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ISACA CRISC (Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control) Exam is a certification exam for professionals who are seeking to demonstrate their expertise in the field of risk management and information systems control. Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control certification is offered by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA), which is a global

organization that provides guidance, certifications, and training for professionals in the information technology (IT) field. The CRISC certification is highly respected and recognized in the industry, and passing the exam can help individuals advance their careers in IT risk management and information systems control.

The CRISC Certification is intended for professionals who have experience in risk management, information systems control, and IT governance. Candidates should have a minimum of three years of experience in these areas, as well as experience in designing and implementing risk management strategies. Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control certification is ideal for individuals who work in industries such as healthcare, finance, and technology, as well as those who work in consulting firms that provide risk management services.

ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q1150-Q1155):

NEW QUESTION # 1150

Which of the following would provide the MOST helpful input to develop risk scenarios associated with hosting an organization's key IT applications in a cloud environment?

- A. Performing a due diligence review
- B. Reviewing the results of independent audits
- C. Conducting a risk workshop with key stakeholders
- D. Performing a site visit to the cloud provider's data center

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 1151

You are the project manager of GHT project. Your project utilizes a machine for production of goods. This machine has the specification that if its temperature would rise above 450 degree Fahrenheit then it may result in burning of windings. So, there is an alarm which blows when machine's temperature reaches 430 degree Fahrenheit and the machine is shut off for 1 hour. What role does alarm contribute here?

- A. Of risk identification
- B. Of risk response
- C. Of risk indicator
- D. Of risk trigger

Answer: C

Explanation:

Section: Volume D

Explanation:

Here in this scenario alarm indicates the potential risk that the rising temperature of machine can cause, hence it is enacting as a risk indicator.

Risk indicators are metrics used to indicate risk thresholds, i.e., it gives indication when a risk level is approaching a high or unacceptable level of risk. The main objective of a risk indicator is to ensure tracking and reporting mechanisms that alert staff about the potential risks.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The first thing we must do in risk management is to identify the areas of the project where the risks can occur. This is termed as risk identification. Listing all the possible risks is proved to be very productive for the enterprise as we can cure them before it can occur. In risk identification both threats and opportunities are considered, as both carry some level of risk with them.

C: The temperature 430 degrees in scenario is the risk trigger. A risk trigger is a warning sign or condition that a risk event is about to happen. As in this scenario the 430-degree temperature is the indication of upcoming risks, hence 430 degree temperature is a risk trigger.

D: Risk response is the action taken to reduce the risk event occurrence. Hence here risk response is shutting off of machine.

NEW QUESTION # 1152

A violation of segregation of duties is when the same:

- A. user authorizes and monitors the change post-implementation.

- B. user requests and tests the change prior to production.
- C. programmer requests and tests the change prior to production.
- D. programmer writes and promotes code into production.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 1153

Which stakeholders are PRIMARILY responsible for determining enterprise IT risk appetite?

- A. Audit and compliance management
- B. Enterprise risk management and business process owners
- C. The chief information officer (CIO) and the chief financial officer (CFO)
- D. Executive management and the board of directors

Answer: D

Explanation:

The stakeholders who are PRIMARILY responsible for determining enterprise IT risk appetite are the executive management and the board of directors, because they are the ones who set the strategic direction and objectives of the enterprise, and who define the acceptable level of risk exposure and tolerance for achieving those objectives. The other options are not the primary stakeholders, because:

* Option A: Audit and compliance management are responsible for providing assurance and oversight on the effectiveness of the risk management process and the compliance with internal and external requirements, but they do not determine the enterprise IT risk appetite.

* Option B: The CIO and the CFO are responsible for managing the IT resources and the financial resources of the enterprise, respectively, but they do not determine the enterprise IT risk appetite.

* Option C: Enterprise risk management and business process owners are responsible for identifying, assessing, and responding to the risks that affect their domains, but they do not determine the enterprise IT risk appetite. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, 7th Edition, ISACA, 2020, p. 83.

NEW QUESTION # 1154

Which of the following is MOST important to understand when determining an appropriate risk assessment approach?

- A. Complexity of the IT infrastructure
- B. Value of information assets
- C. Management culture
- D. Threats and vulnerabilities

Answer: B

Explanation:

When determining an appropriate risk assessment approach, the most important factor to understand is the value of information assets. This is because the value of information assets determines the potential impact of risks and the level of protection required. The value of information assets can be assessed based on their confidentiality, integrity, availability, and relevance to the business objectives and processes. A risk assessment approach should be aligned with the value of information assets and the risk appetite of the organization. The other options are not the most important factors to understand when determining a risk assessment approach, although they may influence the choice of methods and tools. The complexity of the IT infrastructure may affect the scope and depth of the risk assessment, but it does not indicate the level of risk or the priority of risk management. The management culture may affect the risk tolerance and the risk communication, but it does not reflect the value of information assets or the risk exposure. The threats and vulnerabilities may affect the likelihood and severity of risks, but they do not measure the value of information assets or the risk acceptance. References = CRISC Review Manual, pages 38-391; CRISC Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, page 582

NEW QUESTION # 1155

