

ISC2

Exam Questions CAP

ISC2 CAP Certified Authorization Professional



NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following professionals plays the role of a monitor and takes part in the organization's configuration management process?

- A. Senior Agency Information Security Officer
- B. Authorizing Official
- C. Common Control Provider
- D. Chief Information Officer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 2

The Information System Security Officer (ISSO) and Information System Security Engineer (ISSE) play the role of a supporter and advisor, respectively. Which of the following statements are true about ISSO and ISSE?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. An ISSE provides advice on the impacts of system changes.
- B. An ISSE manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification & Accreditation (C&A).
- C. An ISSO manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification & Accreditation (C&A).
- D. An ISSO takes part in the development activities that are required to implement system changes.
- E. An ISSE provides advice on the continuous monitoring of the information system.

Answer: ACE

NEW QUESTION 3

FITSAF stands for Federal Information Technology Security Assessment Framework. It is a methodology for assessing the security of information systems. Which of the following FITSAF levels shows that the procedures and controls have been implemented?

- A. Level 4
- B. Level 1
- C. Level 3
- D. Level 5
- E. Level 2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

According to U.S. Department of Defense (DoD) Instruction 8500.2, there are eight Information Assurance (IA) areas, and the controls are referred to as IA controls. Which of the following are among the eight areas of IA defined by DoD?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. VI Vulnerability and Incident Management
- B. DC Security Design & Configuration
- C. EC Enclave and Computing Environment
- D. Information systems acquisition, development, and maintenance

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 5

DIACAP applies to the acquisition, operation, and sustainment of any DoD system that collects, stores, transmits, or processes unclassified or classified information since December 1997. What phases are identified by DIACAP?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Validation
- B. Re-Accreditation
- C. Verification
- D. System Definition
- E. Identification
- F. Accreditation

Answer: ABCD

NEW QUESTION 6

The phase 3 of the Risk Management Framework (RMF) process is known as mitigation planning.

Which of the following processes take place in phase 3?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Identify threats, vulnerabilities, and controls that will be evaluated.
- B. Document and implement a mitigation plan.
- C. Agree on a strategy to mitigate risks.
- D. Evaluate mitigation progress and plan next assessment.

Answer: BCD

NEW QUESTION 7

Gary is the project manager of his organization. He is managing a project that is similar to a project his organization completed recently. Gary has decided that he

will use the information from the past project to help him and the project team to identify the risks that may be present in the project. Management agrees that this checklist approach is ideal and will save time in the project.

Which of the following statement is most accurate about the limitations of the checklist analysis approach for Gary?

- A. The checklist analysis approach is fast but it is impossible to build an exhaustive checklist.
- B. The checklist analysis approach only uses qualitative analysis.
- C. The checklist analysis approach saves time, but can cost more.
- D. The checklist is also known as top down risk assessment

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

Neil works as a project manager for SoftTech Inc. He is working with Tom, the COO of his company, on several risks within the project. Tom understands that through qualitative analysis Neil has identified many risks in the project. Tom's concern, however, is that the priority list of these risk events are sorted in "high-risk," "moderate-risk," and "low-risk" as conditions apply within the project. Tom wants to know that is there any other objective on which Neil can make the priority list for project risks. What will be Neil's reply to Tom?

- A. Risk may be listed by the responses in the near-term
- B. Risks may be listed by categories
- C. Risks may be listed by the additional analysis and response
- D. Risks may be listed by priority separately for schedule, cost, and performance

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 9

You and your project team are identifying the risks that may exist within your project. Some of the risks are small risks that won't affect your project much if they happen. What should you do with these identified risk events?

- A. These risks can be accepted.
- B. These risks can be added to a low priority risk watch list.
- C. All risks must have a valid, documented risk response.
- D. These risks can be dismissed.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

You are preparing to start the qualitative risk analysis process for your project. You will be relying on some organizational process assets to influence the process. Which one of the following is NOT a probable reason for relying on organizational process assets as an input for qualitative risk analysis?

- A. Information on prior, similar projects
- B. Review of vendor contracts to examine risks in past projects
- C. Risk databases that may be available from industry sources
- D. Studies of similar projects by risk specialists

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10

A part of a project deals with the hardware work. As a project manager, you have decided to hire a company to deal with all hardware work on the project. Which type of risk response is this?

- A. Avoidance
- B. Mitigation
- C. Exploit
- D. Transference

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 15

Gary is the project manager for his project. He and the project team have completed the qualitative risk analysis process and are about to enter the quantitative risk analysis process when

Mary, the project sponsor, wants to know what quantitative risk analysis will review. Which of the following statements best defines what quantitative risk analysis will review?

- A. The quantitative risk analysis seeks to determine the true cost of each identified risk event and the probability of each risk event to determine the risk exposure.
- B. The quantitative risk analysis process will review risk events for their probability and impact on the project objectives.
- C. The quantitative risk analysis reviews the results of risk identification and prepares the project for risk response management.
- D. The quantitative risk analysis process will analyze the effect of risk events that may substantially impact the project's competing demands.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 18

Which of the following roles is responsible for review and risk analysis of all contracts on a regular basis?

- A. The Supplier Manager
- B. The IT Service Continuity Manager
- C. The Service Catalogue Manager
- D. The Configuration Manager

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 20

You and your project team are just starting the risk identification activities for a project that is scheduled to last for 18 months. Your project team has already identified a long list of risks that need to be analyzed. How often should you and the project team do risk identification?

- A. At least once per month
- B. Identify risks is an iterative process.
- C. It depends on how many risks are initially identified.
- D. Several times until the project moves into execution

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 22

The Phase 2 of DITSCAP C&A is known as Verification. The goal of this phase is to obtain a fully integrated system for certification testing and accreditation. What are the process activities of this phase?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Configuring refinement of the SSAA
- B. Assessment of the Analysis Results
- C. System development
- D. Certification analysis
- E. Registration

Answer: ABCD

NEW QUESTION 26

Jeff, a key stakeholder in your project, wants to know how the risk exposure for the risk events is calculated during quantitative risk analysis. He is worried about the risk exposure which is too low for the events surrounding his project requirements. How is the risk exposure calculated?

- A. The probability of a risk event plus the impact of a risk event determines the true risk exposure.
- B. The risk exposure of a risk event is determined by historical information.
- C. The probability of a risk event times the impact of a risk event determines the true risk exposure.
- D. The probability and impact of a risk event are gauged based on research and in-depth analysis.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 30

Tom is the project manager for his organization. In his project he has recently finished the risk response planning. He tells his manager that he will now need to update the cost and schedule baselines. Why would the risk response planning cause Tom the need to update the cost and schedule baselines?

- A. New or omitted work as part of a risk response can cause changes to the cost and/or schedule baseline.
- B. Risk responses protect the time and investment of the project.
- C. Baselines should not be updated, but refined through versions.
- D. Risk responses may take time and money to implement.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 31

You are the project manager of the NKQ project for your organization. You have completed the quantitative risk analysis process for this portion of the project. What is the only output of the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A. Probability of reaching project objectives
- B. Risk contingency reserve
- C. Risk response
- D. Risk register updates

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 33

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are currently working with the project stakeholders to identify risks in your project. You understand that the qualitative risk assessment and analysis can reflect the attitude of the project team and other stakeholders to risk. Effective assessment of risk requires management of the risk attitudes of the participants. What should you, the project manager, do with assessment of identified risks in consideration of the attitude and bias of the participants towards the project risk?

- A. Document the bias for the risk events and communicate the bias with management
- B. Evaluate and document the bias towards the risk events
- C. Evaluate the bias through SWOT for true analysis of the risk events
- D. Evaluate the bias towards the risk events and correct the assessment accordingly

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 36

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. Management has asked you to work with the key project stakeholder to analyze the risk events you have identified in the project. They would like you to analyze the project risks with a goal of improving the project's performance as a whole.

What approach can you use to achieve the goal of improving the project's performance through risk analysis with your project stakeholders?

- A. Involve subject matter experts in the risk analysis activities
- B. Focus on the high-priority risks through qualitative risk analysis
- C. Use qualitative risk analysis to quickly assess the probability and impact of risk events
- D. Involve the stakeholders for risk identification only in the phases where the project directly affects them

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40

Your project is an agricultural-based project that deals with plant irrigation systems. You have discovered a byproduct in your project that your organization could use to make a profit. If your organization seizes this opportunity it would be an example of what risk response?

- A. Opportunistic
- B. Positive
- C. Enhancing
- D. Exploiting

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 42

Which of the following are the tasks performed by the owner in the information classification schemes?
Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose three.

- A. To make original determination to decide what level of classification the information requires, which is based on the business requirements for the safety of the data.
- B. To perform data restoration from the backups whenever required.
- C. To review the classification assignments from time to time and make alterations as the business requirements alter.
- D. To delegate the responsibility of the data safeguard duties to the custodian.

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 47

Sammy is the project manager for her organization. She would like to rate each risk based on its probability and affect on time, cost, and scope. Harry, a project team member, has never done this before and thinks Sammy is wrong to attempt this approach. Harry says that an accumulative risk score should be created, not three separate risk scores. Who is correct in this scenario?

- A. Sammy is correct, because organizations can create risk scores for each objective of the project.
- B. Harry is correct, because the risk probability and impact considers all objectives of the project.
- C. Harry is correct, the risk probability and impact matrix is the only approach to risk assessment.
- D. Sammy is correct, because she is the project manager.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 51

Which of the following phases of the DITSCAP C&A process is used to define the C&A level of effort, to identify the main C&A roles and responsibilities, and to create an agreement on the method for implementing the security requirements?

- A. Phase 3
- B. Phase 2
- C. Phase 4
- D. Phase 1

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53

Which of the following statements is true about residual risks?

- A. It is a weakness or lack of safeguard that can be exploited by a threat.
- B. It can be considered as an indicator of threats coupled with vulnerability.
- C. It is the probabilistic risk after implementing all security measures.
- D. It is the probabilistic risk before implementing all security measures.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 58

Which of the following documents is described in the statement below?

"It is developed along with all processes of the risk management. It contains the results of the qualitative risk analysis, quantitative risk analysis, and risk response planning."

- A. Risk register
- B. Risk management plan
- C. Project charter
- D. Quality management plan

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 63

Which of the following is a standard that sets basic requirements for assessing the effectiveness of computer security controls built into a computer system?

- A. FITSAF
- B. TCSEC
- C. FIPS
- D. SSAA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 64

FITSAF stands for Federal Information Technology Security Assessment Framework. It is a methodology for assessing the security of information systems. Which of the following FITSAF levels shows that the procedures and controls have been implemented?

- A. Level 2
- B. Level 3
- C. Level 5
- D. Level 4
- E. Level 1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 68

Which of the following recovery plans includes specific strategies and actions to deal with specific variances to assumptions resulting in a particular security problem, emergency, or state of affairs?

- A. Continuity of Operations Plan
- B. Disaster recovery plan
- C. Contingency plan
- D. Business continuity plan

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 71

ISO 17799 has two parts. The first part is an implementation guide with guidelines on how to build a comprehensive information security infrastructure and the second part is an auditing guide based on requirements that must be met for an organization to be deemed compliant with ISO 17799. What are the ISO 17799 domains?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Information security policy for the organization
- B. Personnel security
- C. Business continuity management
- D. System architecture management
- E. System development and maintenance

Answer: ABCE

NEW QUESTION 75

Certification and Accreditation (C&A or CnA) is a process for implementing information security. It is a systematic procedure for evaluating, describing, testing, and authorizing systems prior to or after a system is in operation. Which of the following statements are true about Certification and Accreditation?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose two.

- A. Certification is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system.
- B. Accreditation is a comprehensive assessment of the management, operational, and technical security controls in an information system.
- C. Certification is the official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system.
- D. Accreditation is the official management decision given by a senior agency official to authorize operation of an information system.

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 76

Which of the following techniques are used after a security breach and are intended to limit the extent of any damage caused by the incident?

- A. Safeguards
- B. Preventive controls
- C. Detective controls
- D. Corrective controls

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 77

Which of the following is NOT an objective of the security program?

- A. Security plan
- B. Security education
- C. Security organization
- D. Information classification

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 82

Harry is the project manager of the MMQ Construction Project. In this project Harry has identified a supplier who can create stained glass windows for 1,000 window units in the construction project. The supplier is an artist who works by himself, but creates windows for several companies throughout the United States. Management reviews the proposal to use this supplier and while they agree that the supplier is talented, they do not think the artist can fulfill the 1,000 window units in time for the project's deadline. Management asked Harry to find a supplier who will guarantee the completion of the windows by the needed date in the schedule. What risk response has management asked Harry to implement?

- A. Mitigation
- B. Acceptance
- C. Transference
- D. Avoidance

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 87

Which of the following phases begins with a review of the SSAA in the DITSCAP accreditation?

- A. Phase 1
- B. Phase 4
- C. Phase 3
- D. Phase 2

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91

Which of the following relations correctly describes residual risk?

- A. Residual Risk = Threats x Vulnerability x Asset Gap x Control Gap
- B. Residual Risk = Threats x Exploit x Asset Value x Control Gap
- C. Residual Risk = Threats x Exploit x Asset Value x Control Gap
- D. Residual Risk = Threats x Vulnerability x Asset Value x Control Gap

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 94

Which of the following is NOT a phase of the security certification and accreditation process?

- A. Initiation
- B. Security certification
- C. Operation
- D. Maintenance

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95

Numerous information security standards promote good security practices and define frameworks or systems to structure the analysis and design for managing information security controls. Which of the following are the international information security standards? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Human resources security
- B. Organization of information security
- C. Risk assessment and treatment
- D. AU audit and accountability

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 98

You are the project manager of the HJK Project for your organization. You and the project team have created risk responses for many of the risk events in the project. Where should you document the proposed responses and the current status of all identified risks?

- A. Risk management plan
- B. Stakeholder management strategy
- C. Risk register
- D. Lessons learned documentation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 99

Which of the following acts is used to recognize the importance of information security to the economic and national security interests of the United States?

- A. Computer Fraud and Abuse Act
- B. FISMA
- C. Lanham Act

D. Computer Misuse Act

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 101

Which of the following describes residual risk as the risk remaining after risk mitigation has occurred?

- A. DIACAP
- B. ISSO
- C. SSAA
- D. DAA

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 104

You work as the project manager for Bluewell Inc. There has been a delay in your project work that is adversely affecting the project schedule. You decide, with your stakeholders' approval, to fast track the project work to get the project done faster. When you fast track the project, what is likely to increase?

- A. Human resource needs
- B. Risks
- C. Costs
- D. Quality control concerns

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109

Which of the following components ensures that risks are examined for all new proposed change requests in the change control system?

- A. Risk monitoring and control
- B. Scope change control
- C. Configuration management
- D. Integrated change control

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 111

Which of the following classification levels defines the information that, if disclosed to the unauthorized parties, could be reasonably expected to cause exceptionally grave damage to the national security?

- A. Secret information
- B. Top Secret information
- C. Confidential information
- D. Unclassified information

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 112

Fill in the blank with an appropriate word.

_____ ensures that the information is not disclosed to unauthorized persons or processes.

- A. Confidentiality

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 113

The Phase 4 of DITSCAP C&A is known as Post Accreditation. This phase starts after the system has been accredited in Phase 3. What are the process activities of this phase?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Maintenance of the SSAA
- B. Compliance validation
- C. Change management
- D. System operations
- E. Security operations
- F. Continue to review and refine the SSAA

Answer: ABCDE

NEW QUESTION 116

The only output of the perform qualitative risk analysis are risk register updates. When the project manager updates the risk register he will need to include several pieces of information including all of the following except for which one?

- A. Trends in qualitative risk analysis
- B. Risk probability-impact matrix
- C. Watchlist of low-priority risks

D. Risks grouped by categories

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 120

Billy is the project manager of the HAR Project and is in month six of the project. The project is scheduled to last for 18 months. Management asks Billy how often the project team is participating in risk reassessment in this project. What should Billy tell management if he's following the best practices for risk management?

- A. At every status meeting the project team project risk management is an agenda item.
- B. Project risk management happens at every milestone.
- C. Project risk management has been concluded with the project planning.
- D. Project risk management is scheduled for every month in the 18-month project.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 124

Mark is the project manager of the BFL project for his organization. He and the project team are creating a probability and impact matrix using RAG rating. There is some confusion and disagreement among the project team as to how a certain risk is important and priority for attention should be managed. Where can Mark determine the priority of a risk given its probability and impact?

- A. Risk response plan
- B. Project sponsor
- C. Risk management plan
- D. Look-up table

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 125

A high-profile, high-priority project within your organization is being created. Management wants you to pay special attention to the project risks and do all that you can to ensure that all of the risks are identified early in the project. Management has to ensure that this project succeeds. Management's risk aversion in this project is associated with what term?

- A. Utility function
- B. Risk conscience
- C. Quantitative risk analysis
- D. Risk mitigation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 130

The phase 0 of Risk Management Framework (RMF) is known as strategic risk assessment planning. Which of the following processes take place in phase 0? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Review documentation and technical data.
- B. Apply classification criteria to rank data assets and related IT resources.
- C. Establish criteria that will be used to classify and rank data assets.
- D. Identify threats, vulnerabilities, and controls that will be evaluated.
- E. Establish criteria that will be used to evaluate threats, vulnerabilities, and controls.

Answer: BCDE

NEW QUESTION 133

Which of the following fields of management focuses on establishing and maintaining consistency of a system's or product's performance and its functional and physical attributes with its requirements, design, and operational information throughout its life?

- A. Configuration management
- B. Procurement management
- C. Risk management
- D. Change management

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 135

Which of the following terms related to risk management represents the estimated frequency at which a threat is expected to occur?

- A. Safeguard
- B. Single Loss Expectancy (SLE)
- C. Exposure Factor (EF)
- D. Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 137

Information Security management is a process of defining the security controls in order to protect information assets. The first action of a management program to implement information security is to have a security program in place. What are the objectives of a security program?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Security organization
- B. System classification
- C. Information classification
- D. Security education

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 138

Which of the following are the types of access controls?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose three.

- A. Administrative
- B. Automatic
- C. Technical
- D. Physical

Answer: ACD

NEW QUESTION 141

You are the project manager of the NNQ Project for your company and are working you??re your project team to define contingency plans for the risks within your project. Mary, one of your project team members, asks what a contingency plan is. Which of the following statements best defines what a contingency response is?

- A. Some responses are designed for use only if certain events occur.
- B. Some responses have a cost and a time factor to consider for each risk event.
- C. Some responses must counteract pending risk events.
- D. Quantified risks should always have contingency responses.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 146

Which of the following statements about System Access Control List (SACL) is true?

- A. It contains a list of any events that are set to audit for that particular object.
- B. It is a mechanism for reducing the need for globally unique IP addresses.
- C. It contains a list of both users and groups and whatever permissions they have.
- D. It exists for each and every permission entry assigned to any object.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 150

Which of the following are included in Technical Controls?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Implementing and maintaining access control mechanisms
- B. Password and resource management
- C. Configuration of the infrastructure
- D. Identification and authentication methods
- E. Conducting security-awareness training
- F. Security devices

Answer: ABCDF

NEW QUESTION 153

You are the project manager of the HJK project for your organization. You and the project team have created risk responses for many of the risk events in the project. A teaming agreement is an example of what risk response?

- A. Acceptance
- B. Mitigation
- C. Sharing
- D. Transference

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 155

Penetration tests are sometimes called white hat attacks because in a pen test, the good guys are attempting to break in. What are the different categories of penetration testing?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Full-box
- B. Zero-knowledge test
- C. Full-knowledge test
- D. Open-box
- E. Partial-knowledge test
- F. Closed-box

Answer: BCDEF

NEW QUESTION 156

Which of the following refers to an information security document that is used in the United States Department of Defense (DoD) to describe and accredit networks and systems?

- A. FIPS
- B. TCSEC
- C. SSAA
- D. FITSAF

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 160

There are seven risk responses for any project. Which one of the following is a valid risk response for a negative risk event?

- A. Enhance
- B. Exploit
- C. Acceptance
- D. Share

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 161

You are the project manager of the GHY Project for your company. You have completed the risk response planning with your project team. You now need to update the WBS. Why would the project manager need to update the WBS after the risk response planning process? Choose the best answer.

- A. Because of risks associated with work packages
- B. Because of work that was omitted during the WBS creation
- C. Because of risk responses that are now activities
- D. Because of new work generated by the risk responses

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 166

The risk transference is referred to the transfer of risks to a third party, usually for a fee, it creates a contractual-relationship for the third party to manage the risk on behalf of the performing organization. Which one of the following is NOT an example of the transference risk response?

- A. Use of insurance
- B. Life cycle costing
- C. Warranties
- D. Performance bonds

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 169

Gary is the project manager for his organization. He is working with the project stakeholders on the project requirements and how risks may affect their project. One of the stakeholders is confused about what constitutes risks in the project. Which of the following is the most accurate definition of a project risk?

- A. It is an uncertain event that can affect the project costs.
- B. It is an uncertain event or condition within the project execution.
- C. It is an uncertain event that can affect at least one project objective.
- D. It is an unknown event that can affect the project scope.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 171

You are the project manager for your organization. You have determined that an activity is too dangerous to complete internally so you hire licensed contractor to complete the work. The contractor, however, may not complete the assigned work on time which could cause delays in subsequent work beginning. This is an example of what type of risk event?

- A. Secondary risk
- B. Transference
- C. Internal
- D. Pure risk

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 174

Diana is the project manager of the QPS project for her company. In this project Diana and the project team have identified a pure risk. Diana and the project team decided, along with the key stakeholders, to remove the pure risk from the project by changing the project plan altogether. What is a pure risk?

- A. It is a risk event that only has a negative side, such as loss of life or limb.
- B. It is a risk event that cannot be avoided because of the order of the work.

- C. It is a risk event that is created by a risk response.
- D. It is a risk event that is generated due to errors or omission in the project work.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 175

Lisa is the project manager of the SQL project for her company. She has completed the risk response planning with her project team and is now ready to update the risk register to reflect the risk response. Which of the following statements best describes the level of detail Lisa should include with the risk responses she has created?

- A. The level of detail is set by historical information.
- B. The level of detail must define exactly the risk response for each identified risk.
- C. The level of detail is set of project risk governance.
- D. The level of detail should correspond with the priority ranking

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 179

Which of the following recovery plans includes specific strategies and actions to deal with specific variances to assumptions resulting in a particular security problem, emergency, or state of affairs?

- A. Business continuity plan
- B. Continuity of Operations Plan
- C. Disaster recovery plan
- D. Contingency plan

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 182

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You are working with your team members on the risk responses in the project. Which risk response will likely cause a project to use the procurement processes?

- A. Acceptance
- B. Mitigation
- C. Exploiting
- D. Sharing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 184

The Phase 3 of DITSCAP C&A is known as Validation. The goal of Phase 3 is to validate that the preceding work has produced an IS that operates in a specified computing environment. What are the process activities of this phase?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Perform certification evaluation of the integrated system
- B. System development
- C. Certification and accreditation decision
- D. Develop recommendation to the DAA
- E. Continue to review and refine the SSAA

Answer: ACDE

NEW QUESTION 188

Which of the following DoD directives defines DITSCAP as the standard C&A process for the Department of Defense?

- A. DoD 8000.1
- B. DoD 5200.40
- C. DoD 5200.22-M
- D. DoD 8910.1

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 193

Harry is a project manager of a software development project. In the early stages of planning, he and the stakeholders operated with the belief that the software they were developing would work with their organization's current computer operating system. Now that the project team has started developing the software it has become apparent that the software will not work with nearly half of the organization's computer operating systems. The incorrect belief Harry had in the software compatibility is an example of what in project management?

- A. Issue
- B. Risk
- C. Constraint
- D. Assumption

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 197

Mark works as a project manager for TechSoft Inc. Mark, the project team, and the key project stakeholders have completed a round of qualitative risk analysis. He needs to update the risk register with his findings so that he can communicate the risk results to the project stakeholders - including management. Mark will need to update all of the following information except for which one?

- A. Watchlist of low-priority risks
- B. Prioritized list of quantified risks
- C. Risks grouped by categories
- D. Trends in qualitative risk analysis

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 201

Shoulder surfing is a type of in-person attack in which the attacker gathers information about the premises of an organization. This attack is often performed by looking surreptitiously at the keyboard of an employee's computer while he is typing in his password at any access point such as a terminal/Web site. Which of the following is violated in a shoulder surfing attack?

- A. Authenticity
- B. Confidentiality
- C. Availability
- D. Integrity

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 202

Henry is the project manager of the QBG Project for his company. This project has a budget of \$4,576,900 and is expected to last 18 months to complete. The CIO, a stakeholder in the project, has introduced a scope change request for additional deliverables as part of the project work. What component of the change control system would review the proposed changes' impact on the features and functions of the project's product?

- A. Cost change control system
- B. Scope change control system
- C. Integrated change control
- D. Configuration management system

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 204

You work as a project manager for BlueWell Inc. You with your team are using a method or a (technical) process that conceives the risks even if all theoretically possible safety measures would be applied. One of your team member wants to know that what is a residual risk. What will you reply to your team member?

- A. It is a risk that remains because no risk response is taken.
- B. It is a risk that remains after planned risk responses are taken.
- C. It is a risk that can not be addressed by a risk response.
- D. It is a risk that will remain no matter what type of risk response is offered.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 208

To help review or design security controls, they can be classified by several criteria. One of these criteria is based on time. According to this criteria, which of the following controls are intended to prevent an incident from occurring?

- A. Adaptive controls
- B. Preventive controls
- C. Detective controls
- D. Corrective controls

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 212

What are the responsibilities of a system owner?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Integrates security considerations into application and system purchasing decisions and development projects.
- B. Ensures that the systems are properly assessed for vulnerabilities and must report any to the incident response team and data owner.
- C. Ensures that adequate security is being provided by the necessary controls, password management, remoteaccess controls, operating system configurations, and so on.
- D. Ensures that the necessary security controls are in place.

Answer: ABC

NEW QUESTION 213

Which of the following processes provides a standard set of activities, general tasks, and a management structure to certify and accredit systems, which maintain the information assurance and the security posture of a system or site?

- A. DITSCAP
- B. NIACAP
- C. NSA-IAM
- D. ASSET

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 214

Which of the following statements best describes the difference between the role of a data owner and the role of a data custodian?

- A. The custodian implements the information classification scheme after the initial assignment by the operations manager.
- B. The data custodian implements the information classification scheme after the initial assignment by the data owner.
- C. The data owner implements the information classification scheme after the initial assignment by the custodian.
- D. The custodian makes the initial information classification assignments, and the operations manager implements the scheme.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 215

Which of the following recovery plans includes a monitoring process and triggers for initiating planned actions?

- A. Contingency plan
- B. Business continuity plan
- C. Disaster recovery plan
- D. Continuity of Operations Plan

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 219

Which of the following parts of BS 7799 covers risk analysis and management?

- A. Part 1
- B. Part 3
- C. Part 2
- D. Part 4

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 224

Which of the following NIST documents includes components for penetration testing?

- A. NIST SP 800-53
- B. NIST SP 800-26
- C. NIST SP 800-37
- D. NIST SP 800-30

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 227

Which of the following processes has the goal to ensure that any change does not lead to reduced or compromised security?

- A. Risk management
- B. Security management
- C. Configuration management
- D. Changecontrol management

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 231

In which of the following elements of security does the object retain its veracity and is intentionally modified by the authorized subjects?

- A. Integrity
- B. Nonrepudiation
- C. Availability
- D. Confidentiality

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 234

Shoulder surfing is a type of in-person attack in which the attacker gathers information about the premises of an organization. This attack is often performed by looking surreptitiously at the keyboard of an employee's computer while he is typing in his password at any access point such as a terminal/Web site. Which of the following is violated in a shoulder surfing attack?

- A. Authenticity
- B. Integrity
- C. Availability
- D. Confidentiality

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 236

Which of the following DITSCAP phases validates that the preceding work has produced an IS that operates in a specified computing environment?

- A. Phase 3
- B. Phase 2
- C. Phase 4
- D. Phase 1

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 240

Which one of the following is the only output for the qualitative risk analysis process?

- A. Enterprise environmental factors
- B. Project management plan
- C. Risk register updates
- D. Organizational process assets

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 244

Which of the following processes is a structured approach to transitioning individuals, teams, and organizations from a current state to a desired future state?

- A. Configuration management
- B. Procurement management
- C. Change management
- D. Risk management

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 248

Which of the following statements correctly describes DIACAP residual risk?

- A. It is the remaining risk to the information system after risk palliation has occurred.
- B. It is a process of security authorization.
- C. It is the technical implementation of the security design.
- D. It is used to validate the information system.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 253

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