CISM - Certified Information Security Manager

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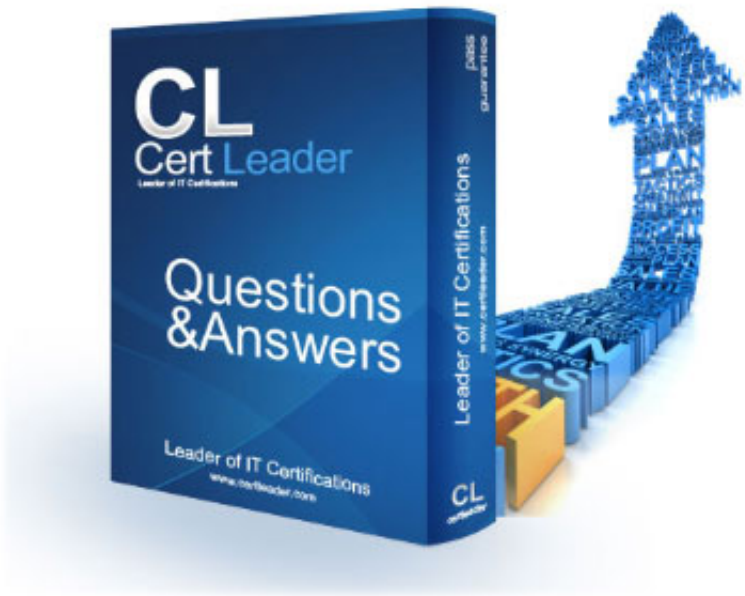

1.Senior management commitment and support for information security can BEST be obtained through presentations that:

A. use illustrative examples of successful attacks.

B. explain the technical risks to the organization.

C. evaluate the organization against best security practices.

D. tie security risks to key business objectives.

Answer: D

2.Which of the following is characteristic of centralized information security management?

A. More expensive to administer

B. Better adherence to policies

C. More aligned with business unit needs

D. Faster turnaround of requests

Answer: B

3.The MOST important component of a privacy policy is:

A. notifications

B. warranties

C. liabilities

D. geographic coverage

Answer: A

4.It is MOST important that information security architecture be aligned with which of the following?

A. Industry best practices

B. Information technology plans

C. Information security best practices

D. Business objectives and goals

Answer: D

5.Security technologies should be selected PRIMARILY on the basis of their:

A. ability to mitigate business risks

B. evaluations in trade publications

C. use of new and emerging technologies

D. benefits in comparison to their costs

Answer: A

6.What will have the HIGHEST impact on standard information security governance models?

A. Number of employees

B. Distance between physical locations

C. Complexity of organizational structure

D. Organizational budget

Answer: C

7.The PRIMARY goal in developing an information security strategy is to:

A. establish security metrics and performance monitoring.

B. educate business process owners regarding their duties.

C. ensure that legal and regulatory requirements are met.

D. support the business objectives of the organization.

Answer: D

8.What is the PRIMARY role of the information security manager in the process of information classification within an organization?

A. Defining and ratifying the classification structure of information assets

B. Deciding the classification levels applied to the organization\'s information assets

C. Securing information assets in accordance with their classification

D. Checking if information assets have been classified properly

Answer: A

9.An information security manager at a global organization that is subject to regulation by multiple governmental jurisdictions with differing requirements should:

A. bring all locations into conformity with the aggregate requirements of all governmental jurisdictions.

B. establish baseline standards for all locations and add supplemental standards as required.

C. bring all locations into conformity with a generally accepted set of industry best practices.

D. establish a baseline standard incorporating those requirements that all jurisdictions have in common.

Answer: B

10.Which of the following BEST describes an information security manager\'s role in a multidisciplinary team that will address a new regulatory requirement regarding operational risk?

A. Ensure that all IT risks are identified

B. Evaluate the impact of information security risks

C. Demonstrate that IT mitigating controls are in place

D. Suggest new IT controls to mitigate operational risk

Answer: B

11.From an information security manager perspective, what is the immediate benefit of clearly-defined roles and responsibilities?

A. Enhanced policy compliance

B. Improved procedure flows

C. Segregation of duties

D. Better accountability

Answer: D

12.An internal audit has identified major weaknesses over IT processing. Which of the following should an information security manager use to BEST convey a sense of urgency to management?

A. Security metrics reports

B. Risk assessment reports

C. Business impact analysis (BIA)

D. Return on security investment report

Answer: B

13.Which of the following is responsible for legal and regulatory liability?

A. Chief security officer (CSO)

B. Chief legal counsel (CLC)

C. Board and senior management

D. Information security steering group

Answer: C

14.Who in an organization has the responsibility for classifying information?

A. Data custodian

B. Database administrator

C. Information security officer

D. Data owner

Answer: D

15.Logging is an example of which type of defense against systems compromise?

A. Containment

B. Detection

C. Reaction

D. Recovery

Answer: B

16.Which of the following is MOST important in developing a security strategy?

A. Creating a positive business security environment

B. Understanding key business objectives

C. Having a reporting line to senior management

D. Allocating sufficient resources to information security

Answer: B

17.Which of the following factors is a primary driver for information security governance that does not require any further justification?

A. Alignment with industry best practices

B. Business continuity investment

C. Business benefits

D. Regulatory compliance

Answer: D

18.A security manager meeting the requirements for the international flow of personal data will need to ensure:

A. a data processing agreement.

B. a data protection registration.

C. the agreement of the data subjects.

D. subject access procedures.

Answer: C

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

A. prepare a security budget.

B. conduct a risk assessment.

C. develop an information security policy.

D. obtain benchmarking information.

Answer: B

20.Temporarily deactivating some monitoring processes, even if supported by an acceptance of operational risk, may not be acceptable to the information security manager if:

A. it implies compliance risks.

B. short-term impact cannot be determined.

C. it violates industry security practices.

D. changes in the roles matrix cannot be detected.

Answer: A

21.How would an information security manager balance the potentially conflicting requirements of an international organization\'s security standards and local regulation?

A. Give organization standards preference over local regulations

B. Follow local regulations only

C. Make the organization aware of those standards where local regulations causes conflicts

D. Negotiate a local version of the organization standards

Answer: D

22.What would a security manager PRIMARILY utilize when proposing the implementation of a security solution?

A. Risk assessment report

B. Technical evaluation report

C. Business case

D. Budgetary requirements

Answer: C

23.To achieve effective strategic alignment of security initiatives, it is important that:

A. steering committee leadershipbe selected by rotation.

B. inputs be obtained and consensus achieved between the major organizational units.

C. the business strategybe updated periodically.

D. procedures and standardsbe approved by all departmental heads.

Answer: B

24.Which of the following will BEST protect an organization from internal security attacks?

A. Static IP addressing

B. Internal address translation

C. Prospective employee background checks

D. Employee awareness certification program

Answer: C

25.Acceptable risk is achieved when:

A. residual risk is minimized.

B. transferred risk is minimized.

C. control risk is minimized.

D. inherent risk is minimized.

Answer: A

26.Which of the following results from the risk assessment process would BEST assist risk management decision making?

A. Control risk

B. Inherent risk

C. Risk exposure

D. Residual risk

Answer: D

27.Risk management programs are designed to reduce risk to:

A. a level that is too small to be measurable.

B. the point at which the benefit exceeds the expense.

C. a level that the organization is willing to accept.

D. a rate of return that equals the current cost of capital.

Answer: C

28.A risk assessment should be conducted:

A. once a year for each business process andsubprocess.

B. every three-to-six months for critical business processes.

C. by external parties to maintain objectivity.

D. annually or whenever there is a significant change.

Answer: D

29.Identification and prioritization of business risk enables project managers to:

A. establish implementation milestones.

B. reduce the overall amount of slack time.

C. address areas with most significance.

D. accelerate completion of critical paths.

Answer: C

30.Based on the information provided, which of the following situations presents the GREATEST information security risk for an organization with multiple, but small, domestic processing locations?

A. Systems operation procedures are not enforced

B. Change management procedures are poor

C. Systems development is outsourced

D. Systems capacity management is not performed

Answer: B

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