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Exam Questions CISM

Certified Information Security Manager

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NEW QUESTION 1
- (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 2
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST indicator of an organization's information security status?

A. Intrusion detection log analysis
B. Controls audit
C. Threat analysis
D. Penetration test

Answer: B

Explanation:
A controls audit is the best indicator of an organization's information security status, as it provides an independent and objective assessment of the design, implementation, and effectiveness of the information security controls. A controls audit can also identify the strengths and weaknesses of the information security program, as well as the compliance with the policies, standards, and regulations. A controls audit can cover various aspects of information security, such as governance, risk management, incident management, business continuity, and technical security. A controls audit can be conducted by internal or external auditors, depending on the scope, purpose, and frequency of the audit.
The other options are not as good as a controls audit, as they do not provide a comprehensive and holistic view of the information security status. Intrusion detection log analysis is a technique to monitor and analyze the network or system activities for signs of unauthorized or malicious access or attacks. It can help to detect and respond to security incidents, but it does not measure the overall performance or maturity of the information security program. Threat analysis is a process to identify and evaluate the potential sources, methods, and impacts of threats to the information assets. It can help to prioritize and mitigate the risks, but it does not verify the adequacy or functionality of the information security controls. Penetration test is a simulated attack on the network or system to evaluate the vulnerability and exploitability of the information security defenses. It can help to validate and improve the technical security, but it does not assess the non-technical aspects of information security, such as governance, policies, or awareness. References =
? CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2022, pp. 211-212, 215-216, 233-234, 237-238.
? CISM Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, ISACA, 2022, QID 1012.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST helpful in determining an organization's current capacity to mitigate risks?

A. Capability maturity model
B. Vulnerability assessment
C. IT security risk and exposure
D. Business impact analysis (BIA)

Answer: A

Explanation:
A capability maturity model (CMM) is a framework that helps organizations assess and improve their processes and capabilities in various domains, such as software development, project management, information security, and others1. A CMM defines a set of levels or stages that represent the degree of maturity or effectiveness of an organization's processes and capabilities in a specific domain. Each level has a set of criteria or characteristics that an organization must meet to achieve that level of maturity. A CMM also provides guidance and best practices on how to progress from one level to another, and how to measure and monitor the performance and improvement of the processes and capabilities2.
A CMM is most helpful in determining an organization's current capacity to mitigate risks, because it provides a systematic and objective way to evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the organization's processes and capabilities related to risk management. A CMM can help an organization identify the gaps and opportunities for improvement in its risk management practices, and prioritize the actions and resources needed to address them. A CMM can also help an organization benchmark its risk management maturity against industry standards or best practices, and demonstrate its compliance with regulatory or contractual requirements3.
The other options are not as helpful as a CMM in determining an organization's current capacity to mitigate risks, because they are either more specific, limited, or dependent on a CMM. A vulnerability assessment is a process of identifying and analyzing the vulnerabilities in an organization's systems, networks, or applications, and their potential impact on the organization's assets, operations, or reputation. A vulnerability assessment can help an organization identify the sources and levels of risk, but it does not provide a comprehensive or holistic view of the organization's risk management maturity or effectiveness4. IT security risk and exposure is a measure of the likelihood and impact of a security breach or incident on an organization's IT assets, operations, or reputation. IT security risk and exposure can help an organization quantify and communicate the level of risk, but it does not provide a framework or guidance on how to improve the organization's risk management processes or capabilities5. A business impact analysis (BIA) is a process of identifying and evaluating the potential effects of a disruption or disaster on an organization's critical business functions, processes, or resources. A BIA can help an organization determine the priorities and requirements for business continuity and disaster recovery, but it does not provide a method or standard for assessing or enhancing the organization's risk

management maturity or effectiveness. References = 1: CMMI Institute - What is CMMI? - Capability Maturity Model Integration 2: Capability Maturity Model and Risk Register Integration: The Right … 3: Performing Risk Assessments of Emerging Technologies - ISACA 4: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 4, Section 4.2 5: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 4, Section 4.3 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 4, Section 4.4

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 methods is the BEST way to demonstrate that an information security program provides appropriate coverage?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is PRIMARILY determined by asset classification?

A. Insurance coverage required for assets
B. Level of protection required for assets
C. Priority for asset replacement
D. Replacement cost of assets

Answer: B

Explanation:
Asset classification is the process of assigning a value to information assets based on their importance to the organization and the potential impact of their compromise, loss or damage1. Asset classification helps to determine the level of protection required for assets, which is proportional to their value and sensitivity2. Asset classification also facilitates risk assessment and management, as well as compliance with legal, regulatory and contractual requirements3. Asset classification does not primarily determine the insurance coverage, priority for replacement, or replacement cost of assets, as these factors depend on other criteria such as risk appetite, business impact, availability and market value4. References = 1: CISM - Information Asset Classification Flashcards | Quizlet 2: CISM Exam Content Outline | CISM Certification | ISACA 3: CIS Control 1: Inventory and Control of Enterprise Assets 4: CISSP versus the CISM Certification | ISC2

NEW QUESTION 8
- (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 9
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important when conducting a forensic investigation?

A. Analyzing system memory
B. Documenting analysis steps
C. Capturing full system images
D. Maintaining a chain of custody

Answer: D

Explanation:
Maintaining a chain of custody is the most important step when conducting a forensic investigation, as this ensures that the evidence is preserved, protected, and documented from the time of collection to the time of presentation in court. A chain of custody provides a record of who handled the evidence, when, where, why, and how, and prevents any tampering, alteration, or loss of the evidence. A chain of custody also establishes the authenticity, reliability, and admissibility of the evidence in legal
proceedings. Analyzing system memory, documenting analysis steps, and capturing full system images are also important, but not as important as maintaining a chain of custody, as they do not guarantee the integrity and validity of the evidence. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 1701; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 332; ISACA CISM - iSecPrep, page 183

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Penetration testing is MOST appropriate when a:

A. new system is about to go live.
B. new system is being designed.
C. security policy is being developed.
D. security incident has occurred,

Answer: A

Explanation:
= Penetration testing is most appropriate when a new system is about to go live, because it is a method of evaluating the security of a system by simulating an attack from a malicious source. Penetration testing can help to identify and exploit vulnerabilities, assess the impact and risk of a breach, and provide recommendations for remediation and improvement. Penetration testing can also help to validate the effectiveness of the security controls and policies implemented for the new system, and ensure compliance with relevant standards and regulations. Penetration testing is usually performed after the system has undergone other types of testing, such as functional, performance, and usability testing, and before the system is deployed to the production environment. Penetration testing is not as appropriate when a new system is being designed, because the system is still in the early stages of development and may not have all the features and functionalities implemented. Penetration testing at this stage may not provide a realistic or comprehensive assessment of the system's security, and may cause delays or disruptions in the development process. Penetration testing is also not as appropriate when a security policy is being developed, because the policy is a high-level document that defines the goals, objectives, and principles of information security for the organization. Penetration testing is a technical and operational activity that tests the implementation and enforcement of the policy, not the policy itself. Penetration testing is also not as appropriate when a security incident has occurred, because the incident may have already compromised the system and caused damage or loss. Penetration testing at this stage may not be able to prevent or mitigate the incident, and may interfere with the incident response and recovery efforts. Penetration testing after an incident may be useful for forensic analysis and lessons learned, but it is not the primary or immediate response to an incident. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, pages 229-230, 233-234.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST approach for governing noncompliance with security requirements?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 13
- (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 16
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST supports information security management in the event of organizational changes in security personnel?

A. Formalizing a security strategy and program
B. Developing an awareness program for staff
C. Ensuring current documentation of security processes
D. Establishing processes within the security operations team

Answer: C

Explanation:

Ensuring current documentation of security processes is the best way to support information security management in the event of organizational changes in security personnel. Documentation of security processes provides a clear and consistent reference for the roles, responsibilities, procedures, and standards of the information security program. It helps to maintain the continuity and effectiveness of the security operations, as well as the compliance with the security policies and regulations. Documentation of security processes also facilitates the knowledge transfer and training of new or existing security personnel, as well as the communication and collaboration with other stakeholders. By ensuring current documentation of security processes, the information security manager can minimize the impact of organizational changes in security personnel, and ensure a smooth transition and alignment of the security program. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 43, page 45.

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would be the BEST way for an information security manager to improve the effectiveness of an organization's information security program?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST ensures information security governance is aligned with corporate governance?

A. A security steering committee including IT representation
B. A consistent risk management approach
C. An information security risk register
D. Integration of security reporting into corporate reporting

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best way to ensure information security governance is aligned with corporate governance is to integrate security reporting into corporate reporting. This will enable the board and senior management to oversee and monitor the performance and effectiveness of the information security program, as well as the alignment of information security objectives and strategies with business goals and risk appetite. Security reporting should provide relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable information to support decision making and accountability. The other options are important components of information security governance, but they do not ensure alignment with corporate governance by themselves. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 411; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 1027

NEW QUESTION 28
- (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 33
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the PRIMARY role of an information security manager in a software development project?

A. To enhance awareness for secure software design
B. To assess and approve the security application architecture
C. To identify noncompliance in the early design stage
D. To identify software security weaknesses

Answer: B

Explanation:
The primary role of an information security manager in a software development project is to assess and approve the security application architecture. The security application architecture is the design and structure of the software application that defines how the application components interact with each other and with external systems, and how the application implements the security requirements, principles, and best practices. The information security manager is responsible for ensuring that the security application architecture is aligned with the organization's information security policies, standards, and guidelines, and that it meets the business objectives, functional specifications, and user expectations. The information security manager is also responsible for reviewing and evaluating the security application architecture for its completeness, correctness, consistency, and compliance, and for identifying and resolving any security issues, risks, or gaps. The information security manager is also responsible for approving the security application architecture before the software development project proceeds to the next phase, such as coding, testing, or deployment.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 3: Information Security Program Development and Management, Section: Information Security Program Development, page 1581; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question
80, page 742.

NEW QUESTION 36
- (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 39
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following will BEST facilitate the integration of information security governance into enterprise governance?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 40
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the MOST important consideration when establishing an organization's information security governance committee?

A. Members have knowledge of information security controls.
B. Members are business risk owners.
C. Members are rotated periodically.
D. Members represent functions across the organization.

Answer: D

Explanation:
= The most important consideration when establishing an organization’s information security governance committee is to ensure that members represent functions across the organization. This is because the information security governance committee is responsible for setting the direction, scope, and objectives of the information security program, and for ensuring that the program aligns with the organization’s business goals and strategies. By having members from different functions, such as finance, human resources, operations, legal, and IT, the committee can ensure that the information security program considers the needs, expectations, and perspectives of various stakeholders, and that the program supports the organization’s mission, vision, and values. Having a diverse and representative committee also helps to foster a culture of security awareness and accountability throughout the organization, and to promote collaboration and communication among different functions.
Members having knowledge of information security controls, members being business risk owners, and members being rotated periodically are all desirable characteristics of an information security governance committee, but they are not the most important consideration. Members having knowledge of information security controls can help the committee to understand the technical aspects of information security and to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the information security program. However, having technical knowledge is not sufficient to ensure that the information security program is aligned with the organization’s business goals and strategies, and that the program considers the needs and expectations of various stakeholders. Members being business risk owners can help the committee to identify and prioritize the information security risks that affect the organization’s business objectives, and to allocate appropriate resources and responsibilities for managing those risks. However, being a business risk owner does not necessarily imply that the member has a comprehensive and balanced view of the organization’s information security needs and expectations, and that the member can represent the interests and perspectives of various functions. Members being rotated periodically can help the committee to maintain its independence and objectivity, and to avoid conflicts of interest or complacency. However, rotating members too frequently can also reduce the continuity and consistency of the information security program, and can affect the committee’s ability to monitor and evaluate the performance and progress of the information security program. References =
? ISACA, CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, 2020, pages 36-37.
? ISACA, CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, 2020, question ID 1014.

NEW QUESTION 42
- (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 45
- (Topic 1)
Of the following, who is in the BEST position to evaluate business impacts?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 1)
The MOST important reason for having an information security manager serve on the change management committee is to:

A. identify changes to the information security policy.
B. ensure that changes are tested.
C. ensure changes are properly documented.
D. advise on change-related risk.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most important reason for having an information security manager serve on the change management committee is to advise on change-related risk. Change management is the process of planning, implementing, and controlling changes to the organization's IT systems, processes, or services, in order to achieve the desired outcomes and minimize the negative impacts1. Change-related risk is the possibility of adverse consequences or events resulting from the changes, such as security breaches, system failures, data loss, compliance violations, or customer dissatisfaction2.
The information security manager is responsible for ensuring that the organization's information assets are protected from internal and external threats, and that the information security objectives and requirements are aligned with the business goals and strategies3. Therefore, the information security manager should serve on the change management committee to advise on change-related risk, and to ensure that the changes are consistent with the information security policy, standards, and best practices. The information security manager can also help to identify and assess the potential security risks and impacts of the changes, and to recommend and implement appropriate security controls and measures to mitigate them. The information security manager can also help to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and performance of the changes, and to identify and resolve any security issues or incidents that may arise from the changes4.
The other options are not as important as advising on change-related risk, because they are either more specific, limited, or dependent on the information security manager's role. Identifying changes to the information security policy is a task that the information security manager may perform as part of the change management process, but it is not the primary reason for serving on the change management committee. The information security policy is the document that defines the organization's information security principles, objectives, roles, and responsibilities, and it should be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect the changes in the organization's environment, needs, and risks5. However, identifying changes to the information security policy is not as important as advising on change-related risk, because the policy is a high-level document that does not provide specific guidance or details on how to implement or manage the changes.
Ensuring that changes are tested is a quality assurance activity that the change management committee may perform or oversee as part of the change management process, but it is not the primary reason for having an information security manager on the committee. Testing is the process of verifying and validating that the changes meet the expected requirements, specifications, and outcomes, and that they do not introduce any errors, defects, or vulnerabilities. However, ensuring that changes are tested is not as important as advising on change-related risk, because testing is a technical or operational activity that does not address the strategic or holistic aspects of change-related risk. Ensuring changes are properly documented is a governance activity that the change management committee may perform or oversee as part of the change management process, but it is not the primary reason for having an information security manager on the committee. Documentation is the process of recording and maintaining the information and evidence related to the changes, such as the change requests, approvals, plans, procedures, results, reports, and lessons learned. However, ensuring changes are properly documented is not as important as advising on change-related risk, because documentation is a procedural or administrative activity that does not provide any analysis or evaluation of change-related risk.
References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.5 2: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.5 3: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.1 4: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.5 5: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.3 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.5 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.5

NEW QUESTION 48
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would BEST ensure that security is integrated during application development?

A. Employing global security standards during development processes
B. Providing training on secure development practices to programmers
C. Performing application security testing during acceptance testing
D. Introducing security requirements during the initiation phase

Answer: D

Explanation:
Introducing security requirements during the initiation phase would BEST ensure that security is integrated during application development because it would allow the security objectives and controls to be defined and aligned with the business needs and risk appetite before any design or coding is done. This would also facilitate the security by design approach, which is the most effective method to enhance the security of applications and application development activities1. Introducing security requirements early would also enable the collaboration between security professionals and developers, the identification and specification of security architectures, and the integration and testing of security controls throughout the development life cycle2. Employing global security standards during development processes (A) would help to ensure the consistency and quality of security practices, but it would not necessarily ensure that security is integrated during application development. Providing training on secure development practices to programmers (B) would help to raise the awareness and skills of developers, but it would not ensure that security is integrated during application development. Performing application security testing during acceptance testing © would help to verify the security of the application before deployment, but it would not ensure that security is integrated during application development. It would also be too late to identify and remediate any security issues that could have been prevented or mitigated earlier in the development

process. References = 1: Five Key Components of an Application Security Program - ISACA1; 2: CISM Domain – Information Security Program Development | Infosec2

NEW QUESTION 53
- (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 57
- (Topic 1)
In order to understand an organization's security posture, it is MOST important for an organization's senior leadership to:

A. evaluate results of the most recent incident response test.
B. review the number of reported security incidents.
C. ensure established security metrics are reported.
D. assess progress of risk mitigation efforts.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the CISM Review Manual, an organization's security posture is the overall condition of its information security, which is determined by the effectiveness of its security program and the alignment of its security objectives with its business goals. To understand the security posture, the senior leadership needs to have a holistic view of the security risks and the actions taken to address them. Therefore, assessing the progress of risk mitigation efforts is the most important activity for the senior leadership, as it provides them with the information on how well the security program is performing and whether it is meeting the expected outcomes. Evaluating the results of the most recent incident
response test, reviewing the number of reported security incidents, and ensuring established security metrics are reported are all useful activities for the senior leadership, but they are not sufficient to understand the security posture. They only provide partial or isolated information on the security performance, which may not reflect the overall security condition or the alignment with the business objectives. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1, Information Security Governance, pages 28-29.

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following activities is designed to handle a control failure that leads to a breach?

A. Risk assessment
B. Incident management
C. Root cause analysis
D. Vulnerability management

Answer: B

Explanation:
Incident management is the activity designed to handle a control failure that leads to a breach. Incident management is the process of identifying, analyzing, responding to, and learning from security incidents that may compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information assets. Incident management aims to minimize the impact of a breach, restore normal operations as quickly as possible, and prevent or reduce the likelihood of recurrence. Incident management involves several steps, such as:
? Establishing an incident response team with clear roles and responsibilities
? Developing and maintaining an incident response plan that defines the procedures, tools, and resources for handling incidents
? Implementing detection and reporting mechanisms to identify and communicate incidents
? Performing triage and analysis to assess the scope, severity, and root cause of incidents
? Containing and eradicating the threat and preserving evidence for investigation and legal purposes
? Recovering and restoring the affected systems and data to a secure state
? Evaluating and improving the incident response process and controls based on lessons learned and best practices
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, pages 223-232.

NEW QUESTION 64

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 68
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following risk scenarios is MOST likely to emerge from a supply chain attack?

A. Compromise of critical assets via third-party resources
B. Unavailability of services provided by a supplier
C. Loss of customers due to unavailability of products
D. Unreliable delivery of hardware and software resources by a supplier

Answer: A

Explanation:
= A supply chain attack is a type of cyberattack that targets the suppliers or service providers of an organization, rather than the organization itself. The attackers exploit the vulnerabilities or weaknesses in the supply chain to gain access to the organization’s network, systems, or data. The attackers may then use the compromised third-party resources to launch further attacks, steal sensitive information, disrupt operations, or damage reputation. Therefore, the most likely risk scenario that emerges from a supply chain attack is the compromise of critical assets via third-party resources. This scenario poses a high threat to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the organization’s assets, as well as its compliance and trustworthiness. Unavailability of services provided by a supplier, loss of customers due to unavailability of products, and unreliable delivery of hardware and software resources by a supplier are all possible consequences of a supply chain attack, but they are not the most likely risk scenarios.
These scenarios may affect the organization’s productivity, profitability, and customer satisfaction, but they do not directly compromise the organization’s critical assets. Moreover, these scenarios may be caused by other factors besides a supply chain attack, such as natural disasters, human errors, or market fluctuations.
References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 189 1; CISM Practice Quiz 2

NEW QUESTION 70
- (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 (laaS)
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 72
- (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 76
- (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 80
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST way to help ensure an organization's risk appetite will be considered as part of the risk treatment process?

A. Establish key risk indicators (KRIs).
B. Use quantitative risk assessment methods.
C. Provide regular reporting on risk treatment to senior management
D. Require steering committee approval of risk treatment plans.

Answer: D

Explanation:
= Requiring steering committee approval of risk treatment plans is the best way to help ensure an organization’s risk appetite will be considered as part of the risk treatment process because the steering committee is composed of senior management and key stakeholders who are responsible for defining and communicating the risk appetite and ensuring that it is aligned with the business objectives and strategy. The steering committee can review and approve the risk treatment plans proposed by the information security manager and ensure that they are consistent with the risk appetite and the risk tolerance levels. The steering committee can also monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the risk treatment plans and provide feedback and guidance to the information security manager. Establishing key risk indicators (KRIs), using quantitative risk assessment methods, and providing regular reporting on risk treatment to senior management are not the best ways to help ensure an organization’s risk appetite will be considered as part of the risk treatment process, although they may be useful tools and techniques to support the risk management process. KRIs are metrics that measure the level of risk exposure and the performance of risk controls. Quantitative risk assessment methods are techniques that use numerical values and probabilities to estimate the likelihood and impact of risk events. Regular reporting on risk treatment to senior management is a way to communicate the status and results of the risk treatment process and to obtain feedback and support from senior management. However, none of these methods can ensure that the risk treatment plans are approved and aligned with the risk appetite, which is the role of the steering committee. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, Chapter 2, Section 2.4.3, page 76; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 121.

NEW QUESTION 85
- (Topic 1)
A recovery point objective (RPO) is required in which of the following?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
A recovery point objective (RPO) is required in a disaster recovery plan (DRP), because it indicates the earliest point in time to which it is acceptable to recover data after a disaster. It effectively quantifies the permissible amount of data loss in case of interruption. It is determined based on the acceptable data loss in case of disruption of operations1. A DRP is a document that defines the procedures, resources, and actions to restore the critical IT systems and data in the event of a disaster that affects the normal operations of the organization2. A DRP should include the RPO for each critical system and data, as well as the backup and restoration methods, frequency, and location to achieve the RPO3.
A RPO is not required in an information security plan, an incident response plan, or a business continuity plan (BCP), because these plans have different purposes and scopes. An information security plan is a document that defines the objectives, policies, standards, and guidelines for information security management in the organization4. An incident response plan is a document that defines the procedures, roles, and responsibilities for identifying, analyzing, responding to, and learning from security incidents that may compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information assets. A BCP is a document that defines the

procedures, resources, and actions to ensure the continuity of the essential business functions and processes in the event of a disruption that affects the normal operations of the organization. These plans may include other metrics, such as recovery time objective (RTO), which is the amount of time after a disaster in which business operation is resumed, or resources are again available for use, but they do not require a RPO.
References = 1: IS Disaster Recovery Objectives – RunModule 2: Information System Contingency Planning Guidance - ISACA 3: CISM Certified Information Security Manager – Question1411 4: CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, page 23. : CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, page 223. : CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, page 199. : RTO vs. RPO – What is the difference? - Advisera

NEW QUESTION 90
- (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 93
- (Topic 1)
An incident management team is alerted to a suspected security event. Before classifying the suspected event as a security incident, it is MOST important for the security manager to:

A. conduct an incident forensic analysis.
B. fallow the incident response plan
C. notify the business process owner.
D. fallow the business continuity plan (BCP).

Answer: B

Explanation:
Before classifying the suspected event as a security incident, it is most important for the security manager to follow the incident response plan, which is a predefined set of procedures and guidelines that outline the roles, responsibilities, and actions of the incident management team and the organization in the event of a security event or incident. Following the incident response plan can help to ensure a consistent, coordinated, and effective response to the suspected event, as well as to minimize the impact and damage to the business processes, functions, and assets. Following the incident response plan can also help to determine the nature, scope, and severity of the suspected event, and to decide whether it meets the criteria and threshold for being classified as a security incident that requires further escalation, investigation, and resolution. Following the incident response plan can also help to document and report the incident details, activities, and outcomes, and to provide feedback and recommendations for improvement and optimization of the incident response process and plan.
Conducting an incident forensic analysis, notifying the business process owner, and following the business continuity plan (BCP) are all important steps in the incident response process, but they are not the most important ones before classifying the suspected event as a security incident. Conducting an incident forensic analysis is a technical and detailed process that involves collecting, preserving, analyzing, and presenting evidence related to the incident, and it is usually performed after the incident has been classified, contained, and eradicated. Notifying the business process owner is a communication and notification process that involves informing the relevant stakeholders of the incident status, impact, and actions, and it is usually performed after the incident has been classified and assessed. Following the business continuity plan (BCP) is a recovery and restoration process that involves resuming and restoring the normal business operations and functions after the incident has been resolved and lessons learned have been identified and implemented. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, pages 237-2411; CISM Practice Quiz, question 1422

NEW QUESTION 96
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following should be the FIRST step to gain approval for outsourcing to address a security gap?

A. Collect additional metrics.
B. Perform a cost-benefit analysis.
C. Submit funding request to senior management.
D. Begin due diligence on the outsourcing company.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The first step to gain approval for outsourcing to address a security gap is to perform a cost-benefit analysis, because it helps to evaluate the feasibility and viability of the outsourcing option and compare it with other alternatives. A cost-benefit analysis is a method of estimating and comparing the costs and benefits of a project or a decision, in terms of financial, operational, and strategic aspects. A cost-benefit analysis can help to:
? Identify and quantify the expected costs and benefits of outsourcing, such as the initial and ongoing expenses, the potential savings and revenues, the quality and efficiency of the service, the risks and opportunities, and the alignment with the business objectives and requirements
? Assess and prioritize the criticality and urgency of the security gap, and the impact and likelihood of the related threats and vulnerabilities
? Determine the optimal level and scope of outsourcing, such as the type, duration, and frequency of the service, the roles and responsibilities of the parties involved, and the performance and security standards and metrics
? Justify and communicate the rationale and value proposition of outsourcing, and provide evidence and support for the decision making process
? Establish and document the criteria and process for selecting and evaluating the outsourcing provider, and the contractual and legal terms and conditions
A cost-benefit analysis should be performed before submitting a funding request to senior management, because it can help to demonstrate the need and the return on investment of the outsourcing project, and to secure the budget and the resources. A cost-benefit analysis should also be performed before beginning due diligence on the outsourcing company, because it can help to narrow down the list of potential candidates and to focus on the most relevant and suitable ones. Collecting additional metrics may be a part of the cost-benefit analysis, but it is not the first step, because it requires a clear definition and understanding of the objectives and scope of the outsourcing project.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, pages 173-174, 177-178.

NEW QUESTION 97
- (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 102
- (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 104
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST helps to ensure a risk response plan will be developed and executed in a timely manner?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Assigning a risk owner is the best way to ensure a risk response plan will be developed and executed in a timely manner, because a risk owner is responsible for monitoring, controlling, and reporting on the risk, as well as implementing the appropriate risk response actions. A risk owner should have the authority, accountability, and resources to manage the risk effectively. Establishing risk metrics, training on risk management procedures, and reporting on documented deficiencies are all important aspects of risk management, but they do not guarantee that a risk response plan will be executed promptly and properly. Risk metrics help to measure and communicate the risk level and performance, but they do not assign any responsibility or action. Training on risk management procedures helps to increase the awareness and competence of the staff involved in risk management, but it does not ensure that they will follow the procedures or have the

authority to do so. Reporting on documented deficiencies helps to identify and communicate the gaps and weaknesses in the risk management process, but it does not provide any solutions or corrective actions. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, pages 125-126, 136-137.

NEW QUESTION 107
- (Topic 1)
A security incident has been reported within an organization. When should an inforrnation security manager contact the information owner? After the:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
= The information security manager should contact the information owner after the incident has been confirmed, as this is the first step of the incident response process. The information owner is the person who has the authority and responsibility for the information asset that is affected by the incident. The information owner needs to be informed of the incident as soon as possible, as they may have to make decisions or take actions regarding the protection, recovery, or restoration of the information asset. The information owner may also have to communicate with other stakeholders, such as the business units, customers, regulators, or media, depending on the nature and impact of the incident.
The other options are not the correct time to contact the information owner, as they occur later in the incident response process. Contacting the information owner after the incident has been contained, mitigated, or logged may delay the notification and escalation of the incident, as well as the involvement and collaboration of the information owner. Moreover, contacting the information owner after the incident has been contained or mitigated may imply that the incident response team has already taken actions that may affect the information asset without the consent or approval of the information owner. Contacting the information owner after a potential incident has been logged may cause unnecessary alarm or confusion, as the potential incident may not be a real or significant incident, or it may not affect the information owner's asset. References =
? CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2022, pp. 219-220, 226-227.
? CISM Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, ISACA, 2022, QID 1009.

NEW QUESTION 108
- (Topic 1)
IT projects have gone over budget with too many security controls being added post- production. Which of the following would MOST help to ensure that relevant controls are applied to a project?

A. Involving information security at each stage of project management
B. Identifying responsibilities during the project business case analysis
C. Creating a data classification framework and providing it to stakeholders
D. Providing stakeholders with minimum information security requirements

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best way to ensure that relevant controls are applied to a project is to involve information security at each stage of project management. This will help to identify and address the security risks and requirements of the project from the beginning, and to integrate security controls into the project design, development, testing, and implementation. This will also help to avoid adding unnecessary or ineffective controls post- production, which can increase the project cost and complexity, and reduce the project performance and quality. By involving information security at each stage of project management, the information security manager can ensure that the project delivers the expected security value and aligns with the organization's security strategy and objectives. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 41.

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Topic 1)
An information security manager developing an incident response plan MUST ensure it includes:

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 112
- (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 (PII) 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 114
- (Topic 1)
How does an incident response team BEST leverage the results of a business impact analysis (BIA)?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 115
- (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 117
- (Topic 1)
An information security team has discovered that users are sharing a login account to an application with sensitive information, in violation of the access policy. Business management indicates that the practice creates operational efficiencies. What is the information security manager's BEST course of action?

A. Enforce the policy.
B. Modify the policy.
C. Present the risk to senior management.
D. Create an exception for the deviation.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The information security manager's best course of action is to present the risk to senior management, because this is a case of conflicting objectives and priorities between the information security team and the business management. The information security manager should explain the potential impact and likelihood of a security breach due to the violation of the access policy, as well as the possible legal, regulatory, and reputational consequences. The information security manager should also provide alternative solutions that can achieve both operational efficiency and security compliance, such as implementing single sign-on, role-based access control, or multi-factor authentication. The information security manager should not enforce the policy without senior management's approval, because this could cause operational disruption and business dissatisfaction. The information security manager should not modify the policy without a proper risk assessment and approval process, because this could weaken the security posture and expose the organization to more threats. The information security manager should not create an exception for the deviation without a formal risk acceptance and documentation process, because this could create inconsistency and ambiguity in the policy enforcement and accountability. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, pages 127- 128, 138-139, 143-144.

NEW QUESTION 122
- (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 127
- (Topic 1)
When properly implemented, secure transmission protocols protect transactions:

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 128
- (Topic 1)
Information security controls should be designed PRIMARILY based on:

A. a business impact analysis (BIA).
B. regulatory requirements.
C. business risk scenarios,
D. a vulnerability assessment.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Information security controls should be designed primarily based on business risk scenarios, because they help to identify and prioritize the most relevant and significant threats and vulnerabilities that may affect the organization's information assets and business objectives. Business risk scenarios are hypothetical situations that describe the possible sources, events, and consequences of a security breach, as well as the likelihood and impact of the occurrence. Business risk scenarios can help to:
? Align the information security controls with the business needs and requirements, and ensure that they support the achievement of the strategic goals and the mission and vision of the organization
? Assess the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing information security controls, and identify the gaps and weaknesses that need to be addressed or improved
? Select and implement the appropriate information security controls that can prevent, detect, or mitigate the risks, and that can provide the optimal level of protection and performance for the information assets
? Evaluate and measure the return on investment and the value proposition of the information security controls, and communicate and justify the rationale and benefits of the controls to the stakeholders and management Information security controls should not be designed primarily based on a business impact analysis (BIA), regulatory requirements, or a vulnerability assessment, because these are secondary or complementary factors that influence the design of the controls, but they do not provide the main basis or criteria for the design. A BIA is a method of estimating and comparing the potential effects of a disruption or a disaster on the critical business functions and processes, in terms of financial, operational, and reputational aspects. A BIA can help to determine the recovery objectives and priorities for the information assets, but it does not identify or address the specific risks and threats that may cause the disruption or the disaster. Regulatory requirements are the legal, contractual, or industry standards and obligations that the organization must comply with regarding information security. Regulatory requirements can help to establish the minimum or baseline level of information security controls that the organization must implement, but they do not reflect the specific or unique needs and challenges of the organization. A vulnerability assessment is a method of identifying and analyzing the weaknesses and flaws in the information systems and assets that may expose them to exploitation or compromise. A vulnerability assessment can help to discover and remediate the existing or potential security issues, but it does not consider the business context or impact of the issues.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, pages 119-120, 122-123, 125-126, 129-130.

NEW QUESTION 131
- (Topic 1)
An organization recently outsourced the development of a mission-critical business application. Which of the following would be the BEST way to test for the existence of backdoors?

A. Scan the entire application using a vulnerability scanning tool.
B. Run the application from a high-privileged account on a test system.
C. Perform security code reviews on the entire application.
D. Monitor Internet traffic for sensitive information leakage.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best way to test for the existence of backdoors in a mission-critical business application that was outsourced to a third-party developer is to perform security code reviews on the entire application. A backdoor is a hidden or undocumented feature or function in a software application that allows unauthorized or remote access, control, or manipulation of the application or the system it runs on. Backdoors can be intentionally or unintentionally introduced by the developers, or maliciously inserted by the attackers, and they can pose serious security risks and threats to the organization and its data. Security code reviews are the process of examining and analyzing the source code of a software application to identify and eliminate any security vulnerabilities, flaws, or weaknesses, such as backdoors, that may compromise the functionality, performance, or integrity of the application or the system. Security code reviews can be performed manually by the security experts, or automatically by the security tools, or both, and they can be done at different stages of the software development life cycle, such as design, coding, testing, or deployment. Security code reviews can help to detect and remove any backdoors in the application before they can be exploited by the attackers, and they can also help to improve the quality, reliability, and security of the application.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 3: Information Security Program Development and Management, Section: Information Security Program Development, page 1581; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 87, page 812; CISM ITEM DEVELOPMENT GUIDE, page 63.

NEW QUESTION 134
- (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 136
- (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 139
- (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 143
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would be MOST helpful to identify worst-case disruption scenarios?

A. Business impact analysis (BIA)
B. Business process analysis
C. SWOT analysis
D. Cast-benefit analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:
A business impact analysis (BIA) is the process of identifying and evaluating the potential effects of disruptions to critical business functions or processes. A BIA helps to determine the recovery priorities, objectives, and strategies for the organization in the event of a disaster or crisis. A BIA also helps to identify the worst-case disruption scenarios, which are the scenarios that would cause the most severe impact to the organization in terms of financial, operational, reputational, or legal consequences. By conducting a BIA, the organization can assess the likelihood and impact of various disruption scenarios, and plan accordingly to mitigate the risks and ensure business continuity and resilience. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 181, page 183.

NEW QUESTION 145
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the FIRST step to establishing an effective information security program?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the CISM Review Manual, the first step to establishing an effective information security program is to create a business case that aligns the program objectives with the organization's goals and strategies. A business case provides the rationale and justification for the information security program and helps to secure the necessary resources and support from senior management and other stakeholders. A business case should include the following elements:
? The scope and objectives of the information security program
? The current state of information security in the organization and the gap analysis

? The benefits and value proposition of the information security program
? The risks and challenges of the information security program
? The estimated costs and resources of the information security program
? The expected outcomes and performance indicators of the information security program
? The implementation plan and timeline of the information security program
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 3, Section 2, pages 97-99.

NEW QUESTION 148
- (Topic 1)
What is the BEST way to reduce the impact of a successful ransomware attack?

A. Perform frequent backups and store them offline.
B. Purchase or renew cyber insurance policies.
C. Include provisions to pay ransoms ih the information security budget.
D. Monitor the network and provide alerts on intrusions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Performing frequent backups and storing them offline is the best way to reduce the impact of a successful ransomware attack, as this allows the organization to restore its data and systems without paying the ransom or losing valuable information. Purchasing or renewing cyber insurance policies may help cover some of the costs and losses associated with a ransomware attack, but it does not prevent or mitigate the attack itself. Including provisions to pay ransoms in the information security budget may encourage more attacks and does not guarantee the recovery of the data or the removal of the malware. Monitoring the network and providing alerts on intrusions may help detect and respond to a ransomware attack, but it does not reduce the impact of a successful attack that has already encrypted or exfiltrated the data. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 1661; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 312; CISM Exam Overview - Vinsys3

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Topic 1)
When developing an asset classification program, which of the following steps should be completed FIRST?

A. Categorize each asset.
B. Create an inventor
C. &
D. Create a business case for a digital rights management tool.
E. Implement a data loss prevention (OLP) system.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Creating an inventory is the FIRST step in developing an asset classification program because it helps to identify and list all the information systems assets of the organization that need to be protected and classified. An inventory should include the asset name, description, owner, custodian, location, type, value, and other relevant attributes. Creating an inventory also enables the establishment of the ownership and custody of the assets, which are essential for defining the roles and responsibilities for asset protection and classification12. Categorizing each asset (A) is a subsequent step in developing an asset classification program, after creating an inventory. Categorizing each asset involves assigning a security level or category to each asset based on its value, sensitivity, and criticality to the organization. The security level or category determines the protection level and controls required for each asset12. Creating a business case for a digital rights management tool © is not a step in developing an asset classification program, but rather a possible outcome or recommendation based on the asset classification results. A digital rights management tool is a type of control that can help to enforce the security policies and objectives for the classified assets, such as preventing unauthorized access, copying, or distribution of the assets3. Implementing a data loss prevention (DLP) system (D) is also not a step in developing an asset classification program, but rather a possible outcome or recommendation based on the asset
classification results. A DLP system is a type of control that can help to monitor, detect, and prevent the loss or leakage of the classified assets, such as through email, web, or removable media4. References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 77-781; 2: IT Asset Valuation, Risk Assessment and Control Implementation Model - ISACA2; 3: What is Digital Rights Management? - Definition from Techopedia3; 4: What is Data Loss Prevention (DLP)? - Definition from Techopedia4

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the PRIMARY benefit of implementing a vulnerability assessment process?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 157
- (Topic 1)
The PRIMARY advantage of involving end users in continuity planning is that they:

A. have a better understanding of specific business needs.

B. are more objective than information security management.
C. can see the overall impact to the business.
D. can balance the technical and business risks.

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 162
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