

Exam Questions CISA

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NEW QUESTION 1

- (Topic 1)

A call-back system requires that a user with an id and password call a remote server through a dial-up line, then the server disconnects and:

- A. dials back to the user machine based on the user id and password using a telephone number from its databas
- B. dials back to the user machine based on the user id and password using a telephone number provided by the user during this connectio
- C. waits for a redial back from the user machine for reconfirmation and then verifies the user id and password using its databas
- D. waits for a redial back from the user machine for reconfirmation and then verifies the user id and password using the sender's databas

Answer: A

Explanation:

A call-back system in a net centric environment would mean that a user with an id and password calls a remote server through a dial-up line first, and then the server disconnects and dials back to the user machine based on the user id and password using a telephone number from its database. Although the server can depend upon its own database, it cannot know the authenticity of the dialer when the user dials again. The server cannot depend upon the sender's database to dial back as the same could be manipulated.

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Topic 1)

Structured programming is BEST described as a technique that:

- A. provides knowledge of program functions to other programmers via peer review
- B. reduces the maintenance time of programs by the use of small-scale program module
- C. makes the readable coding reflect as closely as possible the dynamic execution of the progra
- D. controls the coding and testing of the high-level functions of the program in the development proces

Answer: B

Explanation:

A characteristic of structured programming is smaller, workable units. Structured programming has evolved because smaller, workable units are easier to maintain. Structured programming is a style of programming which restricts the kinds of control structures. This limitation is not crippling. Any program can be written with allowed control structures. Structured programming is sometimes referred to as go-to-less programming, since a go-to statement is not allowed. This is perhaps the most well known restriction of the style, since go-to statements were common at the time structured programming was becoming more popular. Statement labels also become unnecessary, except in languages where subroutines are identified by labels.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following data validation edits is effective in detecting transposition and transcription errors?

- A. Range check
- B. Check digit
- C. Validity check
- D. Duplicate check

Answer: B

Explanation:

A check digit is a numeric value that is calculated mathematically and is appended to data to ensure that the original data have not been altered or an incorrect, but valid, value substituted. This control is effective in detecting transposition and transcription errors.

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Topic 1)

An offsite information processing facility having electrical wiring, air conditioning and flooring, but no computer or communications equipment is a:

- A. cold sit
- B. warm sit
- C. dial-up sit
- D. duplicate processing facilit

Answer: A

Explanation:

A cold site is ready to receive equipment but does not offer any components at the site in advance of the need.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Topic 1)

In an EDI process, the device which transmits and receives electronic documents is the:

- A. communications handle
- B. EDI translat
- C. application interfac
- D. EDI interfac

Answer: A

Explanation:

A communications handler transmits and receives electronic documents between trading partners and/or wide area networks (WANs).

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Topic 1)

A database administrator is responsible for:

- A. defining data ownershi
- B. establishing operational standards for the data dictionar
- C. creating the logical and physical databas
- D. establishing ground rules for ensuring data integrity and securit

Answer: C

Explanation:

A database administrator is responsible for creating and controlling the logical and physical database. Defining data ownership resides with the head of the user department or top management if the data is common to the organization. IS management and the data administrator are responsible for establishing operational standards for the data dictionary. Establishing ground rules for ensuring data integrity and security in line with the corporate security policy is a function of the security administrator.

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Topic 1)

To affix a digital signature to a message, the sender must first create a message digest by applying a cryptographic hashing algorithm against:

- A. the entire message and thereafter enciphering the message digest using the sender's private ke
- B. any arbitrary part of the message and thereafter enciphering the message digest using the sender's private ke
- C. the entire message and thereafter enciphering the message using the sender's private ke
- D. the entire message and thereafter enciphering the message along with the message digest using the sender's private ke

Answer: A

Explanation:

A digital signature is a cryptographic method that ensures data integrity, authentication of the message, and non-repudiation. To ensure these, the sender first creates a message digest by applying a cryptographic hashing algorithm against the entire message and thereafter enciphers the message digest using the sender's private key. A message digest is created by applying a cryptographic hashing algorithm against the entire message not on any arbitrary part of the message. After creating the message digest, only the message digest is enciphered using the sender's private key, not the message.

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Topic 1)

A sequence of bits appended to a digital document that is used to secure an e-mail sent through the Internet is called a:

- A. digest signatur
- B. electronic signatur
- C. digital signatur
- D. hash signatur

Answer: C

Explanation:

A digital signature through the private cryptographic key authenticates a transmission from a sender through the private cryptographic key. It is a string of bits that uniquely represent another string of bits, a digital document. An electronic signature refers to the string of bits that digitally represents a handwritten signature captured by a computer system when a human applies it on an electronic pen pad, connected to the system.

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following hardware devices relieves the central computer from performing network control, format conversion and message handling tasks?

- A. Spool
- B. Cluster controller
- C. Protocol converter
- D. Front end processor

Answer: D

Explanation:

A front-end processor is a hardware device that connects all communication lines to a central computer to relieve the central computer.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following BEST describes the necessary documentation for an enterprise product reengineering (EPR) software installation?

- A. Specific developments only
- B. Business requirements only
- C. All phases of the installation must be documented
- D. No need to develop a customer specific documentation

Answer: C

Explanation:

A global enterprise product reengineering (EPR) software package can be applied to a business to replace, simplify and improve the quality of IS processing. Documentation is intended to help understand how, why and which solutions that have been selected and implemented, and therefore must be specific to the project. Documentation is also intended to support quality assurance and must be comprehensive.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Topic 1)

A hub is a device that connects:

- A. two LANs using different protocol
- B. a LAN with a WA
- C. a LAN with a metropolitan area network (MAN).
- D. two segments of a single LA

Answer: D

Explanation:

A hub is a device that connects two segments of a single LAN. A hub is a repeater. It provides transparent connectivity to users on all segments of the same LAN. It is a level 1 device.

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a telecommunication device that translates data from digital form to analog form and back to digital?

- A. Multiplexer
- B. Modem
- C. Protocol converter
- D. Concentrator

Answer: B

Explanation:

A modem is a device that translates data from digital to analog and back to digital.

NEW QUESTION 14

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following systems-based approaches would a financial processing company employ to monitor spending patterns to identify abnormal patterns and report them?

- A. A neural network
- B. Database management software
- C. Management information systems
- D. Computer assisted audit techniques

Answer: A

Explanation:

A neural network will monitor and learn patterns, reporting exceptions for investigation.

NEW QUESTION 15

- (Topic 1)

A hardware control that helps to detect errors when data are communicated from one computer to another is known as a:

- A. duplicate chec
- B. table looku
- C. validity chec
- D. parity chec

Answer: D

Explanation:

A parity check will help to detect data errors when data are read from memory or communicated from one computer to another. A one-bit digit (either 0 or 1) is added to a data item to indicate whether the sum of that data item's bit is odd or even. When the parity bit disagrees with the sum of the other bits, an error report is generated.

NEW QUESTION 17

- (Topic 1)

For which of the following applications would rapid recovery be MOST crucial?

- A. Point-of-sale system
- B. Corporate planning
- C. Regulatory reporting
- D. Departmental chargeback

Answer: A

Explanation:

A point-of-sale system is a critical online system that when inoperable will jeopardize the ability of Company.com to generate revenue and track inventory properly.

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Topic 1)

The initial step in establishing an information security program is the:

- A. development and implementation of an information security standards manual
- B. performance of a comprehensive security control review by the IS auditor
- C. adoption of a corporate information security policy statement
- D. purchase of security access control software

Answer: C

Explanation:

A policy statement reflects the intent and support provided by executive management for proper security and establishes a starting point for developing the security program.

NEW QUESTION 22

- (Topic 1)

A malicious code that changes itself with each file it infects is called a:

- A. logic bomb
- B. stealth virus
- C. trojan horse
- D. polymorphic virus

Answer: D

Explanation:

A polymorphic virus has the capability of changing its own code, enabling it to have many different variants. Since they have no consistent binary pattern, such viruses are hard to identify.

NEW QUESTION 27

- (Topic 1)

An organization having a number of offices across a wide geographical area has developed a disaster recovery plan (DRP). Using actual resources, which of the following is the MOST cost-effective test of the DRP?

- A. Full operational test
- B. Preparedness test
- C. Paper test
- D. Regression test

Answer: B

Explanation:

A preparedness test is performed by each local office/area to test the adequacy of the preparedness of local operations for the disaster recovery.

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Topic 1)

Company.com has contracted with an external consulting firm to implement a commercial financial system to replace its existing in-house developed system. In reviewing the proposed development approach, which of the following would be of GREATEST concern?

- A. Acceptance testing is to be managed by user
- B. A quality plan is not part of the contracted deliverable
- C. Not all business functions will be available on initial implementation
- D. Prototyping is being used to confirm that the system meets business requirements

Answer: B

Explanation:

A quality plan is an essential element of all projects. It is critical that the contracted supplier be required to produce such a plan. The quality plan for the proposed development contract should be comprehensive and encompass all phases of the development and include which business functions will be included and when. Acceptance is normally managed by the user area, since they must be satisfied that the new system will meet their requirements. If the system is large, a phased-in approach to implementing the application is a reasonable approach. Prototyping is a valid method of ensuring that the system will meet business requirements.

NEW QUESTION 34

- (Topic 1)

IS auditors are MOST likely to perform compliance tests of internal controls if, after their initial evaluation of the controls, they conclude that control risks are within the acceptable limits. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

IS auditors are most likely to perform compliance tests of internal controls if, after their initial evaluation of the controls, they conclude that control risks are within the acceptable limits. Think of it this way: If any reliance is placed on internal controls, that reliance must be validated through compliance testing. High control risk results in little reliance on internal controls, which results in additional substantive testing.

NEW QUESTION 39

- (Topic 1)

What type of risk results when an IS auditor uses an inadequate test procedure and concludes that material errors do not exist when errors actually exist?

- A. Business risk
- B. Detection risk
- C. Residual risk
- D. Inherent risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

Detection risk results when an IS auditor uses an inadequate test procedure and concludes that material errors do not exist when errors actually exist.

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Topic 1)

What type of approach to the development of organizational policies is often driven by risk assessment?

- A. Bottom-up
- B. Top-down
- C. Comprehensive
- D. Integrated

Answer: B

Explanation:

A bottom-up approach to the development of organizational policies is often driven by risk assessment.

NEW QUESTION 47

- (Topic 1)

Who is accountable for maintaining appropriate security measures over information assets?

- A. Data and systems owners
- B. Data and systems users
- C. Data and systems custodians
- D. Data and systems auditors

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data and systems owners are accountable for maintaining appropriate security measures over information assets.

NEW QUESTION 50

- (Topic 1)

Proper segregation of duties normally does not prohibit a LAN administrator from also having programming responsibilities. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Proper segregation of duties normally prohibits a LAN administrator from also having programming responsibilities.

NEW QUESTION 55

- (Topic 1)

A core tenant of an IS strategy is that it must:

- A. Be inexpensive
- B. Be protected as sensitive confidential information
- C. Protect information confidentiality, integrity, and availability
- D. Support the business objectives of the organization

Answer: D

Explanation:

Above all else, an IS strategy must support the business objectives of the organization.

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Topic 1)

Batch control reconciliation is a _____ (fill in the blank) control for mitigating risk of inadequate segregation of duties.

- A. Detective
- B. Corrective
- C. Preventative
- D. Compensatory

Answer: D

Explanation:

Batch control reconciliations is a compensatory control for mitigating risk of inadequate segregation of duties.

NEW QUESTION 58

- (Topic 1)

If senior management is not committed to strategic planning, how likely is it that a company's implementation of IT will be successful?

- A. IT cannot be implemented if senior management is not committed to strategic planning
- B. More likely
- C. Less likely
- D. Strategic planning does not affect the success of a company's implementation of IT

Answer: C

Explanation:

A company's implementation of IT will be less likely to succeed if senior management is not committed to strategic planning.

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following could lead to an unintentional loss of confidentiality? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Lack of employee awareness of a company's information security policy
- B. Failure to comply with a company's information security policy
- C. A momentary lapse of reason
- D. Lack of security policy enforcement procedures

Answer: A

Explanation:

Lack of employee awareness of a company's information security policy could lead to an unintentional loss of confidentiality.

NEW QUESTION 63

- (Topic 1)

What topology provides the greatest redundancy of routes and the greatest network fault tolerance?

- A. A star network topology
- B. A mesh network topology with packet forwarding enabled at each host
- C. A bus network topology
- D. A ring network topology

Answer: B

Explanation:

A mesh network topology provides a point-to-point link between every network host. If each host is configured to route and forward communication, this topology provides the greatest redundancy of routes and the greatest network fault tolerance.

NEW QUESTION 64

- (Topic 1)

Atomicity enforces data integrity by ensuring that a transaction is either completed in its entirety or not at all. Atomicity is part of the ACID test reference for transaction processing. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Atomicity enforces data integrity by ensuring that a transaction is either completed in its entirety or not at all. Atomicity is part of the ACID test reference for transaction processing.

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Topic 1)

How is risk affected if users have direct access to a database at the system level?

- A. Risk of unauthorized access increases, but risk of untraceable changes to the database decrease
- B. Risk of unauthorized and untraceable changes to the database increase
- C. Risk of unauthorized access decreases, but risk of untraceable changes to the database increase
- D. Risk of unauthorized and untraceable changes to the database decrease

Answer: B

Explanation:

If users have direct access to a database at the system level, risk of unauthorized and untraceable changes to the database increases.

NEW QUESTION 68

- (Topic 1)

What benefit does using capacity-monitoring software to monitor usage patterns and trends provide to management? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. The software can dynamically readjust network traffic capabilities based upon current usage
- B. The software produces nice reports that really impress management
- C. It allows users to properly allocate resources and ensure continuous efficiency of operation
- D. It allows management to properly allocate resources and ensure continuous efficiency of operation

Answer: D

Explanation:

Using capacity-monitoring software to monitor usage patterns and trends enables management to properly allocate resources and ensure continuous efficiency of operations.

NEW QUESTION 71

- (Topic 1)

What can be very helpful to an IS auditor when determining the efficacy of a systems maintenance program? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Network-monitoring software
- B. A system downtime log
- C. Administration activity reports
- D. Help-desk utilization trend reports

Answer: B

Explanation:

A system downtime log can be very helpful to an IS auditor when determining the efficacy of a systems maintenance program.

NEW QUESTION 74

- (Topic 1)

What are used as a countermeasure for potential database corruption when two processes attempt to simultaneously edit or update the same information? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Referential integrity controls
- B. Normalization controls
- C. Concurrency controls
- D. Run-to-run totals

Answer: A

Explanation:

Concurrency controls are used as a countermeasure for potential database corruption when two processes attempt to simultaneously edit or update the same information.

NEW QUESTION 76

- (Topic 1)

What increases encryption overhead and cost the most?

- A. A long symmetric encryption key
- B. A long asymmetric encryption key
- C. A long Advance Encryption Standard (AES) key
- D. A long Data Encryption Standard (DES) key

Answer: B

Explanation:

A long asymmetric encryption key (public key encryption) increases encryption overhead and cost. All other answers are single shared symmetric keys.

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following best characterizes "worms"?

- A. Malicious programs that can run independently and can propagate without the aid of a carrier program such as email
- B. Programming code errors that cause a program to repeatedly dump data
- C. Malicious programs that require the aid of a carrier program such as email
- D. Malicious programs that masquerade as common applications such as screensavers or macro-enabled Word documents

Answer: A

Explanation:

Worms are malicious programs that can run independently and can propagate without the aid of a carrier program such as email.

NEW QUESTION 82

- (Topic 1)

What is an initial step in creating a proper firewall policy?

- A. Assigning access to users according to the principle of least privilege
- B. Determining appropriate firewall hardware and software
- C. Identifying network applications such as mail, web, or FTP servers
- D. Configuring firewall access rules

Answer: C

Explanation:

Identifying network applications such as mail, web, or FTP servers to be externally accessed is an initial step in creating a proper firewall policy.

NEW QUESTION 84

- (Topic 1)

What are used as the framework for developing logical access controls?

- A. Information systems security policies
- B. Organizational security policies
- C. Access Control Lists (ACL)
- D. Organizational charts for identifying roles and responsibilities

Answer: A

Explanation:

Information systems security policies are used as the framework for developing logical access controls.

NEW QUESTION 87

- (Topic 1)

What does PKI use to provide some of the strongest overall control over data confidentiality, reliability, and integrity for Internet transactions?

- A. A combination of public-key cryptography and digital certificates and two-factor authentication
- B. A combination of public-key cryptography and two-factor authentication
- C. A combination of public-key cryptography and digital certificates
- D. A combination of digital certificates and two-factor authentication

Answer: C

Explanation:

PKI uses a combination of public-key cryptography and digital certificates to provide some of the strongest overall control over data confidentiality, reliability, and integrity for Internet transactions.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following do digital signatures provide?

- A. Authentication and integrity of data
- B. Authentication and confidentiality of data
- C. Confidentiality and integrity of data
- D. Authentication and availability of data

Answer: A

Explanation:

The primary purpose of digital signatures is to provide authentication and integrity of data.

NEW QUESTION 90

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following would provide the highest degree of server access control?

- A. A mantrap-monitored entryway to the server room
- B. Host-based intrusion detection combined with CCTV
- C. Network-based intrusion detection
- D. A fingerprint scanner facilitating biometric access control

Answer: D

Explanation:

A fingerprint scanner facilitating biometric access control can provide a very high degree of server access control.

NEW QUESTION 91

- (Topic 1)

What are often the primary safeguards for systems software and data?

- A. Administrative access controls
- B. Logical access controls
- C. Physical access controls
- D. Detective access controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

Logical access controls are often the primary safeguards for systems software and data. Which of the following is often used as a detection and deterrent control against Internet attacks? A. Honeypots B. CCTV C. VPN D. VLAN Answer: A Honeypots are often used as a detection and deterrent control against Internet attacks.

NEW QUESTION 93

- (Topic 1)

What is an effective countermeasure for the vulnerability of data entry operators potentially leaving their computers without logging off? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Employee security awareness training
- B. Administrator alerts
- C. Screensaver passwords
- D. Close supervision

Answer: C

Explanation:

Screensaver passwords are an effective control to implement as a countermeasure for the vulnerability of data entry operators potentially leaving their computers without logging off.

NEW QUESTION 96

- (Topic 1)

What can ISPs use to implement inbound traffic filtering as a control to identify IP packets transmitted from unauthorized sources? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. OSI Layer 2 switches with packet filtering enabled
- B. Virtual Private Networks
- C. Access Control Lists (ACL)
- D. Point-to-Point Tunneling Protocol

Answer: C

Explanation:

ISPs can use access control lists to implement inbound traffic filtering as a control to identify IP packets transmitted from unauthorized sources.

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Topic 1)

What is the key distinction between encryption and hashing algorithms?

- A. Hashing algorithms ensure data confidentiality
- B. Hashing algorithms are irreversible
- C. Encryption algorithms ensure data integrity
- D. Encryption algorithms are not irreversible

Answer: B

Explanation:

A key distinction between encryption and hashing algorithms is that hashing algorithms are irreversible.

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is used to evaluate biometric access controls?

- A. FAR
- B. EER
- C. ERR

D. FRR

Answer: B

Explanation:

When evaluating biometric access controls, a low equal error rate (EER) is preferred. EER is also called the crossover error rate (CER).

NEW QUESTION 107

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is MOST critical during the business impact assessment phase of business continuity planning?

- A. End-user involvement
- B. Senior management involvement
- C. Security administration involvement
- D. IS auditing involvement

Answer: A

Explanation:

End-user involvement is critical during the business impact assessment phase of business continuity planning.

NEW QUESTION 110

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following typically focuses on making alternative processes and resources available for transaction processing?

- A. Cold-site facilities
- B. Disaster recovery for networks
- C. Diverse processing
- D. Disaster recovery for systems

Answer: D

Explanation:

Disaster recovery for systems typically focuses on making alternative processes and resources available for transaction processing.

NEW QUESTION 112

- (Topic 1)

What influences decisions regarding criticality of assets?

- A. The business criticality of the data to be protected
- B. Internal corporate politics
- C. The business criticality of the data to be protected, and the scope of the impact upon the organization as a whole
- D. The business impact analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Criticality of assets is often influenced by the business criticality of the data to be protected and by the scope of the impact upon the organization as a whole. For example, the loss of a network backbone creates a much greater impact on the organization as a whole than the loss of data on a typical user's workstation.

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Topic 1)

With the objective of mitigating the risk and impact of a major business interruption, a disaster recovery plan should endeavor to reduce the length of recovery time necessary, as well as costs associated with recovery. Although DRP results in an increase of pre-and post-incident operational costs, the extra costs are more than offset by reduced recovery and business impact costs. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

With the objective of mitigating the risk and impact of a major business interruption, a disaster-recovery plan should endeavor to reduce the length of recovery time necessary and the costs associated with recovery. Although DRP results in an increase of pre-and post-incident operational costs, the extra costs are more than offset by reduced recovery and business impact costs.

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Topic 1)

Of the three major types of off-site processing facilities, what type is often an acceptable solution for preparing for recovery of noncritical systems and data?

- A. Cold site
- B. Hot site
- C. Alternate site
- D. Warm site

Answer: A

Explanation:

A cold site is often an acceptable solution for preparing for recovery of noncritical systems and data.

NEW QUESTION 123

- (Topic 1)

Any changes in systems assets, such as replacement of hardware, should be immediately recorded within the assets inventory of which of the following? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. IT strategic plan
- B. Business continuity plan
- C. Business impact analysis
- D. Incident response plan

Answer: B

Explanation:

Any changes in systems assets, such as replacement of hardware, should be immediately recorded within the assets inventory of a business continuity plan.

NEW QUESTION 125

- (Topic 1)

Although BCP and DRP are often implemented and tested by middle management and end users, the ultimate responsibility and accountability for the plans remain with executive management, such as the _____. (fill-in-the-blank)

- A. Security administrator
- B. Systems auditor
- C. Board of directors
- D. Financial auditor

Answer: C

Explanation:

Although BCP and DRP are often implemented and tested by middle management and end users, the ultimate responsibility and accountability for the plans remain with executive management, such as the board of directors.

NEW QUESTION 127

- (Topic 1)

Library control software restricts source code to:

- A. Read-only access
- B. Write-only access
- C. Full access
- D. Read-write access

Answer: A

Explanation:

Library control software restricts source code to read-only access.

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Topic 1)

What is a primary high-level goal for an auditor who is reviewing a system development project?

- A. To ensure that programming and processing environments are segregated
- B. To ensure that proper approval for the project has been obtained
- C. To ensure that business objectives are achieved
- D. To ensure that projects are monitored and administrated effectively

Answer: C

Explanation:

A primary high-level goal for an auditor who is reviewing a systems-development project is to ensure that business objectives are achieved. This objective guides all other systems development objectives.

NEW QUESTION 133

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a program evaluation review technique that considers different scenarios for planning and control projects?

- A. Function Point Analysis (FPA)
- B. GANTT
- C. Rapid Application Development (RAD)
- D. PERT

Answer: D

Explanation:

PERT is a program-evaluation review technique that considers different scenarios for planning and control projects.

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Topic 1)

What often results in project scope creep when functional requirements are not defined as well as they could be?

- A. Inadequate software baselining
- B. Insufficient strategic planning
- C. Inaccurate resource allocation
- D. Project delays

Answer: A

Explanation:

Inadequate software baselining often results in project scope creep because functional requirements are not defined as well as they could be.

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Topic 1)

Network environments often add to the complexity of program-to-program communication, making the implementation and maintenance of application systems more difficult. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network environments often add to the complexity of program-to-program communication, making application systems implementation and maintenance more difficult.

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Topic 1)

_____ risk analysis is not always possible because the IS auditor is attempting to calculate risk using nonquantifiable threats and potential losses. In this event, a _____ risk assessment is more appropriate. Fill in the blanks.

- A. Quantitative; qualitative
- B. Qualitative; quantitative
- C. Residual; subjective
- D. Quantitative; subjective

Answer: A

Explanation:

Quantitative risk analysis is not always possible because the IS auditor is attempting to calculate risk using nonquantifiable threats and potential losses. In this event, a qualitative risk assessment is more appropriate.

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Topic 1)

A transaction journal provides the information necessary for detecting unauthorized _____ (fill in the blank) from a terminal.

- A. Deletion
- B. Input
- C. Access
- D. Duplication

Answer: B

Explanation:

A transaction journal provides the information necessary for detecting unauthorized input from a terminal.

NEW QUESTION 150

- (Topic 1)

An intentional or unintentional disclosure of a password is likely to be evident within control logs. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

An intentional or unintentional disclosure of a password is not likely to be evident within control logs.

NEW QUESTION 151

- (Topic 1)

When are benchmarking partners identified within the benchmarking process?

- A. In the design stage
- B. In the testing stage

- C. In the research stage
- D. In the development stage

Answer: C

Explanation:

Benchmarking partners are identified in the research stage of the benchmarking process.

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Topic 1)

A check digit is an effective edit check to:

- A. Detect data-transcription errors
- B. Detect data-transposition and transcription errors
- C. Detect data-transposition, transcription, and substitution errors
- D. Detect data-transposition errors

Answer: B

Explanation:

A check digit is an effective edit check to detect data-transposition and transcription errors.

NEW QUESTION 158

- (Topic 1)

An advantage of a continuous audit approach is that it can improve system security when used in time-sharing environments that process a large number of transactions. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

It is true that an advantage of a continuous audit approach is that it can improve system security when used in time-sharing environments that process a large number of transactions.

NEW QUESTION 160

- (Topic 1)

Why does an IS auditor review an organization chart?

- A. To optimize the responsibilities and authority of individuals
- B. To control the responsibilities and authority of individuals
- C. To better understand the responsibilities and authority of individuals
- D. To identify project sponsors

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary reason an IS auditor reviews an organization chart is to better understand the responsibilities and authority of individuals.

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Topic 1)

When auditing third-party service providers, an IS auditor should be concerned with which of the following? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Ownership of the programs and files
- B. A statement of due care and confidentiality, and the capability for continued service of the service provider in the event of a disaster
- C. A statement of due care
- D. Ownership of programs and files, a statement of due care and confidentiality, and the capability for continued service of the service provider in the event of a disaster

Answer: D

Explanation:

When auditing third-party service providers, an auditor should be concerned with ownership of programs and files, a statement of due care and confidentiality, and the capability for continued service of the service provider in the event of a disaster.

NEW QUESTION 165

- (Topic 1)

When should reviewing an audit client's business plan be performed relative to reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan?

- A. Reviewing an audit client's business plan should be performed before reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan
- B. Reviewing an audit client's business plan should be performed after reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan
- C. Reviewing an audit client's business plan should be performed during the review of an organization's IT strategic plan
- D. Reviewing an audit client's business plan should be performed without regard to an organization's IT strategic plan

Answer: A

Explanation:

Reviewing an audit client's business plan should be performed before reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan.

NEW QUESTION 169

- (Topic 1)

Allowing application programmers to directly patch or change code in production programs increases risk of fraud. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Allowing application programmers to directly patch or change code in production programs increases risk of fraud.

NEW QUESTION 173

- (Topic 1)

Who should be responsible for network security operations?

- A. Business unit managers
- B. Security administrators
- C. Network administrators
- D. IS auditors

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security administrators are usually responsible for network security operations.

NEW QUESTION 178

- (Topic 1)

The directory system of a database-management system describes:

- A. The access method to the data
- B. The location of data AND the access method
- C. The location of data
- D. Neither the location of data NOR the access method

Answer: B

Explanation:

The directory system of a database-management system describes the location of data and the access method.

NEW QUESTION 182

- (Topic 1)

In order to properly protect against unauthorized disclosure of sensitive data, how should hard disks be sanitized?

- A. The data should be deleted and overwritten with binary 0
- B. The data should be demagnetize
- C. The data should be low-level formatte
- D. The data should be delete

Answer: B

Explanation:

To properly protect against unauthorized disclosure of sensitive data, hard disks should be demagnetized before disposal or release.

NEW QUESTION 183

- (Topic 1)

Proper segregation of duties prevents a computer operator (user) from performing security administration duties. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Proper segregation of duties prevents a computer operator (user) from performing security administration duties.

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Topic 1)

What supports data transmission through split cable facilities or duplicate cable facilities?

- A. Diverse routing
- B. Dual routing
- C. Alternate routing

D. Redundant routing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Diverse routing supports data transmission through split cable facilities, or duplicate cable facilities.

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following can degrade network performance? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Superfluous use of redundant load-sharing gateways
- B. Increasing traffic collisions due to host congestion by creating new collision domains
- C. Inefficient and superfluous use of network devices such as switches
- D. Inefficient and superfluous use of network devices such as hubs

Answer: D

Explanation:

Inefficient and superfluous use of network devices such as hubs can degrade network performance.

NEW QUESTION 193

- (Topic 1)

What is an effective control for granting temporary access to vendors and external support personnel? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Creating user accounts that automatically expire by a predetermined date
- B. Creating permanent guest accounts for temporary use
- C. Creating user accounts that restrict logon access to certain hours of the day
- D. Creating a single shared vendor administrator account on the basis of least-privileged access

Answer: A

Explanation:

Creating user accounts that automatically expire by a predetermined date is an effective control for granting temporary access to vendors and external support personnel.

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following help(s) prevent an organization's systems from participating in a distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Inbound traffic filtering
- B. Using access control lists (ACLs) to restrict inbound connection attempts
- C. Outbound traffic filtering
- D. Recentralizing distributed systems

Answer: C

Explanation:

Outbound traffic filtering can help prevent an organization's systems from participating in a distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack.

NEW QUESTION 201

- (Topic 1)

What is/are used to measure and ensure proper network capacity management and availability of services? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Network performance-monitoring tools
- B. Network component redundancy
- C. Syslog reporting
- D. IT strategic planning

Answer: A

Explanation:

Network performance-monitoring tools are used to measure and ensure proper network capacity management and availability of services.

NEW QUESTION 202

- (Topic 1)

What can be used to gather evidence of network attacks?

- A. Access control lists (ACL)
- B. Intrusion-detection systems (IDS)
- C. Syslog reporting
- D. Antivirus programs

Answer: B

Explanation:

Intrusion-detection systems (IDS) are used to gather evidence of network attacks.

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is a passive attack method used by intruders to determine potential network vulnerabilities?

- A. Traffic analysis
- B. SYN flood
- C. Denial of service (DoS)
- D. Distributed denial of service (DoS)

Answer: A

Explanation:

Traffic analysis is a passive attack method used by intruders to determine potential network vulnerabilities. All others are active attacks.

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following fire-suppression methods is considered to be the most environmentally friendly?

- A. Halon gas
- B. Deluge sprinklers
- C. Dry-pipe sprinklers
- D. Wet-pipe sprinklers

Answer: C

Explanation:

Although many methods of fire suppression exist, dry-pipe sprinklers are considered to be the most environmentally friendly.

NEW QUESTION 212

- (Topic 1)

What type of fire-suppression system suppresses fire via water that is released from a main valve to be delivered via a system of dry pipes installed throughout the facilities?

- A. A dry-pipe sprinkler system
- B. A deluge sprinkler system
- C. A wet-pipe system
- D. A halon sprinkler system

Answer: A

Explanation:

A dry-pipe sprinkler system suppresses fire via water that is released from a main valve to be delivered via a system of dry pipes installed throughout the facilities.

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following provides the BEST single-factor authentication?

- A. Biometrics
- B. Password
- C. Token
- D. PIN

Answer: A

Explanation:

Although biometrics provides only single-factor authentication, many consider it to be an excellent method for user authentication.

NEW QUESTION 217

- (Topic 1)

What is used to provide authentication of the website and can also be used to successfully authenticate keys used for data encryption?

- A. An organizational certificate
- B. A user certificate
- C. A website certificate
- D. Authenticode

Answer: C

Explanation:

A website certificate is used to provide authentication of the website and can also be used to successfully authenticate keys used for data encryption.

NEW QUESTION 218

- (Topic 1)

What determines the strength of a secret key within a symmetric key cryptosystem?

- A. A combination of key length, degree of permutation, and the complexity of the data-encryption algorithm that uses the key
- B. A combination of key length, initial input vectors, and the complexity of the data-encryption algorithm that uses the key
- C. A combination of key length and the complexity of the data-encryption algorithm that uses the key
- D. Initial input vectors and the complexity of the data-encryption algorithm that uses the key

Answer: B

Explanation:

The strength of a secret key within a symmetric key cryptosystem is determined by a combination of key length, initial input vectors, and the complexity of the data-encryption algorithm that uses the key.

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Topic 1)

What process is used to validate a subject's identity?

- A. Identification
- B. Nonrepudiation
- C. Authorization
- D. Authentication

Answer: D

Explanation:

Authentication is used to validate a subject's identity.

NEW QUESTION 223

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following should an IS auditor review to determine user permissions that have been granted for a particular resource? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Systems logs
- B. Access control lists (ACL)
- C. Application logs
- D. Error logs

Answer: B

Explanation:

IS auditors should review access-control lists (ACL) to determine user permissions that have been granted for a particular resource.

NEW QUESTION 225

- (Topic 1)

What should IS auditors always check when auditing password files?

- A. That deleting password files is protected
- B. That password files are encrypted
- C. That password files are not accessible over the network
- D. That password files are archived

Answer: B

Explanation:

IS auditors should always check to ensure that password files are encrypted.

NEW QUESTION 230

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is the most fundamental step in preventing virus attacks?

- A. Adopting and communicating a comprehensive antivirus policy
- B. Implementing antivirus protection software on users' desktop computers
- C. Implementing antivirus content checking at all network-to-Internet gateways
- D. Inoculating systems with antivirus code

Answer: A

Explanation:

Adopting and communicating a comprehensive antivirus policy is the most fundamental step in preventing virus attacks. All other antivirus prevention efforts rely upon decisions established and communicated via policy.

NEW QUESTION 234

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following is of greatest concern when performing an IS audit?

- A. Users' ability to directly modify the database
- B. Users' ability to submit queries to the database
- C. Users' ability to indirectly modify the database
- D. Users' ability to directly view the database

Answer: A

Explanation:

A major IS audit concern is users' ability to directly modify the database.

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Topic 1)

Rather than simply reviewing the adequacy of access control, appropriateness of access policies, and effectiveness of safeguards and procedures, the IS auditor is more concerned with effectiveness and utilization of assets. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

Instead of simply reviewing the effectiveness and utilization of assets, an IS auditor is more concerned with adequate access control, appropriate access policies, and effectiveness of safeguards and procedures.

NEW QUESTION 241

- (Topic 1)

Organizations should use off-site storage facilities to maintain _____ (fill in the blank) of current and critical information within backup files. Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Integrity
- C. Redundancy
- D. Concurrency

Answer: C

Explanation:

Redundancy is the best answer because it provides both integrity and availability. Organizations should use off-site storage facilities to maintain redundancy of current and critical information within backup files.

NEW QUESTION 243

- (Topic 1)

The purpose of business continuity planning and disaster-recovery planning is to:

- A. Transfer the risk and impact of a business interruption or disaster
- B. Mitigate, or reduce, the risk and impact of a business interruption or disaster
- C. Accept the risk and impact of a business
- D. Eliminate the risk and impact of a business interruption or disaster

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary purpose of business continuity planning and disaster-recovery planning is to mitigate, or reduce, the risk and impact of a business interruption or disaster. Total elimination of risk is impossible.

NEW QUESTION 244

- (Topic 1)

An off-site processing facility should be easily identifiable externally because easy identification helps ensure smoother recovery. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:

An off-site processing facility should not be easily identifiable externally because easy identification would create an additional vulnerability for sabotage.

NEW QUESTION 249

- (Topic 1)

How can minimizing single points of failure or vulnerabilities of a common disaster best be controlled?

- A. By implementing redundant systems and applications onsite
- B. By geographically dispersing resources
- C. By retaining onsite data backup in fireproof vaults
- D. By preparing BCP and DRP documents for commonly identified disasters

Answer: B

Explanation:

Minimizing single points of failure or vulnerabilities of a common disaster is mitigated by geographically dispersing resources.

NEW QUESTION 250

- (Topic 1)

Mitigating the risk and impact of a disaster or business interruption usually takes priority over transference of risk to a third party such as an insurer. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Mitigating the risk and impact of a disaster or business interruption usually takes priority over transferring risk to a third party such as an insurer.

NEW QUESTION 251

- (Topic 1)

What is an acceptable recovery mechanism for extremely time-sensitive transaction processing?

- A. Off-site remote journaling
- B. Electronic vaulting
- C. Shadow file processing
- D. Storage area network

Answer: C

Explanation:

Shadow file processing can be implemented as a recovery mechanism for extremely time-sensitive transaction processing.

NEW QUESTION 256

- (Topic 1)

Why is a clause for requiring source code escrow in an application vendor agreement important?

- A. To segregate systems development and live environments
- B. To protect the organization from copyright disputes
- C. To ensure that sufficient code is available when needed
- D. To ensure that the source code remains available even if the application vendor goes out of business

Answer: D

Explanation:

A clause for requiring source code escrow in an application vendor agreement is important to ensure that the source code remains available even if the application vendor goes out of business.

NEW QUESTION 258

- (Topic 1)

Who is ultimately responsible for providing requirement specifications to the software-development team?

- A. The project sponsor
- B. The project members
- C. The project leader
- D. The project steering committee

Answer: A

Explanation:

The project sponsor is ultimately responsible for providing requirement specifications to the software-development team.

NEW QUESTION 261

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following uses a prototype that can be updated continually to meet changing user or business requirements?

- A. PERT
- B. Rapid application development (RAD)
- C. Function point analysis (FPA)
- D. GANTT

Answer: B

Explanation:

Rapid application development (RAD) uses a prototype that can be updated continually to meet changing user or business requirements.

NEW QUESTION 266

- (Topic 1)

What is the most common reason for information systems to fail to meet the needs of users? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Lack of funding
- B. Inadequate user participation during system requirements definition
- C. Inadequate senior management participation during system requirements definition
- D. Poor IT strategic planning

Answer: B

Explanation:

Inadequate user participation during system requirements definition is the most common reason for information systems to fail to meet the needs of users.

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Topic 1)

When should plans for testing for user acceptance be prepared? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. In the requirements definition phase of the systems-development project
- B. In the feasibility phase of the systems-development project
- C. In the design phase of the systems-development project
- D. In the development phase of the systems-development project

Answer: A

Explanation:

Plans for testing for user acceptance are usually prepared in the requirements definition phase of the systems-development project.

NEW QUESTION 271

- (Topic 1)

Above almost all other concerns, what often results in the greatest negative impact on the implementation of new application software?

- A. Failing to perform user acceptance testing
- B. Lack of user training for the new system
- C. Lack of software documentation and run manuals
- D. Insufficient unit, module, and systems testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Above almost all other concerns, failing to perform user acceptance testing often results in the greatest negative impact on the implementation of new application software.

NEW QUESTION 275

- (Topic 1)

Authentication techniques for sending and receiving data between EDI systems is crucial to prevent which of the following? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Unsynchronized transactions
- B. Unauthorized transactions
- C. Inaccurate transactions
- D. Incomplete transactions

Answer: B

Explanation:

Authentication techniques for sending and receiving data between EDI systems are crucial to prevent unauthorized transactions.

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Topic 1)

What is the primary security concern for EDI environments? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Transaction authentication
- B. Transaction completeness
- C. Transaction accuracy
- D. Transaction authorization

Answer: D

Explanation:

Transaction authorization is the primary security concern for EDI environments.

NEW QUESTION 279

- (Topic 1)

Which of the following exploit vulnerabilities to cause loss or damage to the organization and its assets?

- A. Exposures
- B. Threats
- C. Hazards
- D. Insufficient controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

Threats exploit vulnerabilities to cause loss or damage to the organization and its assets.

NEW QUESTION 283

- (Topic 1)

Business process re-engineering often results in _____ automation, which results in _____ number of people using technology. Fill in the blanks.

- A. Increased; a greater
- B. Increased; a fewer
- C. Less; a fewer
- D. Increased; the same

Answer: A

Explanation:

Business process re-engineering often results in increased automation, which results in a greater number of people using technology.

NEW QUESTION 288

- (Topic 1)

Whenever business processes have been re-engineered, the IS auditor attempts to identify and quantify the impact of any controls that might have been removed, or controls that might not work as effectively after business process changes. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Whenever business processes have been re-engineered, the IS auditor should attempt to identify and quantify the impact of any controls that might have been removed, or controls that might not work as effectively after business process changes.

NEW QUESTION 292

- (Topic 1)

When should an application-level edit check to verify that availability of funds was completed at the electronic funds transfer (EFT) interface?

- A. Before transaction completion
- B. Immediately after an EFT is initiated
- C. During run-to-run total testing
- D. Before an EFT is initiated

Answer: D

Explanation:

An application-level edit check to verify availability of funds should be completed at the electronic funds transfer (EFT) interface before an EFT is initiated.

NEW QUESTION 295

- (Topic 1)

Processing controls ensure that data is accurate and complete, and is processed only through which of the following? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Documented routines
- B. Authorized routines
- C. Accepted routines
- D. Approved routines

Answer: B

Explanation:

Processing controls ensure that data is accurate and complete, and is processed only through authorized routines.

NEW QUESTION 300

- (Topic 1)

What is a data validation edit control that matches input data to an occurrence rate? Choose the BEST answer.

- A. Accuracy check
- B. Completeness check
- C. Reasonableness check
- D. Redundancy check

Answer: C

Explanation:

A reasonableness check is a data validation edit control that matches input data to an occurrence rate.

NEW QUESTION 302

- (Topic 1)

Database snapshots can provide an excellent audit trail for an IS auditor. True or false?

- A. True
- B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:

Database snapshots can provide an excellent audit trail for an IS auditor.

NEW QUESTION 303

- (Topic 2)

An IS auditor is reviewing access to an application to determine whether the 10 most recent "new user" forms were correctly authorized. This is an example of:

- A. variable samplin
- B. substantive testin
- C. compliance testin
- D. stop-or-go samplin

Answer: C

Explanation:

Compliance testing determines whether controls are being applied in compliance with policy. This includes tests to determine whether new accounts were appropriately authorized. Variable sampling is used to estimate numerical values, such as dollar values. Substantive testing substantiates the integrity of actual processing, such as balances on financial statements. The development of substantive tests is often dependent on the outcome of compliance tests. If compliance tests indicate that there are adequate internal controls, then substantive tests can be minimized. Stop-or-go sampling allows a test to be stopped as early as possible and is not appropriate for checking whether procedures have been followed.

NEW QUESTION 307

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is a substantive test?

- A. Checking a list of exception reports
- B. Ensuring approval for parameter changes
- C. Using a statistical sample to inventory the tape library
- D. Reviewing password history reports

Answer: C

Explanation:

A substantive test confirms the integrity of actual processing. A substantive test would determine if the tape library records are stated correctly. A compliance test determines if controls are being applied in a manner that is consistent with management policies and procedures. Checking the authorization of exception reports, reviewing authorization for changing parameters and reviewing password history reports are all compliance tests.

NEW QUESTION 311

- (Topic 2)

An audit charter should:

- A. be dynamic and change often to coincide with the changing nature of technology and the audit professio
- B. clearly state audit objectives for, and the delegation of, authority to the maintenance and review of internal control
- C. document the audit procedures designed to achieve the planned audit objective
- D. outline the overall authority, scope and responsibilities of the audit functio

Answer: D

Explanation:

An audit charter should state management's objectives for and delegation of authority to IS audit. This charter should not significantly change over time and should be approved at the highest level of management. An audit charter would not be at a detailed level and, therefore, would not include specific audit objectives or procedures.

NEW QUESTION 316

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is the MOST likely reason why e-mail systems have become a useful source of evidence for litigation?

- A. Multiple cycles of backup files remain availabl
- B. Access controls establish accountability for e-mail activit
- C. Data classification regulates what information should be communicated via e-mai
- D. Within the enterprise, a clear policy for using e-mail ensures that evidence is availabl

Answer: A

Explanation:

Backup files containing documents that supposedly have been deleted could be recovered from these files. Access controls may help establish accountability for the issuance of a particular document, but this does not provide evidence of the e-mail. Data classification standards may be in place with regards to what should be communicated via e-mail, but the creation of the policy does not provide the information required for litigation purposes.

NEW QUESTION 321

- (Topic 2)

The PRIMARY advantage of a continuous audit approach is that it:

- A. does not require an IS auditor to collect evidence on system reliability while processing is taking place
- B. requires the IS auditor to review and follow up immediately on all information collected
- C. can improve system security when used in time-sharing environments that process a large number of transactions
- D. does not depend on the complexity of an organization's computer system

Answer: C

Explanation:

The use of continuous auditing techniques can improve system security when used in time-sharing environments that process a large number of transactions, but leave a scarce paper trail. Choice A is incorrect since the continuous audit approach often does require an IS auditor to collect evidence on system reliability while processing is taking place. Choice B is incorrect since an IS auditor normally would review and follow up only on material deficiencies or errors detected. Choice D is incorrect since the use of continuous audit techniques depends on the complexity of an organization's computer systems.

NEW QUESTION 324

- (Topic 2)

An organization's IS audit charter should specify the:

- A. short- and long-term plans for IS audit engagements
- B. objectives and scope of IS audit engagement
- C. detailed training plan for the IS audit staff
- D. role of the IS audit function

Answer: D

Explanation:

An IS audit charter establishes the role of the information systems audit function. The charter should describe the overall authority, scope, and responsibilities of the audit function. It should be approved by the highest level of management and, if available, by the audit committee. Short-term and long-term planning is the responsibility of audit management. The objectives and scope of each IS audit should be agreed to in an engagement letter. A training plan, based on the audit plan, should be developed by audit management.

NEW QUESTION 326

- (Topic 2)

An IS auditor should use statistical sampling and not judgment (nonstatistical) sampling, when:

- A. the probability of error must be objectively quantified
- B. the auditor wishes to avoid sampling risk
- C. generalized audit software is unavailable
- D. the tolerable error rate cannot be determined

Answer: A

Explanation:

Given an expected error rate and confidence level, statistical sampling is an objective method of sampling, which helps an IS auditor determine the sample size and quantify the probability of error (confidence coefficient). Choice B is incorrect because sampling risk is the risk of a sample not being representative of the population. This risk exists for both judgment and statistical samples. Choice C is incorrect because statistical sampling does not require the use of generalized audit software. Choice D is incorrect because the tolerable error rate must be predetermined for both judgment and statistical sampling.

NEW QUESTION 331

- (Topic 2)

In an IS audit of several critical servers, the IS auditor wants to analyze audit trails to discover potential anomalies in user or system behavior. Which of the following tools are MOST suitable for performing that task?

- A. CASE tools
- B. Embedded data collection tools
- C. Heuristic scanning tools
- D. Trend/variance detection tools

Answer: D

Explanation:

Trend/variance detection tools look for anomalies in user or system behavior, for example, determining whether the numbers for prenumbered documents are sequential or increasing. CASE tools are used to assist software development. Embedded (audit) data collection software is used for sampling and to provide production statistics. Heuristic scanning tools can be used to scan for viruses to indicate possible infected code.

NEW QUESTION 335

- (Topic 2)

An IS auditor is evaluating a corporate network for a possible penetration by employees. Which of the following findings should give the IS auditor the GREATEST concern?

- A. There are a number of external modems connected to the network
- B. Users can install software on their desktop
- C. Network monitoring is very limited
- D. Many user IDs have identical passwords

Answer: D

Explanation:

Exploitation of a known user ID and password requires minimal technical knowledge and exposes the network resources to exploitation. The technical barrier is low and the impact can be very high; therefore, the fact that many user IDs have identical passwords represents the greatest threat. External modems represent a security risk, but exploitation still depends on the use of a valid user account. While the impact of users installing software on their desktops can be high {for example, due to the installation of Trojans or key-logging programs), the likelihood is not high due to the level of technical knowledge required to successfully penetrate the network. Although network monitoring can be a useful detective control, it will only detect abuse of user accounts in special circumstances and is, therefore, not a first line of defense.

NEW QUESTION 337

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is the PRIMARY advantage of using computer forensic software for investigations?

- A. The preservation of the chain of custody for electronic evidence
- B. Time and cost savings
- C. Efficiency and effectiveness
- D. Ability to search for violations of intellectual property rights

Answer: A

Explanation:

The primary objective of forensic software is to preserve electronic evidence to meet the rules of evidence. Choice B, time and cost savings, and choice C, efficiency and effectiveness, are legitimate concerns that differentiate good from poor forensic software packages. Choice D, the ability to search for intellectual property rights violations, is an example of a use of forensic software.

NEW QUESTION 341

- (Topic 2)

During a security audit of IT processes, an IS auditor found that there were no documented security procedures. The IS auditor should:

- A. create the procedures document
- B. terminate the audit
- C. conduct compliance testing
- D. identify and evaluate existing practice

Answer: D

Explanation:

One of the main objectives of an audit is to identify potential risks; therefore, the most proactive approach would be to identify and evaluate the existing security practices being followed by the organization. IS auditors should not prepare documentation, as doing so could jeopardize their independence. Terminating the audit may prevent achieving one of the basic audit objectives, i.e., identification of potential risks. Since there are no documented procedures, there is no basis against which to test compliance.

NEW QUESTION 345

- (Topic 2)

In the course of performing a risk analysis, an IS auditor has identified threats and potential impacts. Next, the IS auditor should:

- A. identify and assess the risk assessment process used by management
- B. identify information assets and the underlying system
- C. disclose the threats and impacts to management
- D. identify and evaluate the existing control

Answer: D

Explanation:

It is important for an IS auditor to identify and evaluate the existing controls and security once the potential threats and possible impacts are identified. Upon completion of an audit an IS auditor should describe and discuss with management the threats and potential impacts on the assets.

NEW QUESTION 349

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following would be the BEST population to take a sample from when testing program changes?

- A. Test library listings
- B. Source program listings
- C. Program change requests
- D. Production library listings

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best source from which to draw any sample or test of system information is the automated system. The production libraries represent executables that are approved and authorized to process organizational data. Source program listings would be time-intensive. Program change requests are the documents used to

initiate change; there is no guarantee that the request has been completed for all changes. Test library listings do not represent the approved and authorized executables.

NEW QUESTION 350

- (Topic 2)

Data flow diagrams are used by IS auditors to:

- A. order data hierarchicall
- B. highlight high-level data definition
- C. graphically summarize data paths and storag
- D. portray step-by-step details of data generatio

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data flow diagrams are used as aids to graph or chart data flow and storage. They trace the data from its origination to destination, highlighting the paths and storage of data. They do not order data in any hierarchy. The flow of the data will not necessarily match any hierarchy or data generation order.

NEW QUESTION 352

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following forms of evidence for the auditor would be considered the MOST reliable?

- A. An oral statement from the auditee
- B. The results of a test performed by an IS auditor
- C. An internally generated computer accounting report
- D. A confirmation letter received from an outside source

Answer: D

Explanation:

Evidence obtained from outside sources is usually more reliable than that obtained from within the organization. Confirmation letters received from outside parties, such as those used to verify accounts receivable balances, are usually highly reliable. Testing performed by an auditor may not be reliable, if the auditor did not have a good understanding of the technical area under review.

NEW QUESTION 353

- (Topic 2)

An IS auditor reviews an organizational chart PRIMARILY for:

- A. an understanding of workflow
- B. investigating various communication channel
- C. understanding the responsibilities and authority of individual
- D. investigating the network connected to different employee

Answer: C

Explanation:

An organizational chart provides information about the responsibilities and authority of individuals in the organization. This helps an IS auditor to know if there is a proper segregation of functions. A workflow chart would provide information about the roles of different employees. A network diagram will provide information about the usage of various communication channels and will indicate the connection of users to the network.

NEW QUESTION 357

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is an advantage of an integrated test facility (ITF)?

- A. It uses actual master files or dummies and the IS auditor does not have to review the source of the transactio
- B. Periodic testing does not require separate test processe
- C. It validates application systems and tests the ongoing operation of the syste
- D. The need to prepare test data is eliminate

Answer: B

Explanation:

An integrated test facility creates a fictitious entity in the database to process test transactions simultaneously with live input. Its advantage is that periodic testing does not require separate test processes. However, careful planning is necessary, and test data must be isolated from production data.

NEW QUESTION 358

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following online auditing techniques is most effective for the early detection of errors or irregularities?

- A. Embedded audit module
- B. Integrated test facility
- C. Snapshots
- D. Audit hooks

Answer: D

Explanation:

The audit hook technique involves embedding code in application systems for the examination of selected transactions. This helps an IS auditor to act before an error or an irregularity gets out of hand. An embedded audit module involves embedding specially-written software in the organization's host application system so that application systems are monitored on a selective basis. An integrated test facility is used when it is not practical to use test data, and snapshots are used when an audit trail is required.

NEW QUESTION 360

- (Topic 2)

When assessing the design of network monitoring controls, an IS auditor should FIRST review network:

- A. topology diagram
- B. bandwidth usage
- C. traffic analysis report
- D. bottleneck location

Answer: A

Explanation:

The first step in assessing network monitoring controls should be the review of the adequacy of network documentation, specifically topology diagrams. If this information is not up to date, then monitoring processes and the ability to diagnose problems will not be effective.

NEW QUESTION 365

- (Topic 2)

When performing a computer forensic investigation, in regard to the evidence gathered, an IS auditor should be MOST concerned with:

- A. analysis
- B. evaluation
- C. preservation
- D. disclosure

Answer: C

Explanation:

Preservation and documentation of evidence for review by law enforcement and judicial authorities are of primary concern when conducting an investigation. Failure to properly preserve the evidence could jeopardize the acceptance of the evidence in legal proceedings. Analysis, evaluation and disclosure are important but not of primary concern in a forensic investigation.

NEW QUESTION 366

- (Topic 2)

In the process of evaluating program change controls, an IS auditor would use source code comparison software to:

- A. examine source program changes without information from IS personnel
- B. detect a source program change made between acquiring a copy of the source and the comparison run
- C. confirm that the control copy is the current version of the production program
- D. ensure that all changes made in the current source copy are detected

Answer: A

Explanation:

An IS auditor has an objective, independent and relatively complete assurance of program changes because the source code comparison will identify changes. Choice B is incorrect, because the changes made since the acquisition of the copy are not included in the copy of the software. Choice C is incorrect, as an IS auditor will have to gain this assurance separately. Choice D is incorrect, because any changes made between the time the control copy was acquired and the source code comparison is made will not be detected.

NEW QUESTION 371

- (Topic 2)

The PRIMARY purpose for meeting with auditees prior to formally closing a review is to:

- A. confirm that the auditors did not overlook any important issue
- B. gain agreement on the findings
- C. receive feedback on the adequacy of the audit procedure
- D. test the structure of the final presentation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary purpose for meeting with auditees prior to formally closing a review is to gain agreement on the findings. The other choices, though related to the formal closure of an audit, are of secondary importance.

NEW QUESTION 372

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following audit techniques would BEST aid an auditor in determining whether there have been unauthorized program changes since the last authorized program update?

- A. Test data run
- B. Code review
- C. Automated code comparison
- D. Review of code migration procedures

Answer: C

Explanation:

An automated code comparison is the process of comparing two versions of the same program to determine whether the two correspond. It is an efficient technique because it is an automated procedure. Test data runs permit the auditor to verify the processing of preselected transactions, but provide no evidence about unexercised portions of a program. Code review is the process of reading program source code listings to determine whether the code contains potential errors or inefficient statements. A code review can be used as a means of code comparison but it is inefficient. The review of code migration procedures would not detect program changes.

NEW QUESTION 373

- (Topic 2)

Though management has stated otherwise, an IS auditor has reasons to believe that the organization is using software that is not licensed. In this situation, the IS auditor should:

- A. include the statement of management in the audit report
- B. identify whether such software is, indeed, being used by the organization
- C. reconfirm with management the usage of the software
- D. discuss the issue with senior management since reporting this could have a negative impact on the organization

Answer: B

Explanation:

When there is an indication that an organization might be using unlicensed software, the IS auditor should obtain sufficient evidence before including it in the report. With respect to this matter, representations obtained from management cannot be independently verified. If the organization is using software that is not licensed, the auditor, to maintain objectivity and independence, must include this in the report.

NEW QUESTION 374

- (Topic 2)

While reviewing sensitive electronic work papers, the IS auditor noticed that they were not encrypted. This could compromise the:

- A. audit trail of the versioning of the work paper
- B. approval of the audit phase
- C. access rights to the work paper
- D. confidentiality of the work paper

Answer: D

Explanation:

Encryption provides confidentiality for the electronic work papers. Audit trails, audit phase approvals and access to the work papers do not, of themselves, affect the confidentiality but are part of the reason for requiring encryption.

NEW QUESTION 379

- (Topic 2)

After initial investigation, an IS auditor has reasons to believe that fraud may be present. The IS auditor should:

- A. expand activities to determine whether an investigation is warranted
- B. report the matter to the audit committee
- C. report the possibility of fraud to top management and ask how they would like to proceed
- D. consult with external legal counsel to determine the course of action to be taken

Answer: A

Explanation:

An IS auditor's responsibilities for detecting fraud include evaluating fraud indicators and deciding whether any additional action is necessary or whether an investigation should be recommended. The IS auditor should notify the appropriate authorities within the organization only if it has determined that the indicators of fraud are sufficient to recommend an investigation. Normally, the IS auditor does not have authority to consult with external legal counsel.

NEW QUESTION 384

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following would an IS auditor use to determine if unauthorized modifications were made to production programs?

- A. System log analysis
- B. Compliance testing
- C. Forensic analysis
- D. Analytical review

Answer: B

Explanation:

Determining that only authorized modifications are made to production programs would require the change management process be reviewed to evaluate the existence of a trail of documentary evidence. Compliance testing would help to verify that the change management process has been applied consistently. It is unlikely that the system log analysis would provide information about the modification of programs. Forensic analysis is a specialized technique for criminal investigation. An analytical review assesses the general control environment of an organization.

NEW QUESTION 388

- (Topic 2)

An IS auditor who was involved in designing an organization's business continuity plan (BCP) has been assigned to audit the plan. The IS auditor should:

- A. decline the assignment
- B. inform management of the possible conflict of interest after completing the audit assignment
- C. inform the business continuity planning (BCP) team of the possible conflict of interest prior to beginning the assignment
- D. communicate the possibility of conflict of interest to management prior to starting the assignment

Answer: D

Explanation:

Communicating the possibility of a conflict of interest to management prior to starting the assignment is the correct answer. A possible conflict of interest, likely to affect the auditor's independence, should be brought to the attention of management prior to starting the assignment. Declining the assignment is not the correct answer because the assignment could be accepted after obtaining management approval. Informing management of the possible conflict of interest after completion of the audit assignment is not correct because approval should be obtained prior to commencement and not after the completion of the assignment. Informing the business continuity planning (BCP) team of the possible conflict of interest prior to starting of the assignment is not the correct answer since the BCP team would not have the authority to decide on this issue.

NEW QUESTION 390

- (Topic 2)

Corrective action has been taken by an auditee immediately after the identification of a reportable finding. The auditor should:

- A. include the finding in the final report, because the IS auditor is responsible for an accurate report of all finding
- B. not include the finding in the final report, because the audit report should include only unresolved finding
- C. not include the finding in the final report, because corrective action can be verified by the IS auditor during the audit
- D. include the finding in the closing meeting for discussion purposes only

Answer: A

Explanation:

Including the finding in the final report is a generally accepted audit practice. If an action is taken after the audit started and before it ended, the audit report should identify the finding and describe the corrective action taken. An audit report should reflect the situation, as it existed at the start of the audit. All corrective actions taken by the auditee should be reported in writing.

NEW QUESTION 391

- (Topic 2)

A PRIMARY benefit derived from an organization employing control self-assessment (CSA) techniques is that it:

- A. can identify high-risk areas that might need a detailed review later
- B. allows IS auditors to independently assess risk
- C. can be used as a replacement for traditional audit
- D. allows management to relinquish responsibility for control

Answer: A

Explanation:

CSA is predicated on the review of high-risk areas that either need immediate attention or a more thorough review at a later date. Choice B is incorrect, because CSA requires the involvement of auditors and line management. What occurs is that the internal audit function shifts some of the control monitoring responsibilities to the functional areas. Choice C is incorrect because CSA is not a replacement for traditional audits. CSA is not intended to replace audit's responsibilities, but to enhance them. Choice D is incorrect, because CSA does not allow management to relinquish its responsibility for control.

NEW QUESTION 392

- (Topic 2)

The success of control self-assessment (CSA) highly depends on:

- A. having line managers assume a portion of the responsibility for control monitoring
- B. assigning staff managers the responsibility for building, but not monitoring, control
- C. the implementation of a stringent control policy and rule-driven control
- D. the implementation of supervision and the monitoring of controls of assigned duties

Answer: A

Explanation:

The primary objective of a CSA program is to leverage the internal audit function by shifting some of the control monitoring responsibilities to the functional area

line managers. The success of a control self-assessment (CSA) program depends on the degree to which line managers assume responsibility for controls. Choices B, C and D are characteristics of a traditional audit approach, not a CSA approach.

NEW QUESTION 397

- (Topic 2)

Which of the following is an attribute of the control self-assessment (CSA) approach?

- A. Broad stakeholder involvement
- B. Auditors are the primary control analysts
- C. Limited employee participation
- D. Policy driven

Answer: A

Explanation:

The control self-assessment (CSA) approach emphasizes management of and accountability for developing and monitoring the controls of an organization's business processes. The attributes of CSA include empowered employees, continuous improvement, extensive employee participation and training, all of which are representations of broad stakeholder involvement. Choices B, C and D are attributes of a traditional audit approach.

NEW QUESTION 398

- (Topic 3)

An IT steering committee should review information systems PRIMARILY to assess:

- A. whether IT processes support business requirement
- B. if proposed system functionality is adequate
- C. the stability of existing software
- D. the complexity of installed technology

Answer: A

Explanation:

The role of an IT steering committee is to ensure that the IS department is in harmony with the organization's mission and objectives. To ensure this, the committee must determine whether IS processes support the business requirements. Assessing proposed additional functionality and evaluating software stability and the complexity of technology are too narrow in scope to ensure that IT processes are, in fact, supporting the organization's goals.

NEW QUESTION 399

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a function of an IS steering committee?

- A. Monitoring vendor-controlled change control and testing
- B. Ensuring a separation of duties within the information's processing environment
- C. Approving and monitoring major projects, the status of IS plans and budgets
- D. Liaising between the IS department and the end users

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IS steering committee typically serves as a general review board for major IS projects and should not become involved in routine operations; therefore, one of its functions is to approve and monitor major projects, the status of IS plans and budgets. Vendor change control is an outsourcing issue and should be monitored by IS management. Ensuring a separation of duties within the information's processing environment is an IS management responsibility. Liaising between the IS department and the end users is a function of the individual parties and not a committee.

NEW QUESTION 403

- (Topic 3)

An IS steering committee should:

- A. include a mix of members from different departments and staff level
- B. ensure that IS security policies and procedures have been executed properly
- C. have formal terms of reference and maintain minutes of its meeting
- D. be briefed about new trends and products at each meeting by a vendor

Answer: C

Explanation:

It is important to keep detailed steering committee minutes to document the decisions and activities of the IS steering committee, and the board of directors should be informed about those decisions on a timely basis. Choice A is incorrect because only senior management or high-level staff members should be on this committee because of its strategic mission. Choice B is not a responsibility of this committee, but the responsibility of the security administrator. Choice D is incorrect because a vendor should be invited to meetings only when appropriate.

NEW QUESTION 405

- (Topic 3)

IT governance is PRIMARILY the responsibility of the:

- A. chief executive office

- B. board of director
- C. IT steering committee
- D. audit committee

Answer: B

Explanation:

IT governance is primarily the responsibility of the executives and shareholders (as represented by the board of directors). The chief executive officer is instrumental in implementing IT governance per the directions of the board of directors. The IT steering committee monitors and facilitates deployment of IT resources for specific projects in support of business plans. The audit committee reports to the board of directors and should monitor the implementation of audit recommendations.

NEW QUESTION 409

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following IT governance best practices improves strategic alignment?

- A. Supplier and partner risks are managed
- B. A knowledge base on customers, products, markets and processes is in place
- C. A structure is provided that facilitates the creation and sharing of business information
- D. Top management mediate between the imperatives of business and technology

Answer: D

Explanation:

Top management mediating between the imperatives of business and technology is an IT strategic alignment best practice. Supplier and partner risks being managed is a risk management best practice. A knowledge base on customers, products, markets and processes being in place is an IT value delivery best practice. An infrastructure being provided to facilitate the creation and sharing of business information is an IT value delivery and risk management best practice.

NEW QUESTION 413

- (Topic 3)

Effective IT governance requires organizational structures and processes to ensure that:

- A. the organization's strategies and objectives extend the IT strategy
- B. the business strategy is derived from an IT strategy
- C. IT governance is separate and distinct from the overall governance
- D. the IT strategy extends the organization's strategies and objectives

Answer: D

Explanation:

Effective IT governance requires that board and executive management extend governance to IT and provide the leadership, organizational structures and processes that ensure that the organization's IT sustains and extends the organization's strategies and objectives, and that the strategy is aligned with business strategy. Choice A is incorrect because it is the IT strategy that extends the organizational objectives, not the opposite. IT governance is not an isolated discipline; it must become an integral part of the overall enterprise governance.

NEW QUESTION 415

- (Topic 3)

The MAJOR consideration for an IS auditor reviewing an organization's IT project portfolio is the:

- A. IT budget
- B. existing IT environment
- C. business plan
- D. investment plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

One of the most important reasons for which projects get funded is how well a project meets an organization's strategic objectives. Portfolio management takes a holistic view of a company's overall IT strategy. IT strategy should be aligned with the business strategy and, hence, reviewing the business plan should be the major consideration. Choices A, B and D are important but secondary to the importance of reviewing the business plan.

NEW QUESTION 417

- (Topic 3)

An IS auditor identifies that reports on product profitability produced by an organization's finance and marketing departments give different results. Further investigation reveals that the product definition being used by the two departments is different. What should the IS auditor recommend?

- A. User acceptance testing (UAT) occur for all reports before release into production
- B. Organizational data governance practices be put in place
- C. Standard software tools be used for report development
- D. Management sign-off on requirements for new reports

Answer: B

Explanation:

This choice directly addresses the problem. An organizationwide approach is needed to achieve effective management of data assets. This includes enforcing standard definitions of data elements, which is part of a data governance initiative. The other choices, while sound development practices, do not address the root cause of the problem described.

NEW QUESTION 418

- (Topic 3)

Many organizations require an employee to take a mandatory vacation (holiday) of a week or more to:

- A. ensure the employee maintains a good quality of life, which will lead to greater productivity
- B. reduce the opportunity for an employee to commit an improper or illegal act
- C. provide proper cross-training for another employee
- D. eliminate the potential disruption caused when an employee takes vacation one day at a time

Answer: B

Explanation:

Required vacations/holidays of a week or more in duration in which someone other than the regular employee performs the job function is often mandatory for sensitive positions, as this reduces the opportunity to commit improper or illegal acts. During this time it may be possible to discover any fraudulent activity that was taking place. Choices A, C and D could all be organizational benefits from a mandatory vacation policy, but they are not the reason why the policy is established.

NEW QUESTION 419

- (Topic 3)

An IS auditor should be concerned when a telecommunication analyst:

- A. monitors systems performance and tracks problems resulting from program change
- B. reviews network load requirements in terms of current and future transaction volume
- C. assesses the impact of the network load on terminal response times and network data transfer rate
- D. recommends network balancing procedures and improvement

Answer: A

Explanation:

The responsibilities of a telecommunications analyst include reviewing network load requirements in terms of current and future transaction volumes (choice B), assessing the impact of network load or terminal response times and network data transfer rates (choice C), and recommending network balancing procedures and improvements (choice D). Monitoring systems performance and tracking problems as a result of program changes (choice A) would put the analyst in a self-monitoring role.

NEW QUESTION 423

- (Topic 3)

To gain an understanding of the effectiveness of an organization's planning and management of investments in IT assets, an IS auditor should review the:

- A. enterprise data model
- B. IT balanced scorecard (BSC).
- C. IT organizational structure
- D. historical financial statement

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IT balanced scorecard (BSC) is a tool that provides the bridge between IT objectives and business objectives by supplementing the traditional financial evaluation with measures to evaluate customer satisfaction, internal processes and the ability to innovate. An enterprise data model is a document defining the data structure of an organization and how data interrelate. It is useful, but it does not provide information on investments. The IT organizational structure provides an overview of the functional and reporting relationships in an IT entity. Historical financial statements do not provide information about planning and lack sufficient detail to enable one to fully understand management's activities regarding IT assets. Past costs do not necessarily reflect value, and assets such as data are not represented on the books of accounts.

NEW QUESTION 424

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is a risk of cross-training?

- A. Increases the dependence on one employee
- B. Does not assist in succession planning
- C. One employee may know all parts of a system
- D. Does not help in achieving a continuity of operations

Answer: C

Explanation:

When cross-training, it would be prudent to first assess the risk of any person knowing all parts of a system and what exposures this may cause. Cross-training has the advantage of decreasing dependence on one employee and, hence, can be part of succession planning. It also provides backup for personnel in the event of absence for any reason and thereby facilitates the continuity of operations.

NEW QUESTION 428

- (Topic 3)

In reviewing the IS short-range (tactical) plan, an IS auditor should determine whether:

- A. there is an integration of IS and business staffs within project
- B. there is a clear definition of the IS mission and vision
- C. a strategic information technology planning methodology is in place
- D. the plan correlates business objectives to IS goals and objectives

Answer: A

Explanation:

The integration of IS and business staff in projects is an operational issue and should be considered while reviewing the short-range plan. A strategic plan would provide a framework for the IS short-range plan. Choices B, C and D are areas covered by a strategic plan.

NEW QUESTION 431

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following goals would you expect to find in an organization's strategic plan?

- A. Test a new accounting package
- B. Perform an evaluation of information technology needs
- C. Implement a new project planning system within the next 12 months
- D. Become the supplier of choice for the product offered

Answer: D

Explanation:

Strategic planning sets corporate or departmental objectives into motion. Comprehensive planning helps ensure an effective and efficient organization. Strategic planning is time- and project-oriented, but also must address and help determine priorities to meet business needs. Long- and short-range plans should be consistent with the organization's broader plans for attaining their goals. Choice D represents a business objective that is intended to focus the overall direction of the business and would thus be a part of the organization's strategic plan. The other choices are project-oriented and do not address business objectives.

NEW QUESTION 435

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following would an IS auditor consider to be the MOST important when evaluating an organization's IS strategy? That it:

- A. has been approved by line management
- B. does not vary from the IS department's preliminary budget
- C. complies with procurement procedure
- D. supports the business objectives of the organization

Answer: D

Explanation:

Strategic planning sets corporate or department objectives into motion. Both long-term and short-term strategic plans should be consistent with the organization's broader plans and business objectives for attaining these goals. Choice A is incorrect since line management prepared the plans.

NEW QUESTION 436

- (Topic 3)

An IS auditor reviewing an organization's IT strategic plan should FIRST review:

- A. the existing IT environment
- B. the business plan
- C. the present IT budget
- D. current technology trend

Answer: B

Explanation:

The IT strategic plan exists to support the organization's business plan. To evaluate the IT strategic plan, an IS auditor would first need to familiarize themselves with the business plan.

NEW QUESTION 437

- (Topic 3)

In an organization, the responsibilities for IT security are clearly assigned and enforced and an IT security risk and impact analysis is consistently performed. This represents which level of ranking in the information security governance maturity model?

- A. Optimized
- B. Managed
- C. Defined
- D. Repeatable

Answer: B

Explanation:

Boards of directors and executive management can use the information security governance maturity model to establish rankings for security in their organizations. The ranks are nonexistent, initial, repeatable, defined, managed and optimized. When the responsibilities for IT security in an organization are clearly assigned and enforced and an IT security risk and impact analysis is consistently performed, it is said to be 'managed and measurable.'

NEW QUESTION 440

- (Topic 3)

When reviewing the IT strategic planning process, an IS auditor should ensure that the plan:

- A. incorporates state of the art technolog
- B. addresses the required operational control
- C. articulates the IT mission and visio
- D. specifies project management practice

Answer: C

Explanation:

The IT strategic plan must include a clear articulation of the IT mission and vision. The plan need not address the technology, operational controls or project management practices.

NEW QUESTION 442

- (Topic 3)

When reviewing an organization's strategic IT plan an IS auditor should expect to find:

- A. an assessment of the fit of the organization's application portfolio with business objective
- B. actions to reduce hardware procurement cos
- C. a listing of approved suppliers of IT contract resource
- D. a description of the technical architecture for the organization's network perimeter securit

Answer: A

Explanation:

An assessment of how well an organization's application portfolio supports the organization's business objectives is a key component of the overall IT strategic planning process. This drives the demand side of IT planning and should convert into a set of strategic IT intentions. Further assessment can then be made of how well the overall IT organization, encompassing applications, infrastructure, services, management processes, etc., can support the business objectives. Operational efficiency initiatives belong to tactical planning, not strategic planning. The purpose of an IT strategic plan is to set out how IT will be used to achieve or support an organization's business objectives. A listing of approved suppliers of IT contract resources is a tactical rather than a strategic concern. An IT strategic plan would not normally include detail of a specific technical architecture.

NEW QUESTION 447

- (Topic 3)

The advantage of a bottom-up approach to the development of organizational policies is that the policies:

- A. are developed for the organization as a whol
- B. are more likely to be derived as a result of a risk assessmen
- C. will not conflict with overall corporate polic
- D. ensure consistency across the organizatio

Answer: B

Explanation:

A bottom-up approach begins by defining operational-level requirements and policies, which are derived and implemented as the result of risk assessments. Enterprise-level policies are subsequently developed based on a synthesis of existing operational policies. Choices A, C and D are advantages of a top-down approach for developing organizational policies. This approach ensures that the policies will not be in conflict with overall corporate policy and ensure consistency across the organization.

NEW QUESTION 450

- (Topic 3)

The PRIMARY objective of an audit of IT security policies is to ensure that:

- A. they are distributed and available to all staf
- B. security and control policies support business and IT objective
- C. there is a published organizational chart with functional description
- D. duties are appropriately segregate

Answer: B

Explanation:

Business orientation should be the main theme in implementing security. Hence, an IS audit of IT security policies should primarily focus on whether the IT and related security and control policies support business and IT objectives. Reviewing whether policies are available to all is an objective, but distribution does not ensure compliance. Availability of organizational charts with functional descriptions and segregation of duties might be included in the review, but are not the primary objective of an audit of security policies.

NEW QUESTION 452

- (Topic 3)

An IS auditor finds that not all employees are aware of the enterprise's information security policy. The IS auditor should conclude that:

- A. this lack of knowledge may lead to unintentional disclosure of sensitive informatio
- B. information security is not critical to all function
- C. IS audit should provide security training to the employee
- D. the audit finding will cause management to provide continuous training to staf

Answer: A

Explanation:

All employees should be aware of the enterprise's information security policy to prevent unintentional disclosure of sensitive information. Training is a preventive control. Security awareness programs for employees can prevent unintentional disclosure of sensitive information to outsiders.

NEW QUESTION 454

- (Topic 3)

The development of an IS security policy is ultimately the responsibility of the:

- A. IS departmen
- B. security committe
- C. security administrato
- D. board of director

Answer: D

Explanation:

Normally, the designing of an information systems security policy is the responsibility of top management or the board of directors. The IS department is responsible for the execution of the policy, having no authority in framing the policy. The security committee also functions within the broad security policy framed by the board of directors. The security administrator is responsible for implementing, monitoring and enforcing the security rules that management has established and authorized.

NEW QUESTION 458

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following programs would a sound information security policy MOST likely include to handle suspected intrusions?

- A. Response
- B. Correction
- C. Detection
- D. Monitoring

Answer: A

Explanation:

A sound IS security policy will most likely outline a response program to handle suspected intrusions. Correction, detection and monitoring programs are all aspects of information security, but will not likely be included in an IS security policy statement.

NEW QUESTION 460

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following should be included in an organization's IS security policy?

- A. A list of key IT resources to be secured
- B. The basis for access authorization
- C. Identity of sensitive security features
- D. Relevant software security features

Answer: B

Explanation:

The security policy provides the broad framework of security, as laid down and approved by senior management. It includes a definition of those authorized to grant access and the basis for granting the access. Choices A, B and C are more detailed than that which should be included in a policy.

NEW QUESTION 462

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is the initial step in creating a firewall policy?

- A. A cost-benefit analysis of methods for securing the applications
- B. Identification of network applications to be externally accessed
- C. Identification of vulnerabilities associated with network applications to be externally accessed
- D. Creation of an applications traffic matrix showing protection methods

Answer: B

Explanation:

Identification of the applications required across the network should be identified first. After identification, depending on the physical location of these applications in the network and the network model, the person in charge will be able to understand the need for, and possible methods of, controlling access to these applications. Identifying methods to protect against identified vulnerabilities and their comparative cost-benefit analysis is the third step. Having identified the applications, the next step is to identify vulnerabilities (weaknesses) associated with the network applications. The next step is to analyze the application traffic and create a matrix showing how each type of traffic will be protected.

NEW QUESTION 465

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following is MOST critical for the successful implementation and maintenance of a security policy?

- A. Assimilation of the framework and intent of a written security policy by all appropriate parties
- B. Management support and approval for the implementation and maintenance of a security policy
- C. Enforcement of security rules by providing punitive actions for any violation of security rules
- D. Stringent implementation, monitoring and enforcing of rules by the security officer through access control software

Answer: A

Explanation:

Assimilation of the framework and intent of a written security policy by the users of the system is critical to the successful implementation and maintenance of the security policy. A good password system may exist, but if the users of the system keep passwords written on their desk, the password is of little value. Management support and commitment is no doubt important, but for successful implementation and maintenance of security policy, educating the users on the importance of security is paramount. The stringent implementation, monitoring and enforcing of rules by the security officer through access control software, and provision for punitive actions for violation of security rules, is also required, along with the user's education on the importance of security.

NEW QUESTION 468

- (Topic 3)

A comprehensive and effective e-mail policy should address the issues of e-mail structure, policy enforcement, monitoring and:

- A. recover
- B. retentio
- C. rebuildin
- D. reus

Answer: B

Explanation:

Besides being a good practice, laws and regulations may require that an organization keep information that has an impact on the financial statements. The prevalence of lawsuits in which e-mail communication is held in the same regard as the official form of classic 'paper' makes the retention of corporate e-mail a necessity. All e-mail generated on an organization's hardware is the property of the organization, and an e-mail policy should address the retention of messages, considering both known and unforeseen litigation. The policy should also address the destruction of e-mails after a specified time to protect the nature and confidentiality of the messages themselves. Addressing the retention issue in the e-mail policy would facilitate recovery, rebuilding and reuse.

NEW QUESTION 471

- (Topic 3)

To ensure an organization is complying with privacy requirements, an IS auditor should FIRST review:

- A. the IT infrastrucur
- B. organizational policies, standards and procedure
- C. legal and regulatory requirement
- D. the adherence to organizational policies, standards and procedure

Answer: C

Explanation:

To ensure that the organization is complying with privacy issues, an IS auditor should address legal and regulatory requirements first. To comply with legal and regulatory requirements, organizations need to adopt the appropriate infrastructure. After understanding the legal and regulatory requirements, an IS auditor should evaluate organizational policies, standards and procedures to determine whether they adequately address the privacy requirements, and then review the adherence to these specific policies, standards and procedures.

NEW QUESTION 473

- (Topic 3)

A retail outlet has introduced radio frequency identification (RFID) tags to create unique serial numbers for all products. Which of the following is the PRIMARY concern associated with this initiative?

- A. Issues of privacy
- B. Wavelength can be absorbed by the human body
- C. RFID tags may not be removable
- D. RFID eliminates line-of-sight reading

Answer: A

Explanation:

The purchaser of an item will not necessarily be aware of the presence of the tag. If a tagged item is paid for by credit card, it would be possible to tie the unique ID of that item to the identity of the purchaser. Privacy violations are a significant concern because RFID can carry unique identifier numbers. If desired it would be

possible for a firm to track individuals who purchase an item containing an RFID. Choices B and C are concerns of less importance. Choice D is not a concern.

NEW QUESTION 475

- (Topic 3)

An IS auditor is reviewing a project to implement a payment system between a parent bank and a subsidiary. The IS auditor should FIRST verify that the:

- A. technical platforms between the two companies are interoperable
- B. parent bank is authorized to serve as a service provider
- C. security features are in place to segregate subsidiary trade
- D. subsidiary can join as a co-owner of this payment system

Answer: B

Explanation:

Even between parent and subsidiary companies, contractual agreement(s) should be in place to conduct shared services. This is particularly important in highly regulated organizations such as banking. Unless granted to serve as a service provider, it may not be legal for the bank to extend business to the subsidiary companies. Technical aspects should always be considered; however, this can be initiated after confirming that the parent bank can serve as a service provider. Security aspects are another important factor; however, this should be considered after confirming that the parent bank can serve as a service provider. The ownership of the payment system is not as important as the legal authorization to operate the system.

NEW QUESTION 477

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following provides the best evidence of the adequacy of a security awareness program?

- A. The number of stakeholders including employees trained at various levels
- B. Coverage of training at all locations across the enterprise
- C. The implementation of security devices from different vendors
- D. Periodic reviews and comparison with best practices

Answer: D

Explanation:

The adequacy of security awareness content can best be assessed by determining whether it is periodically reviewed and compared to industry best practices. Choices A, B and C provide metrics for measuring various aspects of a security awareness program, but do not help assess the content.

NEW QUESTION 482

- (Topic 3)

Which of the following should an IS auditor recommend to BEST enforce alignment of an IT project portfolio with strategic organizational priorities?

- A. Define a balanced scorecard (BSC) for measuring performance
- B. Consider user satisfaction in the key performance indicators (KPIs)
- C. Select projects according to business benefits and risks
- D. Modify the yearly process of defining the project portfolio

Answer: C

Explanation:

Prioritization of projects on the basis of their expected benefit(s) to business, and the related risks, is the best measure for achieving alignment of the project portfolio to an organization's strategic priorities. Modifying the yearly process of the projects portfolio definition might improve the situation, but only if the portfolio definition process is currently not tied to the definition of corporate strategies; however, this is unlikely since the difficulties are in maintaining the alignment, and not in setting it up initially. Measures such as balanced scorecard (BSC) and key performance indicators (KPIs) are helpful, but they do not guarantee that the projects are aligned with business strategy.

NEW QUESTION 484

- (Topic 3)

An example of a direct benefit to be derived from a proposed IT-related business investment is:

- A. enhanced reputation
- B. enhanced staff morale
- C. the use of new technology
- D. increased market penetration

Answer: D

Explanation:

A comprehensive business case for any proposed IT-related business investment should have clearly defined business benefits to enable the expected return to be calculated. These benefits usually fall into two categories: direct and indirect, or soft. Direct benefits usually comprise the quantifiable financial benefits that the new system is expected to generate. The potential benefits of enhanced reputation and enhanced staff morale are difficult to quantify, but should be quantified to the extent possible. IT investments should not be made just for the sake of new technology but should be based on a quantifiable business need.

NEW QUESTION 488

- (Topic 3)

A benefit of open system architecture is that it:

- A. facilitates interoperability
- B. facilitates the integration of proprietary component
- C. will be a basis for volume discounts from equipment vendor
- D. allows for the achievement of more economies of scale for equipment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Open systems are those for which suppliers provide components whose interfaces are defined by public standards, thus facilitating interoperability between systems made by different vendors. In contrast, closed system components are built to proprietary standards so that other suppliers' systems cannot or will not interface with existing systems.

NEW QUESTION 490

- (Topic 3)

After the merger of two organizations, multiple self-developed legacy applications from both companies are to be replaced by a new common platform. Which of the following would be the GREATEST risk?

- A. Project management and progress reporting is combined in a project management office which is driven by external consultant
- B. The replacement effort consists of several independent projects without integrating the resource allocation in a portfolio management approach
- C. The resources of each of the organizations are inefficiently allocated while they are being familiarized with the other company's legacy system
- D. The new platform will force the business areas of both organizations to change their work processes, which will result in extensive training need

Answer: B

Explanation:

The efforts should be consolidated to ensure alignment with the overall strategy of the postmerger organization. If resource allocation is not centralized, the separate projects are at risk of overestimating the availability of key knowledge resources for the in-house developed legacy applications. In postmerger integration programs, it is common to form project management offices to ensure standardized and comparable information levels in the planning and reporting structures, and to centralize dependencies of project deliverables or resources. The experience of external consultants can be valuable since project management practices do not require in-depth knowledge of the legacy systems. This can free up resources for functional tasks. It is a good idea to first get familiar with the old systems, to understand what needs to be done in a migration and to evaluate the implications of technical decisions. In most cases, mergers result in application changes and thus in training needs as organizations and processes change to leverage the intended synergy effects of the merger.

NEW QUESTION 494

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