate, deceive, or influence users into divulging sensitive information, granting unauthorized access, or performing malicious actions. Therefore, user knowledge of information security practices is a key factor that affects the likelihood and impact of a social engineering attack. By testing user knowledge of information security practices, such as through quizzes, surveys, or simulated attacks, the information security manager can measure the level of awareness, understanding, and compliance of the users, and identify the gaps, weaknesses, or vulnerabilities that need to be addressed.
Monitoring the intrusion detection system (IDS) (A) is a possible way to detect a social engineering attack, but not to identify the risk associated with it. An IDS is a system that monitors network or system activities and alerts or responds to any suspicious or malicious events. However, an IDS may not be able to prevent or recognize all types of social engineering attacks, especially those that rely on human interaction, such as phishing, vishing, or baiting. Moreover, monitoring the IDS is a reactive rather than proactive approach, as it only reveals the occurrence or consequences of a social engineering attack, not the potential or likelihood of it.
Reviewing single sign-on (SSO) authentication lags (B) is not a relevant way to identify the risk associated with a social engineering attack. SSO is a method of authentication that allows users to access multiple applications or systems with one set of credentials. Authentication lags are delays or failures in the authentication process that may affect the user experience or performance. However, authentication lags are not directly related to social engineering attacks, as they do not indicate the user's knowledge of information security practices, nor the attacker's attempts or success in compromising the user's credentials or access.
Performing a business risk assessment of the email filtering system (D) is also not a relevant way to identify the risk associated with a social engineering attack. An email filtering system is a system that scans, filters, and blocks incoming or outgoing emails based on predefined rules or criteria, such as spam, viruses, or phishing. A business risk assessment is a process that evaluates the potential threats, vulnerabilities, and impacts to the organization's business objectives, processes, and assets. However, performing a business risk assessment of the email filtering system does not address the risk associated with a social engineering attack, as it only focuses on the technical aspects and performance of the system, not the human factors and behavior of the users.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, Section: Risk Identification, Subsection: Threat Identification, page 87-881

NEW QUESTION 119
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the MOST important reason to conduct interviews as part of the business impact analysis (BIA) process?

A. To facilitate a qualitative risk assessment following the BIA
B. To increase awareness of information security among key stakeholders
C. To ensure the stakeholders providing input own the related risk
D. To obtain input from as many relevant stakeholders as possible

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most important reason to conduct interviews as part of the business impact analysis (BIA) process is to obtain input from as many relevant stakeholders as possible. A BIA is a process of identifying and analyzing the potential effects of disruptive events on the organization's critical business functions, processes, and resources. A BIA helps to determine the recovery priorities, objectives, and strategies for the organization's continuity planning. Interviews are one of the methods to collect data and information for the BIA, and they involve direct and interactive communication with the stakeholders who are involved in or affected by the business functions, processes, and resources. By conducting interviews, the information security manager can obtain input from as many relevant stakeholders as possible, such as business owners, managers, users, customers, suppliers, regulators, and partners. This can help to ensure that the BIA covers the full scope and complexity of the organization's business activities, and that the BIA reflects the accurate, current, and comprehensive views and expectations of the stakeholders. Interviews can also help to validate, clarify, and supplement the data and information obtained from other sources, such as surveys, questionnaires, documents, or systems. Interviews can also help to build rapport, trust, and collaboration among the stakeholders, and to increase their awareness, involvement, and commitment to the information security and continuity planning.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 3: Information Security Program Development and Management, Section: Business Impact Analysis (BIA), pages 178-1801; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 65, page 602.

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following should an information security manager do FIRST upon learning that some security hardening settings may negatively impact future business activity?

A. Perform a risk assessment.
B. Reduce security hardening settings.
C. Inform business management of the risk.
D. Document a security exception.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Security hardening is the process of applying security configuration settings to systems and software to reduce their attack surface and improve their resistance to threats1. Security hardening settings are based on industry standards and best practices, such as the CIS Benchmarks2, which provide recommended security

configurations for various software applications, operating systems, and network devices. However, security hardening settings may not always be compatible with the business requirements and objectives of an organization, and may negatively impact the functionality, performance, or usability of the systems and software3. Therefore, before applying any security hardening settings, an information security manager should perform a risk assessment to evaluate the potential benefits and drawbacks of the settings, and to identify and prioritize the risks associated with them. A risk assessment is a systematic process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the risks that an organization faces, and determining the appropriate risk responses. A risk assessment helps the information security manager to balance the security and business needs of the organization, and to communicate the risk level and impact to the relevant stakeholders. A risk assessment should be performed first, before taking any other actions, such as reducing security hardening settings, informing business management of the risk, or documenting a security exception, because it provides the necessary information and justification for making informed and rational decisions. References = 1: Basics of the CIS Hardening Guidelines | RSI Security 2: CIS Baseline Hardening and Security Configuration Guide | CalCom 3: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 121 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 122 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 145 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 146 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 147

NEW QUESTION 125
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is an information security manager's MOST important course of action when responding to a major security incident that could disrupt the business?

A. Follow the escalation process.
B. Identify the indicators of compromise.
C. Notify law enforcement.
D. Contact forensic investigators.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When responding to a major security incident that could disrupt the business, the information security manager's most important course of action is to follow the escalation process. The escalation process is a predefined set of steps and procedures that define who should be notified, when, how, and with what information in the event of a security incident. The escalation process helps to ensure that the appropriate stakeholders, such as senior management, business units, legal counsel, public relations, and external parties, are informed and involved in the incident response process. The escalation process also helps to coordinate the actions and decisions of the incident response team and the business continuity team, and to align the incident response objectives with the business priorities and goals. The escalation process should be documented and communicated as part of the incident response plan, and should be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect the changes in the organization's structure, roles, and responsibilities. References =
? CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 1631
? CISM 2020: Incident Management and Response, video 32
? Incident Response Models3

NEW QUESTION 126
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following processes BEST supports the evaluation of incident response effectiveness?

A. Root cause analysis
B. Post-incident review
C. Chain of custody
D. Incident logging

Answer: B

Explanation:
A post-incident review (PIR) is the process of evaluating the effectiveness of the incident response after the incident has been resolved. A PIR aims to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the response process, the root causes and impacts of the incident, the lessons learned and best practices, and the recommendations and action plans for improvement1. A PIR can help an organization enhance its incident response capabilities, reduce the likelihood and severity of future incidents, and increase its resilience and maturity2.
A PIR is the best process to support the evaluation of incident response effectiveness, because it provides a systematic and comprehensive way to assess the performance and outcomes of the response process, and to identify and implement the necessary changes and improvements. A PIR involves collecting and analyzing relevant data and feedback from various sources, such as incident logs, reports, evidence, metrics, surveys, interviews, and observations. A PIR also involves comparing the actual response with the expected or planned response, and measuring the achievement of the response objectives and the satisfaction of the stakeholders3. A PIR also involves documenting and communicating the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the evaluation, and ensuring that they are followed up and implemented.
The other options are not as good as a PIR in supporting the evaluation of incident response effectiveness, because they are either more specific, limited, or dependent on a PIR. A root cause analysis (RCA) is a technique to identify the underlying factors or reasons that caused the incident, and to prevent or mitigate their recurrence. An RCA can help an organization understand the nature and origin of the incident, and to address the problem at its source, rather than its symptoms. However, an RCA is not sufficient to evaluate the effectiveness of the response process, because it does not cover other aspects, such as the response performance, outcomes, impacts, lessons, and best practices. An RCA is usually a part of a PIR, rather than a separate process. A chain of custody (CoC) is a process of maintaining and documenting the integrity and security of the evidence collected during the incident response. A CoC can help an organization ensure that the evidence is reliable, authentic, and admissible in legal or regulatory proceedings. However, a CoC is not a process to evaluate the effectiveness of the response process, but rather a requirement or a standard to follow during the response process. A CoC does not provide any feedback or analysis on the response performance, outcomes, impacts, lessons, or best practices. An incident logging is a process of recording and tracking the details and activities of the incident response. An incident logging can help an organization monitor and manage the response process, and to provide an audit trail and a source of information for the evaluation. However, an incident logging is not a process to evaluate the effectiveness of the response process, but rather an input or a tool for the evaluation. An incident logging does not provide any assessment or measurement on the response performance, outcomes, impacts, lessons, or best practices. References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 5, Section 5.5 2: Post-Incident Review: A Guide to Effective Incident Response 3: Post-Incident Review: A Guide to Effective Incident Response : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 5, Section 5.5 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 5, Section 5.5 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 5, Section 5.4 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 5, Section 5.3

NEW QUESTION 127
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the PRIMARY reason to monitor key risk indicators (KRIs) related to information security?

A. To alert on unacceptable risk
B. To identify residual risk

C. To reassess risk appetite
D. To benchmark control performance

Answer: A

Explanation:
Key risk indicators (KRIs) are metrics that measure the level of risk exposure and the likelihood of occurrence of potential adverse events that can affect the organization's objectives and performance. KRIs are used to monitor changes in the risk environment and to provide early warning signals for potential issues that may require management attention or intervention. KRIs are also used to communicate the risk status and trends to the relevant stakeholders and to support risk-based decision making12.
The primary reason to monitor KRIs related to information security is to alert on unacceptable risk. Unacceptable risk is the level of risk that exceeds the organization's risk appetite, tolerance, or threshold, and that poses a significant threat to the organization's assets, operations, reputation, or compliance. Unacceptable risk can result from internal or external factors, such as cyberattacks, data breaches, system failures, human errors, fraud, natural disasters, or regulatory changes. Unacceptable risk can have severe consequences for the organization, such as financial losses, legal liabilities, operational disruptions, customer dissatisfaction, or reputational damage12.
By monitoring KRIs related to information security, the organization can identify and assess the sources, causes, and impacts of unacceptable risk, and take timely and appropriate actions to mitigate, transfer, avoid, or accept the risk. Monitoring KRIs can also help the organization to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing information security controls, policies, and procedures, and to identify and implement any necessary improvements or enhancements. Monitoring KRIs can also help the organization to align its information security strategy and objectives with its business strategy and objectives, and to ensure compliance with the relevant laws, regulations, standards, and best practices12. While monitoring KRIs related to information security can also serve other purposes, such as identifying residual risk, reassessing risk appetite, or benchmarking control performance, these are not the primary reason for monitoring KRIs. Residual risk is the level of risk that remains after applying the risk treatment options, and it should be within the organization's risk appetite, tolerance, or threshold. Reassessing risk appetite is the process of reviewing and adjusting the amount and type of risk that the organization is willing to take in pursuit of its objectives, and it should be done periodically or when there are significant changes in the internal or external environment. Benchmarking control performance is the process of comparing the organization's information security controls with those of other organizations or industry standards, and it should be done to identify and adopt the best practices or to demonstrate compliance12. References = Integrating KRIs and KPIs for Effective Technology Risk Management, The Power of KRIs in Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) - Metricstream, What Is a Key Risk Indicator? With Characteristics and Tips, KRI Framework for Operational Risk Management | Workiva, Key risk indicator - Wikipedia

NEW QUESTION 129
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is a desired outcome of information security governance?

A. Penetration test
B. Improved risk management
C. Business agility
D. A maturity model

Answer: C

Explanation:
Business agility is a desired outcome of information security governance, as it enables the organization to respond quickly and effectively to changing business needs and opportunities, while maintaining a high level of security and risk management. Information security governance provides the strategic direction, policies, standards, and oversight for the information security program, ensuring that it aligns with the organization's business objectives and stakeholder expectations. Information security governance also facilitates the integration of security into the business processes and systems, enhancing the organization's ability to adapt to the dynamic and complex environment. By implementing information security governance, the organization can achieve business agility, as well as other benefits such as improved risk management, compliance, reputation, and value creation. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 25.

NEW QUESTION 130
- (Topic 3)
The MOST useful technique for maintaining management support for the information security program is:

A. informing management about the security of business operations.
B. implementing a comprehensive security awareness and training program.
C. identifying the risks and consequences of failure to comply with standards.
D. benchmarking the security programs of comparable organizations.

Answer: A

Explanation:
= According to the CISM Review Manual, one of the key success factors for an information security program is to maintain management support and commitment. This can be achieved by providing regular reports to management on the security status of the organization, the effectiveness of the security controls, and the alignment of the security program with the business objectives and strategy. By informing management about the security of business operations, the information security manager can demonstrate the value and benefits of the security program, and ensure that management is aware of the security risks and issues that need to be addressed. This technique can also help to build trust and confidence between the information security manager and the senior management, and foster a culture of security within the organization1
The other options are not as effective as informing management about the security of business operations. Implementing a comprehensive security awareness and training program is important, but it is mainly targeted at the end users and staff, not the senior management. Identifying the risks and consequences of failure to comply with standards can help to justify the need for security controls, but it can also create a negative impression of the security program as being too restrictive or punitive. Benchmarking the security programs of comparable organizations can provide some insights and best practices, but it may not reflect the specific needs and context of the organization, and it may not be relevant or applicable to the management's expectations and priorities1 References = 1: CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2020, pp. 28-29…

NEW QUESTION 133
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is MOST important when designing security controls for new cloud- based services?

A. Evaluating different types of deployment models according to the associated risks
B. Understanding the business and IT strategy for moving resources to the cloud
C. Defining an incident response policy to protect data moving between onsite and cloud applications

D. Performing a business impact analysis (BIA) to gather information needed to develop recovery strategies

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most important factor when designing security controls for new cloud-based services is to understand the business and IT strategy for moving resources to the cloud. This will help to align the security controls with the business objectives, requirements, and risks, and to select the appropriate cloud service delivery and deployment models. The security controls should also be based on the shared responsibility model, which defines the roles and responsibilities of the cloud service provider and the cloud customer in ensuring the security of the cloud environment. Evaluating different types of deployment models, defining an incident response policy, and performing a business impact analysis are also important activities, but they should be done after understanding the business and IT strategy.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition eBook1, Chapter 3: Information Security Program Development and Management, Section: Information Security Program Management, Subsection: Cloud Computing, Page 141-142.

NEW QUESTION 134
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following should be an information security manager's FIRST course of action when one of the organization's critical third-party providers experiences a data breach?

A. Inform the public relations officer.
B. Monitor the third party's response.
C. Invoke the incident response plan.
D. Inform customers of the breach.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The first course of action when one of the organization’s critical third-party providers experiences a data breach is to invoke the incident response plan, which means activating the incident response team and following the predefined procedures and protocols to respond to the breach. Invoking the incident response plan helps to coordinate the communication and collaboration with the third-party provider, assess the scope and impact of the breach, contain and eradicate the threat, recover the affected systems and data, and report and disclose the incident to the relevant stakeholders and authorities.
References = Cybersecurity Incident Response Exercise Guidance - ISACA, Plan for third- party cybersecurity incident management

NEW QUESTION 139
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following BEST indicates the organizational benefit of an information security solution?

A. Cost savings the solution brings to the information security department
B. Reduced security training requirements
C. Alignment to security threats and risks
D. Costs and benefits of the solution calculated over time

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best option to indicate the organizational benefit of an information security solution is D. Costs and benefits of the solution calculated over time. This is because costs and benefits of the solution calculated over time, also known as the return on security investment (ROSI), can help to measure and demonstrate the value and effectiveness of the information security solution in terms of reducing risks, enhancing performance, and achieving strategic goals. ROSI can also help to justify the allocation and optimization of the resources and budget for the information security solution, and to compare and prioritize different security alternatives. ROSI can be calculated by using various methods and formulas, such as the annualized loss expectancy (ALE), the annualized rate of occurrence (ARO), and the cost-benefit analysis (CBA).
Costs and benefits of the solution calculated over time, also known as the return on security investment (ROSI), can help to measure and demonstrate the value and effectiveness of the information security solution in terms of reducing risks, enhancing performance, and achieving strategic goals. (From CISM Manual or related resources) References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 3, Section 3.1.3, page 1311; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 9th Edition, Question 99, page 26; How to Calculate Return on Security Investment (ROSI) - Infosec2

NEW QUESTION 142
- (Topic 3)
After a server has been attacked, which of the following is the BEST course of action?

A. Initiate incident response.
B. Review vulnerability assessment.
C. Conduct a security audit.
D. Isolate the system.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Initiating incident response is the best course of action after a server has been attacked because it activates the incident response plan or process, which defines the roles and responsibilities, procedures and protocols, tools and techniques for responding to and managing a security incident effectively and efficiently. Reviewing vulnerability assessment is not a good course of action because it does not address the current attack or its impact, but rather evaluates the potential weaknesses or exposures of the server. Conducting a security audit is not a good course of action because it does not address the current attack or its impact, but rather verifies and validates the compliance or performance of the server’s security controls or systems. Isolating the system is not a good course of action because it does not address the current attack or its impact, but rather stops or limits any communication or interaction with the server. References: https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2017/volume-5/incident-response- lessons-learned https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2018/volume- 3/incident-response-lessons-learned

NEW QUESTION 144
- (Topic 3)
The PRIMARY objective of timely declaration of a disaster is to:

A. ensure engagement of business management in the recovery process.
B. assess and correct disaster recovery process deficiencies.
C. protect critical physical assets from further loss.
D. ensure the continuity of the organization's essential services.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The primary objective of timely declaration of a disaster is to ensure the continuity of the organization's essential services, which are the services that are critical for the survival and operation of the organization, and that cannot be interrupted or delayed without causing severe consequences. By declaring a disaster, the organization can activate its disaster recovery plan (DRP), which is a set of documented procedures and resources to recover the essential services in the event of a disaster. The DRP should include the roles and responsibilities, the communication channels, the recovery strategies, the backup and restoration procedures, and the testing and maintenance activities for the disaster recovery process1.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition eBook2, Chapter 9: Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery, Section: Disaster Recovery Planning, Subsection: Disaster Declaration, Page 372.

NEW QUESTION 149
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following metrics is MOST appropriate for evaluating the incident notification process?

A. Average total cost of downtime per reported incident
B. Elapsed time between response and resolution
C. Average number of incidents per reporting period
D. Elapsed time between detection, reporting, and response

Answer: D

Explanation:
Elapsed time between detection, reporting, and response is the most appropriate metric for evaluating the incident notification process because it measures how quickly and effectively the organization identifies, communicates, and responds to security incidents. The incident notification process is a critical part of the incident response plan that defines the roles and responsibilities, procedures, and channels for reporting and escalating security incidents to the relevant stakeholders. Elapsed time between detection, reporting, and response helps to assess the performance and efficiency of the incident notification process, as well as to identify any bottlenecks or delays that may affect the incident resolution and recovery. Therefore, elapsed time between detection, reporting, and response is the correct answer.
References:
? https://www.atlassian.com/incident-management/kpis/common-metrics
? https://securityscorecard.com/blog/how-to-use-incident-response-metrics/
? https://www.cisa.gov/sites/default/files/publications/Incident-Response-Plan- Basics_508c.pdf

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is MOST important when defining how an information security budget should be allocated?

A. Regulatory compliance standards
B. Information security strategy
C. Information security policy
D. Business impact assessment

Answer: B

Explanation:
Information security strategy is the most important factor when defining how an information security budget should be allocated because it helps to align the security objectives and initiatives with the business goals and priorities. An information security strategy is a high-level plan that defines the vision, mission, scope, and direction of the security program, as well as the roles and responsibilities, governance structures, policies and standards, risk management approaches, and performance measurement methods. An information security strategy helps to identify and prioritize the security needs and requirements of the organization, as well as to allocate the resources and funding accordingly. An information security strategy also helps to communicate the value and benefits of security to the stakeholders and justify the security investments. Therefore, information security strategy is the correct answer.
References:
? https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/tip/Cybersecurity-budget-breakdown- and-best-practices
? https://www.csoonline.com/article/3671108/how-2023-cybersecurity-budget-allocations-are-shaping-up.html
? https://www.statista.com/statistics/1319677/companies-it-budget-allocated-to- security-worldwide/

NEW QUESTION 158
- (Topic 3)
During the due diligence phase of an acquisition, the MOST important course of action for an information security manager is to:

A. perform a risk assessment.
B. review the state of security awareness.
C. review information security policies.
D. perform a gap analysis.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the CISM Review Manual, performing a risk assessment is the most important course of action for an information security manager during the due diligence phase of an acquisition, as it helps to identify and evaluate the potential threats, vulnerabilities and impacts that may affect the information assets of the target organization. A risk assessment also provides the basis for performing a gap analysis, reviewing the information security policies and awareness, and developing a remediation plan.
References = CISM Review Manual, 27th Edition, Chapter 3, Section 3.4.1, page 1411.

NEW QUESTION 160
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is the MOST effective way to identify changes in an information security environment?

A. Business impact analysis (BIA)
B. Annual risk assessments
C. Regular penetration testing
D. Continuous monitoring

Answer: D

Explanation:
Continuous monitoring is the most effective way to identify changes in an information security environment, as it provides ongoing awareness of the security status, vulnerabilities, and threats that may affect the organization's information assets and risk posture. Continuous monitoring also helps to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the security controls and processes, and to detect and respond to any deviations or incidents in a timely manner. (From CISM Review Manual 15th Edition and NIST Special Publication 800-1371)
References: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 181, section 4.3.2.4; NIST Special Publication 800-1371, page 1, section 1.1.

NEW QUESTION 165
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is the MOST effective defense against malicious insiders compromising confidential information?

A. Regular audits of access controls
B. Strong background checks when hiring staff
C. Prompt termination procedures
D. Role-based access control (RBAC)

Answer: D

Explanation:
role-based access control (RBAC) is the most effective defense against malicious insiders compromising confidential information, as it helps to limit the access of users to the information and resources that are necessary for their roles and responsibilities. RBAC also helps to enforce the principle of least privilege, which reduces the risk of unauthorized or inappropriate access, disclosure, modification, or destruction of information by insiders. RBAC also facilitates the monitoring and auditing of user activities and access rights. References = Malicious insiders | Cyber.gov.au, Insider Threat Mitigation Guide - CISA, Malicious Insiders: Types, Indicators & Common Techniques - Ekran System

NEW QUESTION 168
- (Topic 1)
The effectiveness of an information security governance framework will BEST be enhanced if:

A. consultants review the information security governance framework.
B. a culture of legal and regulatory compliance is promoted by management.
C. risk management is built into operational and strategic activities.
D. IS auditors are empowered to evaluate governance activities

Answer: C

Explanation:
The effectiveness of an information security governance framework will best be enhanced if risk management is built into operational and strategic activities. This is because risk management is a key component of information security governance, which is the process of establishing and maintaining a framework to provide assurance that information security strategies are aligned with and support business objectives, are consistent with applicable laws and regulations, and are effectively managed and measured. Risk management involves identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring, and communicating information security risks that may affect the organization's objectives, assets, and stakeholders. By integrating risk management into operational and strategic activities, the organization can ensure that information security risks are considered and addressed in every decision and action, and that the information security governance framework is aligned with the organization's risk appetite and tolerance. This also helps to optimize the allocation of resources, enhance the performance and value of information security, and improve the accountability and transparency of information security governance.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Information Security Governance Framework, page 181; CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, Section: Risk Management, page 812; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 53, page 493.

NEW QUESTION 172
- (Topic 3)
During the implementation of a new system, which of the following processes proactively minimizes the likelihood of disruption, unauthorized alterations, and errors?

A. Configuration management
B. Password management
C. Change management
D. Version management

Answer: C

Explanation:
Change management is the process of planning, implementing, and monitoring changes to information systems in a controlled and coordinated manner. Change management proactively minimizes the likelihood of disruption, unauthorized alterations, and errors by ensuring that changes are aligned with the organization's objectives, policies, and procedures. Change management also involves identifying and mitigating the risks associated with changes, as well as communicating and documenting the changes to all relevant stakeholders12.
References = 1: CISM Review Manual (Digital Version), page 271 2: CISM Review Manual (Print Version), page 271

NEW QUESTION 177

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