Explanation:
Risks are constantly changing. Choice D offers the best alternative because it takes into consideration a reasonable time frame and allows flexibility to address significant change. Conducting a risk assessment once a year is insufficient if important changes take place. Conducting a risk assessment every three-to-six months for critical processes may not be necessary, or it may not address important changes in a timely manner. It is not necessary for assessments to be performed by external parties.

QUESTION 170
A company recently developed a breakthrough technology. Since this technology could give this company a significant competitive edge, which of the following would FIRST govern how this information is to be protected?

A. Access control policy
B. Data classification policy
C. Encryption standards
D. Acceptable use policy

Correct Answer: B
Explanation:
Data classification policies define the level of protection to be provided for each category of data. Without this mandated ranking of degree of protection, it is difficult to determine what access controls or levels of encryption should be in place. An acceptable use policy is oriented more toward the end user and, therefore, would not specifically address what controls should be in place to adequately protect information.

QUESTION 171
A common concern with poorly written web applications is that they can allow an attacker to:

A. gain control through a buffer overflow.
B. conduct a distributed denial of service (DoS) attack.
C. abuse a race condition.
D. inject structured query language (SQL) statements.

Correct Answer: D
Explanation:
Structured query language (SQL) injection is one of the most common and dangerous web application vulnerabilities. Buffer overflows and race conditions are very difficult to find and exploit on web applications. Distributed denial of service (DoS) attacks have nothing to do with the quality of a web application.

QUESTION 172
A risk management approach to information protection is:

A. managing risks to an acceptable level, commensurate with goals and objectives.
B. accepting the security posture provided by commercial security products.
C. implementing a training program to educate individuals on information protection and risks.
D. managing risk tools to ensure that they assess all information protection vulnerabilities.
Correct Answer: A
Explanation:
Risk management is identifying all risks within an organization, establishing an acceptable level of risk and effectively managing risks which may include mitigation or transfer. Accepting the

security- posture provided by commercial security products is an approach that would be limited to technology components and may not address all business operations of the organization. Education is a part of the overall risk management process. Tools may be limited to technology and would not address non-technology risks.

QUESTION 173
Which of the following risks would BEST be assessed using qualitative risk assessment techniques?

A. Theft of purchased software
B. Power outage lasting 24 hours
C. Permanent decline in customer confidence
D. Temporary loss of e-mail due to a virus attack

Correct Answer: C
Explanation:
A permanent decline in customer confidence does not lend itself well to measurement by quantitative techniques. Qualitative techniques are more effective in evaluating things such as customer loyalty and goodwill. Theft of software, power outages and temporary loss of e-mail can be quantified into monetary amounts easier than can be assessed with quantitative techniques.

QUESTION 174
Which of the following would be MOST useful in developing a series of recovery time objectives (RTOs)?

A. Gap analysis
B. Regression analysis
C. Risk analysis
D. Business impact analysis

Correct Answer: D
Explanation:
Recovery time objectives (RTOs) are a primary deliverable of a business impact analysis. RTOs relate to the financial impact of a system not being available. A gap analysis is useful in addressing the differences between the current state and an ideal future state. Regression analysis is used to test changes to program modules. Risk analysis is a component of the business impact analysis.

QUESTION 175
An organization is already certified to an international security standard. Which mechanism would BEST help to further align the organization with other data security regulatory requirements as per new business needs?

A. Key performance indicators (KPIs)
B. Business impact analysis (BIA)
C. Gap analysis
D. Technical vulnerability assessment
Correct Answer: C
Explanation:
Gap analysis would help identify the actual gaps between the desired state and the current implementation of information security management. BIA is primarily used for business continuity planning. Technical vulnerability assessment is used for detailed assessment of technical

controls, which would come later in the process and would not provide complete information in order to identify gaps.

QUESTION 176
An information security organization should PRIMARILY:

A. support the business objectives of the company by providing security-related support services.
B. be responsible for setting up and documenting the information security responsibilities of the information security team members.
C. ensure that the information security policies of the company are in line with global best practices and standards.
D. ensure that the information security expectations are conveyed to employees.

Correct Answer: A
Explanation:
The information security organization is responsible for options B and D within an organization, but they are not its primary mission. Reviewing and adopting appropriate standards (option C) is a requirement. The primary objective of an information security organization is to ensure that security supports the overall business objectives of the company.

QUESTION 177
The MAIN reason why asset classification is important to a successful information security program is because classification determines:

A. the priority and extent of risk mitigation efforts.
B. the amount of insurance needed in case of loss.
C. the appropriate level of protection to the asset.
D. how protection levels compare to peer organizations.

Correct Answer: C
Explanation:
Protection should be proportional to the value of the asset. Classification is based upon the value of the asset to the organization. The amount of insurance needed in case of loss may not be applicable in each case. Peer organizations may have different classification schemes for their assets.

QUESTION 178
In assessing risk, it is MOST essential to:

A. provide equal coverage for all asset types.
B. use benchmarking data from similar organizations.
C. consider both monetary value and likelihood of loss.
D. focus primarily on threats and recent business losses.

Correct Answer: C
Explanation:
A risk analysis should take into account the potential financial impact and likelihood of a loss. It should not weigh all potential losses evenly, nor should it focus primarily on recent losses or losses experienced by similar firms. Although this is important supplementary information, it does not reflect the organization's real situation. Geography and other factors come into play as well.

QUESTION 179
Which of the following would be the MOST important factor to be considered in the loss of mobile equipment with unencrypted data?

A. Disclosure of personal information
B. Sufficient coverage of the insurance policy for accidental losses
C. Intrinsic value of the data stored on the equipment
D. Replacement cost of the equipment

Correct Answer: C
Explanation:
When mobile equipment is lost or stolen, the information contained on the equipment matters most in determining the impact of the loss. The more sensitive the information, the greater the liability. If staff carries mobile equipment for business purposes, an organization must develop a clear policy as to what information should be kept on the equipment and for what purpose. Personal information is not defined in the question as the data that were lost. Insurance may be a relatively smaller issue as compared with information theft or opportunity loss, although insurance is also an important factor for a successful business. Cost of equipment would be a less important issue as compared with other choices.

QUESTION 180
Which of the following will BEST protect an organization from internal security attacks?

A. Static IP addressing
B. Internal address translation
C. Prospective employee background checks
D. Employee awareness certification program

Correct Answer: C
Explanation:
Because past performance is a strong predictor of future performance, background checks of prospective employees best prevents attacks from originating within an organization. Static IP addressing does little to prevent an internal attack. Internal address translation using non-routable addresses is useful against external attacks but not against internal attacks. Employees who certify that they have read security policies are desirable, but this does not guarantee that the employees behave honestly.

QUESTION 181
Phishing is BEST mitigated by which of the following?

A. Security monitoring software
B. Encryption
C. Two-factor authentication
D. User awareness

Correct Answer: D
Explanation:
Phishing can best be detected by the user. It can be mitigated by appropriate user awareness. Security monitoring software would provide some protection, but would not be as effective as user awareness. Encryption and two-factor authentication would not mitigate this threat.

QUESTION 182

The value of information assets is BEST determined by:

A. individual business managers.
B. business systems analysts.
C. information security management.
D. industry averages benchmarking.

Correct Answer: A
Explanation:
Individual business managers are in the best position to determine the value of information assets since they are most knowledgeable of the assets' impact on the business. Business systems developers and information security managers are not as knowledgeable regarding the impact on the business. Peer companies' industry averages do not necessarily provide detailed enough information nor are they as relevant to the unique aspects of the business.

QUESTION 183
During which phase of development is it MOST appropriate to begin assessing the risk of a new application system?

A. Feasibility
B. Design
C. Development
D. Testing

Correct Answer: A
Explanation:
Risk should be addressed as early in the development of a new application system as possible. In some cases, identified risks could be mitigated through design changes. If needed changes are not identified until design has already commenced, such changes become more expensive. For this reason, beginning risk assessment during the design, development or testing phases is not the best solution.

QUESTION 184
After assessing and mitigating the risks of a web application, who should decide on the acceptance of residual application risks?

A. Information security officer
B. Chief information officer (CIO)
C. Business owner
D. Chief executive officer (CF.O)

Correct Answer: C
Explanation:
The business owner of the application needs to understand and accept the residual application risks.
QUESTION 185
A company's mail server allows anonymous file transfer protocol (FTP) access which could be exploited. What process should the information security manager deploy to determine the necessity for remedial action?

A. A penetration test
B. A security baseline review
C. A risk assessment