Isaca

Exam Questions CISM

Certified Information Security Manager

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following is the PRIMARY objective of a business impact analysis (BIA)?

A. Determine recovery priorities.
B. Define the recovery point objective (RPO).
C. Confirm control effectiveness.
D. Analyze vulnerabilities.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The primary objective of a business impact analysis (BIA) is to determine recovery priorities. The BIA is used to identify and analyze the potential effects of an incident on the organization, including the financial impact, operational impact, and reputational impact. The BIA also helps to identify critical resources and processes, determine recovery objectives and strategies, and develop recovery plans. Reference: Certified Information Security Manager (CISM) Study Manual, Chapter 4, Business Impact Analysis.

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

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
An information security manager learns that IT personnel are not adhering to the information security policy because it creates process inefficiencies. What should the information security manager do FIRST?

A. Conduct user awareness training within the IT function.
B. Propose that IT update information security policies and procedures.
C. Determine the risk related to noncompliance with the policy.
D. Request that internal audit conduct a review of the policy development process,

Answer: C

Explanation:
The information security manager should first determine the risk related to noncompliance with the policy, as this will help to understand the impact and likelihood of the policy violation and the potential consequences for the organization. The information security manager can then use the risk assessment results to communicate the importance of the policy to the IT personnel, propose any necessary changes to the policy or the processes, or request an audit of the policy development process, depending on the situation. Conducting user awareness training, updating policies and procedures, or requesting an audit are possible actions that the information security manager can take after determining the risk, but they are not the first step. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, Section: Risk Assessment, page 86; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 59, page 60.

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would be MOST useful to a newly hired information security manager who has been tasked with developing and implementing an information security strategy?

A. The capabilities and expertise of the information security team
B. The organization's mission statement and roadmap
C. A prior successful information security strategy
D. The organization's information technology (IT) strategy

Answer: B

Explanation:
= The most useful source of information for a newly hired information security manager who has been tasked with developing and implementing an information security strategy is the organization’s mission statement and roadmap. The mission statement defines the organization’s purpose, vision, values, and goals, and the roadmap outlines the organization’s strategic direction, priorities, and initiatives. By reviewing the mission statement and roadmap, the information security manager can understand the organization’s business objectives, risk appetite, and security needs, and align the information security strategy with them. The information security strategy should support and enable the organization’s mission and roadmap, and provide the security governance, policies, standards, and controls to protect the organization’s information assets and processes.

The capabilities and expertise of the information security team (A) are important factors for the information security manager to consider, but they are not the most useful source of information for developing and implementing an information security strategy. The information security team is responsible for executing and maintaining the information security program and activities, such as risk management, security awareness, incident response, and compliance. The information security manager should assess the capabilities and expertise of the information security team to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, and to plan the resource allocation, training, and development of the team. However, the capabilities and expertise of the information security team do not directly inform the information security strategy, which should be driven by the organization's business objectives, risk appetite, and security needs.
A prior successful information security strategy © is a possible source of information for the information security manager to refer to, but it is not the most useful one. A prior successful information security strategy is a strategy that has been implemented and evaluated by another organization or a previous information security manager, and has achieved the desired security outcomes and benefits. The information security manager can learn from the best practices, lessons learned, and challenges of a prior successful information security strategy, and apply them to the current organization or situation. However, a prior successful information security strategy may not be relevant, applicable, or suitable for the organization, as it may not reflect the current or future business objectives, risk appetite, and security needs of the organization, or the changing threat landscape and business environment.
The organization's information technology (IT) strategy (D) is also a possible source of information for the information security manager to consult, but it is not the most useful one. The IT strategy is a strategy that defines the IT vision, goals, and initiatives of the organization, and how IT supports and enables the business processes and activities. The information security manager should review the IT strategy to understand the IT infrastructure, systems, and services of the organization, and how they relate to the information security program and activities. However, the IT strategy is not the primary driver of the information security strategy, which should be aligned with the organization's business objectives, risk appetite, and security needs, and not only with the IT objectives, capabilities, and requirements.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Information Security Strategy Development, page 23-241

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following MUST happen immediately following the identification of a malware incident?

A. Preparation
B. Recovery
C. Containment
D. Eradication

Answer: C

Explanation:
Containment is the action that MUST happen immediately following the identification of a malware incident because it aims to isolate the affected systems or networks from the rest of the environment and prevent the spread or escalation of the malware. Containment can involve disconnecting the systems or networks from the internet, blocking or filtering certain ports or protocols, or creating separate VLANs or subnets for the isolated systems or networks. Containment is part of the incident response process and should be performed as soon as possible after detecting a malware incident12. Preparation (A) is the phase that happens before the identification of a malware incident, where the organization establishes the incident response plan, team, roles, resources, and tools. Preparation is essential for ensuring the readiness and capability of the organization to respond to malware incidents effectively and efficiently12. Recovery (B) is the phase that happens after the containment and eradication of a malware incident, where the organization restores the normal operations of the systems or networks, verifies the functionality and security of the systems or networks, and implements the preventive
and corrective measures to avoid or mitigate future malware incidents. Recovery is the final phase of the incident response process and should be performed after ensuring that the malware incident is fully resolved and the systems or networks are clean and secure12. Eradication (D) is the phase that happens after the containment of a malware incident, where the organization removes the malware and its traces from the systems or networks, identifies the root cause and impact of the malware incident, and collects and preserves the evidence for analysis and investigation. Eradication is an important phase of the incident response process, but it does not happen immediately after the identification of a malware incident12. References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 308-3091; 2: Cybersecurity Incident Response Exercise Guidance - ISACA2

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST effective in monitoring an organization's existing risk?

A. Periodic updates to risk register
B. Risk management dashboards
C. Security information and event management (SIEM) systems
D. Vulnerability assessment results

Answer: B

Explanation:
Risk management dashboards are the MOST effective in monitoring an organization's existing risk because they provide a visual and interactive representation of the key risk indicators (KRIs) and metrics that reflect the current risk posture and performance of the organization. Risk management dashboards can help to communicate the risk information to various stakeholders, identify trends and patterns, compare actual results with targets and thresholds, and support decision making and risk response12. Periodic updates to risk register (A) are important to maintain the accuracy and relevance of the risk information, but they are not the most effective in monitoring the existing risk because they do not provide a real-time or dynamic view of the risk situation. Security information and event management (SIEM) systems © are effective in monitoring the security events and incidents that may indicate potential or actual threats to the organization, but they are not the most effective in monitoring the existing risk because they do not provide a comprehensive or holistic view of the risk context and impact. Vulnerability assessment results (D) are effective in monitoring the weaknesses and exposures of the organization's assets and systems, but they are not the most effective in monitoring the existing risk because they do not provide a quantitative or qualitative measure of the risk likelihood and consequence. References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 316-3171; 2: CISM Domain 2: Information Risk Management (IRM) [2022 update]2

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST indicates that information assets are classified accurately?

A. Appropriate prioritization of information risk treatment
B. Increased compliance with information security policy
C. Appropriate assignment of information asset owners
D. An accurate and complete information asset catalog

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best indicator that information assets are classified accurately is appropriate prioritization of information risk treatment. Information asset classification is the process of assigning a level of sensitivity or criticality to information assets based on their value, impact, and legal or regulatory requirements. The purpose of information asset classification is to facilitate the identification and protection of information assets according to their importance and risk exposure. Therefore, if information assets are classified accurately, the organization can prioritize the information risk treatment activities and allocate the resources accordingly. The other options are not direct indicators of information asset classification accuracy, although they may be influenced by it. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 671; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 1031

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST facilitates effective incident response testing?

A. Including all business units in testing
B. Simulating realistic test scenarios
C. Reviewing test results quarterly
D. Testing after major business changes

Answer: B

Explanation:
Effective incident response testing is a process of verifying and validating the incident response plan, procedures, roles, and resources that are designed to respond to and recover from information security incidents. The purpose of testing is to ensure that the incident response team and the organization are prepared, capable, and confident to handle any potential or actual incidents that could affect the business continuity, reputation, and value. The best way to facilitate effective testing is to simulate realistic test scenarios that reflect the most likely or critical threats and vulnerabilities that could cause an incident, and the most relevant or significant impacts and consequences that could result from an incident. Simulating realistic test scenarios can help to evaluate the adequacy, accuracy, and applicability of the incident response plan, procedures, roles, and resources, as well as to identify and address any gaps, weaknesses, or errors that could hinder or compromise the incident response process. Simulating realistic test scenarios can also help to enhance the skills, knowledge, and experience of the incident response team and the organization, as well as to improve the communication, coordination, and collaboration among the stakeholders involved in the incident response process. Simulating realistic test scenarios
can also help to measure and report the effectiveness and efficiency of the incident response process, and to provide feedback and recommendations for improvement and optimization. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 2401; CISM Practice Quiz, question 1362

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the MOST important criterion when deciding whether to accept residual risk?

A. Cost of replacing the asset
B. Cost of additional mitigation
C. Annual loss expectancy (ALE)
D. Annual rate of occurrence

Answer: C

Explanation:
= Annual loss expectancy (ALE) is the most important criterion when deciding whether to accept residual risk, because it represents the expected monetary loss for an asset due to a risk over a one-year period. ALE is calculated by multiplying the annual rate of occurrence (ARO) of a risk event by the single loss expectancy (SLE) of the asset. ARO is the estimated frequency of a risk event occurring within a one-year period, and SLE is the estimated cost of a single occurrence of a risk event. ALE helps to compare the cost and benefit of different risk responses, such as avoidance, mitigation, transfer, or acceptance. Risk acceptance is appropriate when the ALE is lower than the cost of other risk responses, or when the risk is unavoidable or acceptable within the organization's risk appetite and tolerance. ALE also helps to prioritize the risks that need more attention and resources.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, Section: Risk Assessment, page 831; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 22, page 242

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
An organization plans to offer clients a new service that is subject to regulations. What should the organization do FIRST when developing a security strategy in support of this new service?

A. Determine security controls for the new service.
B. Establish a compliance program,
C. Perform a gap analysis against the current state
D. Hire new resources to support the service.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A gap analysis is a process of comparing the current state of an organization's security posture with the desired or required state, and identifying the gaps or discrepancies that need to be addressed. A gap analysis helps to determine the current level of compliance with relevant regulations, standards, and best practices, and to prioritize the actions and resources needed to achieve the desired level of compliance1. A gap analysis should be performed first when developing a security strategy in support of a new service that is subject to regulations, because it provides the following benefits2:
? It helps to understand the scope and impact of the new service on the organization's security objectives, risks, and controls.
? It helps to identify the legal, regulatory, and contractual requirements that apply to the new service, and the potential penalties or consequences of non-compliance.
? It helps to assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing security controls, and to identify the gaps or weaknesses that need to be remediated or enhanced.
? It helps to align the security strategy with the business goals and objectives of the new service, and to ensure the security strategy is consistent and coherent across the organization.
? It helps to communicate the security requirements and expectations to the stakeholders involved in the new service, and to obtain their support and commitment.
The other options, such as determining security controls for the new service, establishing a compliance program, or hiring new resources to support the service, are not the first steps when developing a security strategy in support of a new service that is subject to regulations, because they depend on the results and

recommendations of the gap analysis. Determining security controls for the new service requires a clear understanding of the security requirements and risks associated with the new service, which can be obtained from the gap analysis. Establishing a compliance program requires a systematic and structured approach to implement, monitor, and improve the security controls and processes that ensure compliance, which can be based on the gap analysis. Hiring new resources to support the service requires a realistic and justified estimation of the human and financial resources needed to achieve the security objectives and compliance, which can be derived from the gap analysis. References = 1: What is a Gap Analysis? |
Smartsheet 2: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 121 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 122 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 123 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 124 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 125 Learn more:
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NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
An information security manager learns of a new standard related to an emerging technology the organization wants to implement. Which of the following should the information security manager recommend be done FIRST?

A. Determine whether the organization can benefit from adopting the new standard.
B. Obtain legal counsel's opinion on the standard's applicability to regulations,
C. Perform a risk assessment on the new technology.
D. Review industry specialists' analyses of the new standard.

Answer: A

Explanation:
= The first step that the information security manager should recommend when learning of a new standard related to an emerging technology is to determine whether the organization can benefit from adopting the new standard. This involves evaluating the business objectives, needs, and requirements of the organization, as well as the potential advantages, disadvantages, and challenges of implementing the new technology and the new standard. The information security manager should also consider the alignment of the new standard with the organization's existing policies, procedures, and standards, as well as the impact of the new standard on the organization's information security governance, risk management, program, and incident management. By conducting a preliminary analysis of the feasibility, suitability, and desirability of the new standard, the information security manager can provide a sound basis for further decision making and planning.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Information Security Standards, page 391; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 43, page 412.

NEW QUESTION 13
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important for building 4 robust information security culture within an organization?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 15
- (Topic 1)
An organization needs to comply with new security incident response requirements. Which of the following should the information security manager do FIRST?

A. Create a business case for a new incident response plan.
B. Revise the existing incident response plan.
C. Conduct a gap analysis.
D. Assess the impact to the budget,

Answer: C

Explanation:
Before implementing any changes to the security incident response plan, the information security manager should first conduct a gap analysis to identify the current state of the plan and compare it with the new requirements. A gap analysis is a systematic process of evaluating the differences between the current and desired state of a system, process, or program. A gap analysis can help to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the existing plan, the gaps that need to be

addressed, the priorities and dependencies of the actions, and the resources and costs involved. A gap analysis can also help to create a business case for the changes and justify the investment. A gap analysis can be conducted using various methods and tools, such as frameworks, standards, benchmarks, questionnaires, interviews, audits, or tests1234.
References =
? CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 1631
? CISM certified information security manager study guide, page 452
? How To Conduct An Information Security Gap Analysis3
? PROACTIVE DETECTION - GOOD PRACTICES GAP ANALYSIS RECOMMENDATIONS4

NEW QUESTION 16
- (Topic 1)
In violation of a policy prohibiting the use of cameras at the office, employees have been issued smartphones and tablet computers with enabled web cameras. Which of the following should be the information security manager's FIRST course of action?

A. Revise the policy.
B. Perform a root cause analysis.
C. Conduct a risk assessment,
D. Communicate the acceptable use policy.

Answer: C

Explanation:
= The information security manager’s first course of action in this situation should be to conduct a risk assessment, which is a process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the information security risks that arise from the violation of the policy prohibiting the use of cameras at the office. The risk assessment can help to determine the likelihood and impact of the unauthorized or inappropriate use of the cameras on the smartphones and tablet computers, such as capturing, transmitting, or disclosing sensitive or confidential information, compromising the privacy or security of the employees, customers, or partners, or violating the legal or regulatory requirements. The risk assessment can also help to identify and prioritize the appropriate risk treatment options, such as implementing technical, administrative, or physical controls to disable, restrict, or monitor the camera usage, enforcing the policy compliance and awareness, or revising the policy to reflect the current business needs and environment. The risk assessment can also help to communicate and report the risk level and status to the senior management and the relevant stakeholders, and to provide feedback and recommendations for improvement and optimization of the policy and the risk management process.
Revising the policy, performing a root cause analysis, and communicating the acceptable use policy are all possible courses of action that the information security manager can take after conducting the risk assessment, but they are not the first ones. Revising the policy is a process of updating and modifying the policy to align with the business objectives and strategy, to address the changes and challenges in the business and threat environment, and to incorporate the feedback and suggestions from the risk assessment and the stakeholders. Performing a root cause analysis is a process of investigating and identifying the underlying causes and factors that led to the violation of the policy, such as the lack of awareness, training, or enforcement, the inconsistency or ambiguity of the policy, or the conflict or gap between the policy and the business requirements or expectations. Communicating the acceptable use policy is a process of informing and educating the employees and the other users of the smartphones and tablet computers about the purpose, scope, and content of the policy, the roles and responsibilities of the users, the benefits and consequences of complying or violating the policy, and the methods and channels of reporting or resolving any policy issues or incidents. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, pages 51-531; CISM Practice Quiz, question 1482

NEW QUESTION 17
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following provides an information security manager with the MOST accurate indication of the organization's ability to respond to a cyber attack?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 1)
An incident response team has been assembled from a group of experienced individuals, Which type of exercise would be MOST beneficial for the team at the first drill?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 22
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important to have in place as a basis for developing an effective information security program that supports the organization's business goals?

A. Metrics to drive the information security program
B. Information security policies
C. A defined security organizational structure
D. An information security strategy

Answer: D

Explanation:
An information security strategy is the most important element to have in place as a basis for developing an effective information security program that supports the organization's business goals. An information security strategy is a high-level plan that defines the vision, mission, objectives, scope, and principles of information security for the organization1. It also aligns the information security program with the organization's strategy, culture, risk appetite, and governance framework2. An information security strategy provides the direction, guidance, and justification for the information security program, and ensures that the program is consistent, coherent, and comprehensive3. An information security strategy also helps to prioritize the information security initiatives, allocate the resources, and measure the performance and value of the information security program4.
The other options are not as important as an information security strategy, because they are either derived from or dependent on the strategy. Metrics are used to drive the information security program, but they need to be based on the strategy and aligned with the goals and objectives of the program. Information security policies are the rules and standards that implement the information security strategy and define the expected behavior and responsibilities of the stakeholders. A defined security organizational structure is the way the information security roles and functions are organized and coordinated within the organization, and it should reflect the strategy and the governance model. References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.1 2: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.2 3: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.3 4: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.4 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.5 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.6 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.7

NEW QUESTION 23
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST ensures timely and reliable access to services?

A. Nonrepudiation
B. Authenticity
C. Availability
D. Recovery time objective (RTO)

Answer: C

Explanation:
= According to the CISM Review Manual, availability is the degree to which information and systems are accessible to authorized users in a timely and reliable manner1. Availability ensures that services are delivered to the users as expected and agreed upon. Nonrepudiation is the ability to prove the occurrence of a claimed event or action and its originating entities1. It ensures that the parties involved in a transaction cannot deny their involvement. Authenticity is the quality or state of being genuine or original, rather than a reproduction or fabrication1. It ensures that the identity of a subject or resource is valid. Recovery time objective

(RTO) is the maximum acceptable period of time that can elapse before the unavailability of a business function severely impacts the organization1. It is a metric used to measure the recovery capability of a system or service, not a factor that ensures timely and reliable access to services. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2, Information Risk Management, pages 66-67.

NEW QUESTION 26
- (Topic 1)
In which cloud model does the cloud service buyer assume the MOST security responsibility?

A. Disaster Recovery as a Service (DRaaS)
B. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
C. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
D. Software as a Service (SaaS)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a cloud model in which the cloud service provider (CSP) offers the basic computing resources, such as servers, storage, network, and virtualization, as a service over the internet. The cloud service buyer (CSB) is responsible for installing, configuring, managing, and securing the operating systems, applications, data, and middleware on top of the infrastructure. Therefore, the CSB assumes the most security responsibility in the IaaS model, as it has to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of its own assets and information in the cloud environment.
In contrast, in the other cloud models, the CSP takes over more security responsibility from the CSB, as it provides more layers of the service stack. In Disaster Recovery as a Service (DRaaS), the CSP offers the replication and recovery of the CSB's data and applications in the event of a disaster. In Platform as a Service (PaaS), the CSP offers the development and deployment tools, such as programming languages, frameworks, libraries, and databases, as a service. In Software as a Service (SaaS), the CSP offers the complete software applications, such as email, CRM, or ERP, as a service. In these models, the CSB has less control and visibility over the underlying infrastructure, platform, or software, and has to rely on the CSP's security measures and contractual agreements.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 3: Information Security Program Development and Management, Section: Information Security Program Management, Subsection: Cloud Computing, page 140-1411

NEW QUESTION 28
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST method to protect against emerging advanced persistent threat (APT) actors?

A. Providing ongoing training to the incident response team
B. Implementing proactive systems monitoring
C. Implementing a honeypot environment
D. Updating information security awareness materials

Answer: B

Explanation:
= Proactive systems monitoring is the best method to protect against emerging APT actors because it can help detect and respond to anomalous or malicious activities on the network, such as unauthorized access, data exfiltration, malware infection, or command and control communication. Proactive systems monitoring can also help identify the source, scope, and impact of an APT attack, as well as provide evidence for forensic analysis and remediation. Proactive systems monitoring can include tools such as intrusion detection and prevention systems (IDPS), security information and event management (SIEM) systems, network traffic analysis, endpoint detection and response (EDR), and threat intelligence feeds.
References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 201-2021; CISM Practice Quiz, question 922

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 1)
During which of the following phases should an incident response team document actions required to remove the threat that caused the incident?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 32
- (Topic 1)
An organization is going through a digital transformation process, which places the IT organization in an unfamiliar risk landscape. The information security manager has been tasked with leading the IT risk management process. Which of the following should be given the HIGHEST priority?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 36
- (Topic 1)
An organization is close to going live with the implementation of a cloud-based application. Independent penetration test results have been received that show a high-rated vulnerability. Which of the following would be the BEST way to proceed?

A. Implement the application and request the cloud service provider to fix the vulnerability.
B. Assess whether the vulnerability is within the organization's risk tolerance levels.
C. Commission further penetration tests to validate initial test results,
D. Postpone the implementation until the vulnerability has been fixed.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way to proceed when an independent penetration test results show a high-rated vulnerability in a cloud-based application that is close to going live is to assess whether the vulnerability is within the organization's risk tolerance levels. This is because the organization should not implement the application without understanding the potential impact and likelihood of the vulnerability being exploited, and the cost and benefit of fixing or mitigating the vulnerability. The organization should also consider the contractual and legal obligations, service level agreements, and performance expectations of the cloud service provider and the application users. By assessing the risk tolerance levels, the organization can make an informed and rational decision on whether to accept, transfer, avoid, or reduce the risk, and how to allocate the resources and responsibilities for managing the risk.
Implementing the application and requesting the cloud service provider to fix the vulnerability is not the best way to proceed, because it exposes the organization to unnecessary and unacceptable risk, and it may violate the terms and conditions of the cloud service contract. The organization should not rely on the cloud service provider to fix the vulnerability, as the provider may not have the same level of urgency, accountability, or capability as the organization. The organization should also not assume that the vulnerability will not be exploited, as cyberattackers may target the cloud-based application due to its high visibility, accessibility, and value.
Commissioning further penetration tests to validate initial test results is not the best way to proceed, because it may delay the implementation of the application, and it may not provide any additional or useful information. The organization should trust the results of the independent penetration test, as it is conducted by a qualified and objective third party. The organization should also not waste time and resources on conducting redundant or unnecessary tests, as it may affect the budget, schedule, and quality of the project. Postponing the implementation until the vulnerability has been fixed is not the best way to proceed, because it may not be feasible or desirable for the organization. The organization should consider the business impact and opportunity cost of postponing the implementation, as it may affect the organization's reputation, revenue, and customer satisfaction. The organization should also consider the technical feasibility and complexity of fixing the vulnerability, as it may require significant changes or modifications to the application or the cloud environment. The organization should not adopt a zero-risk or risk- averse approach, as it may hinder the organization's innovation and competitiveness. References =
? ISACA, CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, 2020, pages 97-98, 101-102, 105-106, 109-110.
? ISACA, CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, 2020, question ID 1025.

NEW QUESTION 37
- (Topic 1)
An organization is increasingly using Software as a Service (SaaS) to replace in-house hosting and support of IT applications. Which of the following would be the MOST effective way to help ensure procurement decisions consider information security concerns?

A. Integrate information security risk assessments into the procurement process.
B. Provide regular information security training to the procurement team.
C. Invite IT members into regular procurement team meetings to influence best practice.
D. Enforce the right to audit in procurement contracts with SaaS vendors.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best way to ensure that information security concerns are considered during the procurement of SaaS solutions is to integrate information security risk assessments into the procurement process. This will allow the organization to identify and evaluate the potential security risks and impacts of using a SaaS provider, and to select the most appropriate solution based on the risk appetite and tolerance of the organization. Information security risk assessments should be conducted at the early stages of the procurement process, before selecting a vendor or signing a contract, and should be updated periodically throughout the contract lifecycle.
Providing regular information security training to the procurement team (B) is a good practice, but it may not be sufficient to address the specific security issues and challenges of SaaS solutions. The procurement team may not have the expertise or the authority to conduct information security risk assessments or to negotiate security requirements with the vendors.
Inviting IT members into regular procurement team meetings to influence best practice © is also a good practice, but it may not be effective if the IT members are not involved in the actual procurement process or decision making. The IT members may not have the opportunity or the influence to conduct information security risk assessments or to ensure that security concerns are adequately addressed in the procurement contracts.
Enforcing the right to audit in procurement contracts with SaaS vendors (D) is an important control, but it is not the most effective way to ensure that information security concerns are considered during the procurement process. The right to audit is a post-contractual measure that allows the organization to verify the security controls and compliance of the SaaS provider, but it does not prevent or mitigate the security risks that may arise from using a SaaS solution. The right to audit should be complemented by information security risk assessments and other security requirements in the procurement contracts. References = CISM Review Manual (Digital Version), Chapter 3: Information Security Program Development and Management, Section: Information Security Program Management,

Subsection: Procurement and Vendor Management, Page 141-1421

NEW QUESTION 41
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following messages would be MOST effective in obtaining senior management's commitment to information security management?

A. Effective security eliminates risk to the business.
B. Adopt a recognized framework with metrics.
C. Security is a business product and not a process.
D. Security supports and protects the business.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The message that security supports and protects the business is the most effective in obtaining senior management's commitment to information security management. This message emphasizes the value and benefits of security for the organization's strategic goals, mission, and vision. It also aligns security with the business needs and expectations, and demonstrates how security can enable and facilitate the business processes and functions. The other messages are not as effective because they either overstate the role of security (A), focus on technical aspects rather than business outcomes (B), or confuse the nature and purpose of security ©. References = CISM Review Manual 2022, page 23; CISM Item Development Guide 2022, page 9; CISM Information Security Governance Certified Practice Exam - CherCherTech

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST approach to reduce unnecessary duplication of compliance activities?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Topic 1)
An information security manager finds that a soon-to-be deployed online application will increase risk beyond acceptable levels, and necessary controls have not been included. Which of the following is the BEST course of action for the information security manager?

A. Instruct IT to deploy controls based on urgent business needs.
B. Present a business case for additional controls to senior management.
C. Solicit bids for compensating control products.
D. Recommend a different application.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The information security manager should present a business case for additional controls to senior management, as this is the most effective way to communicate the risk and the need for mitigation. The information security manager should not instruct IT to deploy controls based on urgent business needs, as this may not align with the business objectives and may cause unnecessary costs and delays. The information security manager should not solicit bids for compensating control products, as this may not address the root cause of the risk and may not be the best solution. The information security manager should not recommend a different application, as this may not be feasible or desirable for the business. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 711; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 252

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important to consider when aligning a security awareness program with the organization's business strategy?

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

Answer: B

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

References =
? CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 1631
? CISM 2020: Information Security & Business Process Alignment, video 22

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Topic 1)
An organization is planning to outsource the execution of its disaster recovery activities. Which of the following would be MOST important to include in the outsourcing agreement?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 60
- (Topic 1)
When investigating an information security incident, details of the incident should be shared:

A. widely to demonstrate positive intent.
B. only with management.
C. only as needed,
D. only with internal audit.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When investigating an information security incident, details of the incident should be shared only as needed, according to the principle of least privilege and the need-to-know basis. This means that only the authorized and relevant parties who have a legitimate purpose and role in the incident response process should have access to the incident information, and only to the extent that is necessary for them to perform their duties. Sharing incident details only as needed helps to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the incident information, as well as the privacy and reputation of the affected individuals and the organization. Sharing incident details only as needed also helps to prevent unauthorized disclosure, modification, deletion, or misuse of the incident information, which could compromise the investigation, evidence, remediation, or legal actions.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 4: Information Security Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Process, page 2311; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 49, page 462.

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Topic 1)
An online bank identifies a successful network attack in progress. The bank should FIRST:

A. isolate the affected network segment.
B. report the root cause to the board of directors.
C. assess whether personally identifiable information (Pll) is compromised.
D. shut down the entire network.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The online bank should first isolate the affected network segment, as this is the most effective way to contain the attack and prevent it from spreading to other parts of the network or compromising more data or systems. Isolating the affected network segment also helps to preserve the evidence and facilitate the investigation and recovery process. Reporting the root cause to the board of directors, assessing whether personally identifiable information (Pll) is compromised, and shutting down the entire network are not the first actions that the online bank should take, as they may not be feasible or appropriate at the time of the attack, and may cause more disruption, confusion, or damage to the business operations and reputation. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 1641; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 362; ISACA CISM - iSecPrep, page 213

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Topic 1)
A cloud application used by an organization is found to have a serious vulnerability. After assessing the risk, which of the following would be the information security manager's BEST course of action?

A. Instruct the vendor to conduct penetration testing.
B. Suspend the connection to the application in the firewall
C. Report the situation to the business owner of the application.
D. Initiate the organization's incident response process.

Answer: D

Explanation:
= Initiating the organization’s incident response process is the best course of action for the information security manager when a cloud application used by the

organization is found to have a serious vulnerability. The incident response process is a set of predefined steps and procedures that aim to contain, analyze, resolve, and learn from security incidents. The information security manager should follow the incident response process to ensure that the vulnerability is properly reported, assessed, mitigated, and communicated to the relevant stakeholders. The incident response process should also involve the cloud service provider (CSP) and the business owner of the application, as they are responsible for the security and functionality of the cloud application. Instructing the vendor to conduct penetration testing, suspending the connection to the application in the firewall, and reporting the situation to the business owner of the application are all possible actions that may be taken as part of the incident response process, but they are not the best initial course of action. Penetration testing may help to identify the root cause and the impact of the vulnerability, but it may also cause further damage or disruption to the cloud application. Suspending the connection to the application in the firewall may prevent unauthorized access or exploitation of the vulnerability, but it may also affect the availability and continuity of the cloud application. Reporting the situation to the business owner of the application is an important step to inform them of the risk and the potential business impact, but it is not sufficient to address the vulnerability and its consequences. Therefore, the information security manager should initiate the incident response process as the best course of action, and then perform the other actions as appropriate based on the incident response plan and the risk assessment. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 211 1; CISM Practice Quiz 2

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Topic 1)
An organization's marketing department wants to use an online collaboration service, which is not in compliance with the information security policy, A risk assessment is performed, and risk acceptance is being pursued. Approval of risk acceptance should be provided by:

A. the chief risk officer (CRO).
B. business senior management.
C. the information security manager.
D. the compliance officer.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Risk acceptance is the decision to accept the level of residual risk after applying security controls, and to tolerate the potential impact and consequences of a security incident. Approval of risk acceptance should be provided by business senior management, as they are the owners and accountable parties of the business processes, activities, and assets that are exposed to the risk. Business senior management should also have the authority and responsibility to allocate the resources, personnel, and budget to implement and monitor the risk acceptance decision, and to report and escalate the risk acceptance status to the board of directors or the executive management.
The chief risk officer (CRO) (A) is a senior executive who oversees the organization’s risk management function, and provides guidance, direction, and support for the identification, assessment, treatment, and monitoring of risks across the organization. The CRO may be involved in the risk acceptance process, such as by reviewing, endorsing, or advising the risk acceptance decision, but the CRO is not the ultimate approver of risk acceptance, as the CRO is not the owner or accountable party of the business processes, activities, and assets that are exposed to the risk.
The information security manager © is the manager who leads and coordinates the information security function, and provides guidance, direction, and support for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the information security program and activities. The information security manager may be involved in the risk acceptance process, such as by conducting the risk assessment, recommending the risk treatment options, or documenting the risk acceptance decision, but the information security manager is not the ultimate approver of risk acceptance, as the information security manager is not the owner or accountable party of the business processes, activities, and assets that are exposed to the risk.
The compliance officer (D) is the officer who oversees the organization’s compliance function, and provides guidance, direction, and support for the identification, assessment, implementation, and monitoring of the compliance requirements and obligations across the organization. The compliance officer may be involved in the risk acceptance process, such as by verifying, validating, or advising the risk acceptance decision, but the compliance officer is not the ultimate approver of risk acceptance, as the compliance officer is not the owner or accountable party of the business processes, activities, and assets that are exposed to the risk.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, Section: Risk Treatment, Subsection: Risk Acceptance, page 95-961

NEW QUESTION 70
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST enables an information security manager to determine the comprehensiveness of an organization's information security strategy?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 75
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the MOST effective way to help staff members understand their responsibilities for information security?

A. Communicate disciplinary processes for policy violations.
B. Require staff to participate in information security awareness training.
C. Require staff to sign confidentiality agreements.
D. Include information security responsibilities in job descriptions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most effective way to help staff members understand their responsibilities for information security is to require them to participate in information security awareness training. Information security awareness training is a program that educates and motivates the staff members about the importance, benefits, and principles of information security, and the roles and responsibilities that they have in protecting the information assets and resources of the organization. Information security awareness training also provides the staff members with the necessary knowledge, skills, and tools to comply with the information security

policies, procedures, and standards of the organization, and to prevent, detect, and report any information security incidents or issues. Information security awareness training also helps to create and maintain a positive and proactive information security culture among the staff members, and to increase their confidence and competence in performing their information security duties.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Information Security Culture, page 281; CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 3: Information Security Program Development and Management, Section: Information Security Awareness, Training and Education, pages 197-1982.

NEW QUESTION 76
- (Topic 1)
Measuring which of the following is the MOST accurate way to determine the alignment of an information security strategy with organizational goals?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 81
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following MUST be defined in order for an information security manager to evaluate the appropriateness of controls currently in place?

A. Security policy
B. Risk management framework
C. Risk appetite
D. Security standards

Answer: C

Explanation:
= Risk appetite is the amount and type of risk that an organization is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives. It is a key factor that influences the information security strategy and objectives, as well as the selection and implementation of security controls. Risk appetite must be defined in order for an information security manager to evaluate the appropriateness of controls currently in place, as it provides the basis for determining whether the controls are sufficient, excessive, or inadequate to address the risks faced by the organization. The information security manager should align the controls with the risk appetite of the organization, ensuring that the controls are effective, efficient, and economical. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 29, page 31.

NEW QUESTION 83
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following should be the PRIMARY objective of the information security incident response process?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The primary objective of the information security incident response process is to minimize the negative impact to critical operations. An information security incident is an event that threatens or compromises the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the organization's information assets or processes. The information security incident response process is a process that defines the roles, responsibilities, procedures, and tools for detecting, analyzing, containing, eradicating, recovering, and learning from information security incidents. The main goal of the information security incident response process is to restore the normal operations as quickly and effectively as possible, and to prevent or reduce the harm or loss caused by the incident to the organization, its stakeholders, or its environment.
Conducting incident triage (A) is an important activity of the information security incident response process, but not the primary objective. Incident triage is the process of prioritizing and assigning the incidents based on their severity, urgency, and impact. Incident triage helps to allocate the appropriate resources, personnel, and time to handle the incidents, and to escalate the incidents to the relevant authorities or parties if needed. However, incident triage is not the ultimate goal of the information security incident response process, but a means to achieve it.
Communicating with internal and external parties (B) is also an important activity of the information security incident response process, but not the primary objective. Communicating with internal and external parties is the process of informing and updating the stakeholders, such as management, employees, customers, partners, regulators, or media, about the incident status, actions, and outcomes. Communicating with internal and external parties helps to maintain the trust, confidence, and reputation of the organization, and to comply with the legal and contractual obligations, such as notification or reporting requirements. However, communicating with internal and external parties is not the ultimate goal of the information security incident response process, but a means to achieve it.
Classifying incidents (D) is also an important activity of the information security incident response process, but not the primary objective. Classifying incidents is the process of categorizing and labeling the incidents based on their type, source, cause, or impact. Classifying incidents helps to identify and understand the nature and scope of the incidents, and to apply the appropriate response procedures and controls. However, classifying incidents is not the ultimate goal of the information security incident response process, but a means to achieve it.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 4: Information Security Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Plan, page 1811

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following activities MUST be performed by an information security manager for change requests?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 88
- (Topic 1)
Management decisions concerning information security investments will be MOST effective when they are based on:

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 91
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST approach for managing user access permissions to ensure alignment with data classification?

A. Enable multi-factor authentication on user and admin accounts.
B. Review access permissions annually or whenever job responsibilities change
C. Lock out accounts after a set number of unsuccessful login attempts.
D. Delegate the management of access permissions to an independent third party.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Topic 1)
When deciding to move to a cloud-based model, the FIRST consideration should be:

A. storage in a shared environment.
B. availability of the data.
C. data classification.
D. physical location of the data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The first consideration when deciding to move to a cloud-based model should be data classification, because it helps the organization to identify the sensitivity, value, and criticality of the data that will be stored, processed, or transmitted in the cloud. Data classification can help the organization to determine the appropriate level of protection, encryption, and access control for the data, and to comply with the relevant legal, regulatory, and contractual requirements. Data classification can also help the organization to evaluate the suitability, compatibility, and trustworthiness of the cloud service provider and the cloud service model, and to negotiate the terms and conditions of the cloud service contract.
Storage in a shared environment, availability of the data, and physical location of the data are all important considerations when deciding to move to a cloud-based model, but they are not the first consideration. Storage in a shared environment can affect the security, privacy, and integrity of the data, as the data may be co-located with other customers' data, and may be subject to unauthorized access, modification, or deletion. Availability of the data can affect the reliability, performance, and continuity of the data, as the data may be inaccessible, corrupted, or lost due to network failures, service outages, or disasters. Physical location of the data can affect the compliance, sovereignty, and jurisdiction of the data, as the data may be stored or transferred across different countries or regions, and may be subject to different laws, regulations, or policies. However, these considerations depend on the data classification, as different types of data may have different levels of risk, impact, and expectation in the cloud environment. References =
? ISACA, CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, 2020, pages 95-96, 99-100, 103-104, 107-108.
? ISACA, CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, 2020, question ID 1031.

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the MOST important reason to conduct interviews as part of the business impact analysis (BIA) process?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Topic 1)
An information security manager learns that a risk owner has approved exceptions to replace key controls with weaker compensating controls to improve process efficiency. Which of the following should be the GREATEST concern?

A. Risk levels may be elevated beyond acceptable limits.
B. Security audits may report more high-risk findings.
C. The compensating controls may not be cost efficient.
D. Noncompliance with industry best practices may result.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Replacing key controls with weaker compensating controls may introduce new vulnerabilities or increase the likelihood or impact of existing threats, thus raising the risk levels beyond the acceptable limits defined by the risk appetite and tolerance of the organization. This may expose the organization to unacceptable losses or damages, such as financial, reputational, legal, or operational. Therefore, the information security manager should be most concerned about the potential elevation of risk levels and ensure that the risk owner is aware of the consequences and accountable for the decision.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, Section: Risk Treatment, page 941.

NEW QUESTION 104
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important to ensure when developing escalation procedures for an incident response plan?

A. Each process is assigned to a responsible party.
B. The contact list is regularly updated.
C. Minimum regulatory requirements are maintained.
D. Senior management approval has been documented.

Answer: B

Explanation:
= The contact list is the most important element of the escalation procedures for an incident response plan, as it ensures that the appropriate stakeholders are notified and involved in the incident management process. A contact list should include the names, roles, responsibilities, phone numbers, email addresses, and backup contacts of the key personnel involved in the incident response, such as the incident response team, senior management, legal counsel, public relations, law enforcement, and external service providers. The contact list should be regularly updated and tested to ensure its accuracy and availability123. References =
? 1: Information Security Incident Response Escalation Guideline2, page 4
? 2: A Practical Approach to Incident Management Escalation1, section "Step 2: Log the escalation and record the related incident problems that occurred"
? 3: Computer Security Incident Handling Guide4, page 18

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST way to ensure the organization's security objectives are embedded in business operations?

A. Publish adopted information security standards.
B. Perform annual information security compliance reviews.
C. Implement an information security governance framework.
D. Define penalties for information security noncompliance.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best way to ensure the organization's security objectives are embedded in business operations is to implement an information security governance framework. An information security governance framework is a set of policies, procedures, standards, guidelines, roles, and responsibilities that define and direct how the organization manages and measures its information security activities. An information security governance framework helps to align the information security strategy with the business strategy and the organizational culture, and to ensure that the information security objectives are consistent with the business objectives and the stakeholder expectations. An information security governance framework also helps to establish the authority, accountability, and communication channels for the information security function, and to provide the necessary resources, tools, and controls to implement and monitor the information security program. By implementing an information security governance framework, the organization can embed the information security objectives in business operations, and ensure that the information security function supports and enables the business processes and functions, rather than hinders or restricts them.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Information Security Governance Framework, page 181; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 75, page 702.

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Topic 3)
The MOST useful technique for maintaining management support for the information security program is:

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 108
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following BEST enables an organization to enhance its incident response plan processes and procedures?

A. Security risk assessments
B. Lessons learned analysis
C. Information security audits
D. Key performance indicators (KPIs)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Lessons learned analysis is the best way to enable an organization to enhance its incident response plan processes and procedures because it helps to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the current plan, capture the feedback and recommendations from the incident responders and stakeholders, and implement the necessary improvements and corrective actions for future incidents. Security risk assessments are not directly related to enhancing the incident response plan, but rather to identifying and evaluating the security risks and controls of the organization. Information security audits are not directly related to enhancing the incident response plan, but rather to verifying and validating the compliance and effectiveness of the security policies and standards of the organization. Key performance indicators (KPIs) are not directly related to enhancing the incident response plan, but rather to measuring and reporting the performance and progress of the security objectives and initiatives of the organization. References: https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2017/volume-5/incident-response-lessons-learned https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2017/volume-1/security-risk-assessment-for-a-cloud-based-enterprise- resource-planning-system https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2016/volume-6/how-to-measure-the-effectiveness-of-information-security- using-iso-27004 https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2017/volume-3/how-to-measure-the-effectiveness-of-your-information-security-management-system

NEW QUESTION 113
- (Topic 3)
When developing a categorization method for security incidents, the categories MUST:

A. align with industry standards.
B. be created by the incident handler.
C. have agreed-upon definitions.
D. align with reporting requirements.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When developing a categorization method for security incidents, the categories must have agreed-upon definitions. This means that the categories should be clear, consistent, and understandable for all the parties involved in the incident response process, such as the incident handlers, the stakeholders, the management, and the external authorities. Having agreed-upon definitions for the categories can help to ensure that the incidents are classified and reported accurately, that the appropriate actions and resources are allocated, and that the communication and coordination are effective. Aligning with industry standards, creating by the incident handler, and aligning with reporting requirements are not mandatory for developing a categorization method for security incidents, although they may be desirable or beneficial depending on the context and objectives of the organization. Aligning with industry standards can help to adopt best practices and benchmarks for incident response, but it may not be feasible or suitable for all types of incidents or organizations. Creating by the incident handler can allow for flexibility and customization of the categories, but it may also introduce inconsistency and ambiguity if the definitions are not shared or agreed upon by others. Aligning with reporting requirements can help to comply with legal or contractual obligations, but it may not cover all the aspects or dimensions of the incidents that need to be categorized. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, pages 200-2011; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, page 822
When developing a categorization method for security incidents, the categories MUST have agreed-upon definitions. This is because having clear and consistent definitions for each category of incidents will help to ensure a common understanding and communication among the incident response team and other stakeholders. It will also facilitate the accurate and timely identification, classification, reporting and analysis of incidents. Having agreed- upon definitions will also help to avoid confusion, ambiguity and inconsistency in the incident management process

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following should be the FIRST step when performing triage of a malware incident?

A. Containing the affected system
B. Preserving the forensic image
C. Comparing backup against production
D. Removing the malware

Answer: A

Explanation:
The first step when performing triage of a malware incident is to contain the affected system, which means isolating it from the network and preventing any further communication or data transfer with the attacker or other compromised systems. Containing the affected system helps to limit the scope and impact of the incident, preserve the evidence, and prevent the spread of the malware to other systems.
References = NIST SP 800-61 Revision 2, CISM Review Manual 15th Edition

NEW QUESTION 116
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is the MOST effective way to identify changes in an information security environment?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 120
- (Topic 3)
An information security manager has been asked to provide both one-year and five-year plans for the information security program. What is the PRIMARY purpose for the long-term plan?

A. To facilitate the continuous improvement of the IT organization
B. To ensure controls align with security needs
C. To create and document required IT capabilities
D. To prioritize security risks on a longer scale than the one-year plan

Answer: B

Explanation:
The primary purpose for the long-term plan for the information security program is to ensure controls align with security needs. This is because the long-term plan provides a strategic vision and direction for the information security program, and defines the goals, objectives, and initiatives that support the organization's mission, vision, and values. The long-term plan also helps to identify and prioritize the security risks and opportunities that may arise in the future, and to align the information security controls with the changing business and technology environment. The long-term plan also facilitates the allocation and optimization of the resources and budget for the information security program, and enables the measurement and evaluation of the program's performance and value.
The long-term plan provides a strategic vision and direction for the information security program, and defines the goals, objectives, and initiatives that support the organization's mission, vision, and values. The long-term plan also helps to identify and prioritize the security risks and opportunities that may arise in the future, and to align the information security controls with the changing business and technology environment. (From CISM Manual or related resources)
References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 3, Section 3.1.1, page 1261; CISM domain 3: Information security program development and management [2022
update] | Infosec2; CISM: Information Security Program Development and Management Part 1 Online, Self-Paced3

NEW QUESTION 125
- (Topic 3)
The PRIMARY consideration when responding to a ransomware attack should be to ensure:

A. backups are available.
B. the most recent patches have been applied.
C. the ransomware attack is contained
D. the business can operate

Answer: D

Explanation:
Ensuring the business can operate is the primary consideration when responding to a ransomware attack because it helps to minimize the disruption and impact of the attack on the organization's mission-critical functions and services. Ransomware is a type of malware that encrypts the files or systems of the victims and demands payment for their decryption. Ransomware attacks can cause significant operational, financial, and reputational damage to organizations, especially if they affect their core business processes or customer data. Therefore, ensuring the business can operate is the primary consideration when responding to a ransomware attack.
References:
? https://www.cisa.gov/stopransomware/ransomware-guide
? https://csrc.nist.gov/Projects/ransomware-protection-and-response
? https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/security/fundamentals/ransomware-detect- respond

NEW QUESTION 128
- (Topic 1)
The effectiveness of an information security governance framework will BEST be enhanced if:

A. consultants review the information security governance framework.
B. a culture of legal and regulatory compliance is promoted by management.

C. risk management is built into operational and strategic activities.
D. IS auditors are empowered to evaluate governance activities

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Topic 1)
The PRIMARY benefit of introducing a single point of administration in network monitoring is that it:

A. reduces unauthorized access to systems.
B. promotes efficiency in control of the environment.
C. prevents inconsistencies in information in the distributed environment.
D. allows administrative staff to make management decisions.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A single point of administration in network monitoring is a centralized system that allows network administrators to manage and monitor the entire network from one location. A single point of administration can provide several benefits, such as:
? Promoting efficiency in control of the environment: A single point of administration can simplify and streamline the network management tasks, such as configuration, troubleshooting, performance optimization, security updates, backup and recovery, etc. It can also reduce the time and cost of network maintenance and administration, as well as improve the consistency and quality of network services.
? Reducing unauthorized access to systems: A single point of administration can enhance the network security by implementing centralized authentication, authorization and auditing mechanisms. It can also enforce consistent security policies and standards across the network, and detect and respond to any unauthorized or malicious activities.
? Preventing inconsistencies in information in the distributed environment: A single point of administration can ensure the data integrity and availability by synchronizing and replicating the data across the network nodes. It can also provide a unified view of the network status and performance, and facilitate the analysis and reporting of network data.
? Allowing administrative staff to make management decisions: A single point of administration can support the decision-making process by providing relevant and timely information and feedback to the network administrators. It can also enable the administrators to implement changes and improvements to the network based on the business needs and objectives.
Therefore, the primary benefit of introducing a single point of administration in network monitoring is that it promotes efficiency in control of the environment, as it simplifies and streamlines the network management tasks and improves the network performance and quality. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition eBook | Digital | English1, Chapter 4: Information Security Program Development and Management, Section 4.3: Information Security Program Resources, Subsection 4.3.1: Information Security
Infrastructure and Architecture, Page 205.

NEW QUESTION 136
- (Topic 1)
An information security manager is reporting on open items from the risk register to senior management. Which of the following is MOST important to communicate with regard to these risks?

A. Responsible entities
B. Key risk indicators (KRIS)
C. Compensating controls
D. Potential business impact

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most important information to communicate with regard to the open items from the risk register to senior management is the potential business impact of these risks. The potential business impact is the estimated consequence or loss that the organization may suffer if the risk materializes or occurs. The potential business impact can be expressed in quantitative or qualitative terms, such as financial, operational, reputational, legal, or strategic impact. Communicating the potential business impact of the open items from the risk register helps senior management to understand the severity and urgency of these risks, and to prioritize the risk response actions and resources accordingly. Communicating the potential business impact also helps senior management to align the risk management objectives and activities with the business objectives and strategies, and to ensure that the risk appetite and tolerance of the organization are respected and maintained.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk
Management, Section: Risk Assessment, page 831; CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, Section: Risk Reporting, page 1012.

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important in increasing the effectiveness of incident responders?

A. Communicating with the management team
B. Integrating staff with the IT department

C. Testing response scenarios
D. Reviewing the incident response plan annually

Answer: C

Explanation:
= Testing response scenarios is the most important factor in increasing the
effectiveness of incident responders, as it allows them to practice their skills, identify gaps and weaknesses, evaluate the adequacy and feasibility of the incident response plan, and improve their coordination and communication. Testing response scenarios can also help to enhance the confidence and readiness of the incident responders, as well as to measure their performance and compliance with the policies and procedures. Testing response scenarios can be done through various methods, such as tabletop exercises, simulations, drills, or full-scale exercises, depending on the scope, objectives, and complexity of the scenarios.
The other options are not as important as testing response scenarios, although they may also contribute to the effectiveness of incident responders. Communicating with the management team is important to ensure that the incident responders have the necessary support, resources, and authority to carry out their tasks, as well as to report the status and outcomes of the incident response. However, communication alone is not sufficient to increase the effectiveness of incident responders, as they also need to have the relevant knowledge, skills, and experience to handle the incidents. Integrating staff with the IT department may help to facilitate the collaboration and information sharing between the incident responders and the IT staff, who may have the technical expertise and access to the systems and data involved in the incidents. However, integration alone is not enough to increase the effectiveness of incident responders, as they also need to have the appropriate roles, responsibilities, and processes to manage the incidents. Reviewing the incident response plan annually is important to ensure that the plan is updated and aligned with the current risks, threats, and business requirements, as well as to incorporate the lessons learned and best practices from previous incidents. However, reviewing the plan alone is not enough to increase the effectiveness of incident responders, as they also need to test and validate the plan in realistic scenarios and conditions. References =
? CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2022, pp. 223-225, 230-231.
? CISM Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, ISACA, 2022, QID 1004.

NEW QUESTION 146
- (Topic 3)
Within the confidentiality, integrity, and availability (CIA) triad, which of the following activities BEST supports the concept of confidentiality?

A. Ensuring hashing of administrator credentials
B. Enforcing service level agreements (SLAs)
C. Ensuring encryption for data in transit
D. Utilizing a formal change management process

Answer: C

Explanation:
Ensuring encryption for data in transit is the best activity that supports the concept of confidentiality within the CIA triad, as it protects the data from unauthorized access or interception while it is being transmitted over a network. Encryption is a technique that transforms data into an unreadable form using a secret key, so that only authorized parties who have the key can decrypt and access the data. Encryption standards include AES (Advanced Encryption Standard) and DES (Data Encryption Standard).
References = CISM Review Manual 2022, page 321; CISM Exam Content Outline, Domain 1, Knowledge Statement 1.12; The CIA triad: Definition, components and examples3; CIA Triad - GeeksforGeeks4

NEW QUESTION 151
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following should be an information security manager s MOST important consideration when determining the priority for implementing security controls?

A. Alignment with industry benchmarks
B. Results of business impact analyses (BIAs)
C. Possibility of reputational loss due to incidents
D. Availability of security budget

Answer: B

Explanation:
The priority for implementing security controls should be based on the results of BIAs, which identify the criticality and recovery requirements of business processes and the supporting information assets. BIAs help to align security controls with business needs and objectives, and to optimize the allocation of security resources. Alignment with industry benchmarks, possibility of reputational loss due to incidents, and availability of security budget are important factors, but they are not the most important consideration for determining the priority for implementing security controls. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, page 971; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, page 2672

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 3)
Determining the risk for a particular threat/vulnerability pair before controls are applied can be expressed as:

A. a function of the likelihood and impact, should a threat exploit a vulnerability.
B. the magnitude of the impact, should a threat exploit a vulnerability.
C. a function of the cost and effectiveness of controls over a vulnerability.
D. the likelihood of a given threat attempting to exploit a vulnerability

Answer: A

Explanation:
= According to the CISM Manual1, risk is defined as the combination of the probability of an event and its consequence. Therefore, determining the risk for a particular threat/vulnerability pair before controls are applied can be expressed as a function of the likelihood and impact, should a threat exploit a vulnerability. Likelihood is the probability or frequency of a threat occurring, while impact is the magnitude or severity of the harm or loss that would result from a threat exploiting a vulnerability. The higher the likelihood and impact, the higher the risk. The lower the likelihood and impact, the lower the risk.
The other options are not correct because they do not capture the full expression of risk. Option B only considers the impact, but not the likelihood, of a threat exploiting a vulnerability. Option C confuses the risk with the risk response, which is the action taken to reduce or mitigate the risk. Option D only considers the

likelihood, but not the impact, of a threat attempting to exploit a vulnerability.
References = CISM Manual1, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management (IRM), Section 2.1: Risk Concepts2
1: https://store.isaca.org/s/store#/store/browse/cat/a2D4w00000Ac6NNEAZ/tiles 2: 2

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is a viable containment strategy for a distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack?

A. Block IP addresses used by the attacker
B. Redirect the attacker's traffic
C. Disable firewall ports exploited by the attacker.
D. Power off affected servers

Answer: B

Explanation:
Redirecting the attacker's traffic is a viable containment strategy for a distributed denial of service (DDoS) attack because it helps to divert the malicious traffic away from the target server and reduce the impact of the attack. A DDoS attack is an attempt by attackers to overwhelm a server or a network with a large volume of requests or packets, preventing legitimate users from accessing the service or resource. Redirecting the attacker's traffic is a technique that involves changing the DNS settings or routing tables to send the attacker's traffic to another destination, such as a sinkhole, a honeypot, or a scrubbing center. A sinkhole is a server that absorbs and discards the malicious traffic. A honeypot is a decoy server that mimics the target server and collects information about the attacker's behavior and techniques. A scrubbing center is a service that filters out the malicious traffic and forwards only the legitimate traffic to the target server. Redirecting the attacker's traffic helps to contain the DDoS attack by reducing the load on the target server and preserving its availability and performance. Therefore, redirecting the attacker's traffic is the correct answer.
References:
? https://www.fortinet.com/resources/cyberglossary/implement-ddos-mitigation- strategy
? https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/ddos-protection/ddos-response-strategy
? https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/ddos/glossary/sinkholing/.

NEW QUESTION 161
- (Topic 3)
After a recovery from a successful malware attack, instances of the malware continue to be discovered. Which phase of incident response was not successful?

A. Eradication B Recovery
B. Lessons learned review
C. Incident declaration

Answer: A

Explanation:
Eradication is the phase of incident response where the incident team removes the threat from the affected systems and restores them to a secure state. If this phase is not successful, the malware may persist or reappear on the systems, causing further damage or compromise. Therefore, eradication is the correct answer. References:
? https://www.securitymetrics.com/blog/6-phases-incident-response-plan
? https://www.atlassian.com/incident-management/incident-response
? https://eccouncil.org/cybersecurity-exchange/incident-handling/what-is-incident- response-life-cycle/

NEW QUESTION 165
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following should be triggered FIRST when unknown malware has infected an organization's critical system?

A. Incident response plan
B. Disaster recovery plan (DRP)
C. Business continuity plan (BCP)
D. Vulnerability management plan

Answer: A

Explanation:
The document that should be triggered first when unknown malware has infected an organization's critical system is the incident response plan because it defines the roles and responsibilities, procedures and protocols, tools and techniques for responding to and managing a security incident effectively and efficiently. Disaster recovery plan (DRP) is not a good document for this purpose because it focuses on restoring the organization's critical systems and operations after a major disruption or disaster, which may not be necessary or appropriate at this stage. Business continuity plan (BCP) is not a good document for this purpose because it focuses on restoring the organization's critical business functions and operations after a major disruption or disaster, which may not be necessary or appropriate at this stage. Vulnerability management plan is not a good document for this purpose because it focuses on identifying and evaluating the security weaknesses or exposures of the organization's systems and assets, which may not be relevant or helpful at this stage. References: https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2017/volume-5/incident-response-lessons-learned https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2018/volume-3/incident-response- lessons-learned

NEW QUESTION 170
- (Topic 3)
An organization is experiencing a sharp increase in incidents related to phishing messages. The root cause is an outdated email filtering system that is no longer supported by the vendor. Which of the following should be the information security manager's FIRST course of action?

A. Reinforce security awareness practices for end users.
B. Temporarily outsource the email system to a cloud provider.
C. Develop a business case to replace the system.
D. Monitor outgoing traffic on the firewall.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Developing a business case to replace the system is the FIRST course of action that the information security manager should take, because it helps to justify the need for a new and effective email filtering system that can prevent or reduce phishing incidents. A business case should include the problem statement, the proposed solution, the costs and benefits, the risks and assumptions, and the expected outcomes and metrics.
References =
CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2020, p. 42: “A business case is a document that provides the rationale and justification for an information security investment. It should include the problem statement, the proposed solution, the costs and benefits, the risks and assumptions, and the expected outcomes and metrics.”
Email Filtering Explained: What Is It and How Does It Work: “Email filtering is a process used to sort emails and identify unwanted messages such as spam, malware, and phishing attempts. The goal is to ensure that they don’t reach the recipient’s primary inbox. It is an essential security measure that helps protect users from unwanted or malicious messages.”
Cloud-based email phishing attack using machine and deep learning …: “This attack is used to attack your email account and hack sensitive data easily.”

NEW QUESTION 172
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following BEST facilitates the reporting of useful information about the effectiveness of the information security program?

A. Risk heat map.
B. Security benchmark report.
C. Security metrics dashboard.
D. Key risk indicators (KRIs).

Answer: C

Explanation:
A security metrics dashboard is a graphical representation of key performance indicators (KPIs) and key risk indicators (KRIs) that provide useful information about the effectiveness of the information security program. A security metrics dashboard can help communicate the value and performance of the information security program to senior management and other stakeholders, as well as identify areas for improvement and alignment with business objectives. A security metrics dashboard should be concise, relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable.
References = CISM Review Manual 16th Edition, page 163; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 9th Edition, page 419.

NEW QUESTION 175
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is the MOST important function of an information security steering committee?

A. Assigning data classifications to organizational assets
B. Developing organizational risk assessment processes
C. Obtaining multiple perspectives from the business
D. Defining security standards for logical access controls

Answer: C

Explanation:
An information security steering committee is a group of senior executives and managers from different business units and functions who provide strategic direction, oversight, and support for the information security program. The most important function of the committee is to obtain multiple perspectives from the business, as this helps to ensure that the information security program aligns with the business goals, needs, and culture, and that the security decisions reflect the interests and expectations of the stakeholders.
References = CISM Review Manual 2022, page 331; CISM Exam Content Outline, Domain 1, Knowledge Statement 1.22; Improve Security Governance With a Security Steering Committee2; The Role of the Corporate Information Security Steering Committee3

NEW QUESTION 177
- (Topic 3)
Which of the following is MOST important to include in an information security status report management?

A. List of recent security events
B. Key risk indication (KRIs)
C. Review of information security policies
D. information security budget requests

Answer: B

Explanation:
Key risk indicators (KRIs) are the most useful to include in an information security status report for management because they measure and report the level of risk exposure or performance against predefined risk thresholds or targets, and alert management of any deviations or issues that may require attention or action. List of recent security events is not very useful to include in an information security status report for management because it does not provide any analysis or evaluation of the events or their impact on the organization’s objectives or performance. Review of information security policies is not very useful to include in an information security status report for management because it does not reflect any progress or results of implementing or enforcing the policies. Information security budget requests are not very useful to include in an information security status report for management because they do not indicate any value or benefit of investing in information security initiatives or controls. References: https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2016/volume-6/how-to-measure-the-effectiveness-of-information-security-using-iso-27004

NEW QUESTION 178
- (Topic 3)
An information security manager has been tasked with developing materials to update the board, regulatory agencies, and the media about a security incident. Which of the following should the information security manager do FIRST?

A. Set up communication channels for the target audience.

B. Determine the needs and requirements of each audience.
C. Create a comprehensive singular communication
D. Invoke the organization's incident response plan.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The information security manager should do FIRST invoke the organization’s incident response plan, which is a predefined set of procedures and guidelines for handling security incidents in a timely and effective manner. The incident response plan should include the roles and responsibilities of the incident response team, the communication protocols and channels, the escalation and reporting procedures, and the documentation and evidence collection requirements. By invoking the incident response plan, the information security manager can ensure that the incident is properly contained, analyzed, resolved, and reported, and that the appropriate stakeholders are informed and involved. The other options are not the first actions that the information security manager should take, as they are part of the communication process that follows the incident response plan. Setting up communication channels for the target audience, determining the needs and requirements of each audience, and creating a comprehensive singular communication are all important steps for communicating effectively with the board, regulatory agencies, and the media, but they are not the first priority in the event of a security incident. The information security manager should first follow the incident response plan to manage the incident and its impact, and then communicate the relevant information to the target audience according to the plan. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, page 2261; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, page 1012 Determining the needs and requirements of each audience should be the FIRST step in developing materials to update the board, regulatory agencies, and the media about a security incident. This is because different audiences have different expectations, interests, and concerns regarding the incident and its impact. By understanding the needs and requirements of each audience, the information security manager can tailor the communication materials to address them effectively and appropriately. This will also help to avoid confusion, misinformation, or misinterpretation of the incident details and response actions

NEW QUESTION 183
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