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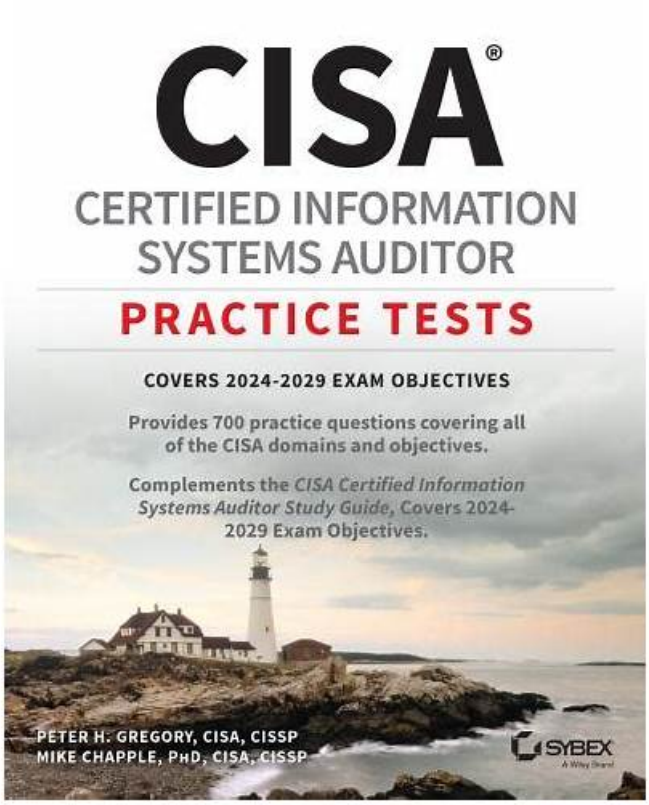

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The TestSimulate CISA exam practice test questions provide a way to assess your understanding of the material, identify areas for improvement, and build confidence and test-taking skills. The TestSimulate CISA exam practice test questions are real and verified by Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA) exam trainers. They work collectively and strive hard to ensure the top standard of Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA) exam practice questions all the time.

The CISA certification exam is designed for IT professionals who have experience in information systems auditing, control, and security. CISA exam covers various areas such as information systems auditing, risk management, IT governance, and information security management. CISA exam consists of 150 multiple-choice questions that are to be completed within four hours. CISA exam is graded on a scale of 200-800, with a passing score of 450.

The CISA Exam consists of four domains: Information Systems Auditing Process, Governance and Management of IT, Information Systems Acquisition, Development and Implementation, and Information Systems Operations, Maintenance and Support. Each domain covers a different set of topics related to information systems auditing, such as risk management, control frameworks, IT governance, and security controls. CISA Exam is four hours long and consists of 150 multiple-choice questions.

The CISA certification exam is designed for professionals who have experience in the field of information security and are responsible for auditing, controlling, and monitoring information systems. CISA exam covers a wide range of topics, including the principles of information security management, governance and strategy, risk management, and information security program development.

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ISACA Certified Information Systems Auditor Sample Questions (Q359-Q364):

NEW QUESTION # 359
Which key is used by the sender of a message to create a digital signature for the message being sent?

- A. Sender's public key
- B. Sender's private key
- C. Receiver's public key
- D. Receiver's private key

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
The sender private key is used to calculate the digital signature
The digital signature is used to achieve integrity, authenticity and non-repudiation. In a digital signature, the sender's private key is used to encrypt the message digest (signing) of the message and receiver need to decrypt the same using sender's public key to validate the signature.
A digital signature (not to be confused with a digital certificate) is an electronic signature that can be used to authenticate the identity of the sender of a message or the signer of a document, and possibly to ensure that the original content of the message or document that has been sent is unchanged. Digital signatures are easily transportable, cannot be imitated by someone else, and can be automatically time-stamped. The ability to ensure that the original signed message arrived means that the sender cannot easily repudiate it later.
A digital signature can be used with any kind of message, whether it is encrypted or not, simply so that the receiver can be sure of the sender's identity and that the message arrived intact. A digital certificate contains the digital signature of the certificate-issuing authority so that anyone can verify that the certificate is real.
How It Works
Assume you were going to send the draft of a contract to your lawyer in another town. You want to give your lawyer the assurance that it was unchanged from what you sent and that it is really from you.
You copy-and-paste the contract (it's a short one!) into an e-mail note.
Using special software, you obtain a message hash (mathematical summary) of the contract.
You then use a private key that you have previously obtained from a public-private key authority to encrypt the hash.
The encrypted hash becomes your digital signature of the message. (Note that it will be different each time you send a message.)
At the other end, your lawyer receives the message:
To make sure it's intact and from you, your lawyer makes a hash of the received message.
Your lawyer then uses your public key to decrypt the message hash or summary.
If the hashes match, the received message is valid.
Below are some common reasons for applying a digital signature to communications:
Authentication
Although messages may often include information about the entity sending a message, that information may not be accurate. Digital signatures can be used to authenticate the source of messages. When ownership of a digital signature secret key is bound to a specific user, a valid signature shows that the message was sent by that user. The importance of high confidence in sender authenticity is especially obvious in a financial context. For example, suppose a bank's branch office sends instructions to the central office requesting a change in the balance of an account. If the central office is not convinced that such a message is truly sent from an authorized source, acting on such a request could be a grave mistake.
Integrity
In many scenarios, the sender and receiver of a message may have a need for confidence that the message has not been altered during transmission. Although encryption hides the contents of a message, it may be possible to change an encrypted message without understanding it. (Some encryption algorithms, known as nonmalleable ones, prevent this, but others do not.) However, if a message is digitally signed, any change in the message after signature invalidates the signature. Furthermore, there is no efficient way to modify a message and its signature to produce a new message with a valid signature, because this is still considered to be computationally infeasible by most cryptographic hash functions (see collision resistance).

Non-repudiation
Non-repudiation, or more specifically non-repudiation of origin, is an important aspect of digital signatures.
By this property, an entity that has signed some information cannot at a later time deny having signed it.
Similarly, access to the public key only does not enable a fraudulent party to fake a valid signature.
Note that these authentication, non-repudiation etc. properties rely on the secret key not having been revoked prior to its usage.
Public revocation of a key-pair is a required ability, else leaked secret keys would continue to implicate the claimed owner of the key-pair. Checking revocation status requires an
"online" check, e.g. checking a "Certificate Revocation List" or via the "Online Certificate Status Protocol".
Very roughly this is analogous to a vendor who receives credit-cards first checking online with the credit- card issuer to find if a given card has been reported lost or stolen. Of course, with stolen key pairs, the theft is often discovered only after the secret key's use, e.g., to sign a bogus certificate for espionage purposes.
Tip for the exam:
Digital Signature does not provide confidentiality. The sender's private key is used for calculating digital signature
Encryption provides only confidentiality. The receiver's public key or symmetric key is used for encryption The following were incorrect answers:
Sender's Public key - This is incorrect as receiver will require sender's private key to verify digital signature.
Receiver's Public Key - The digital signature provides non-repudiation. The receiver's public key is known to every one. So it can not be used for digital-signature. Receiver's public key can be used for encryption.
Receiver's Private Key - The sender does not know the receiver's private key. So this option is incorrect.
The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:
CISA review manual 2014 Page number 348
http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/2/2b/Digital_Signature_diagram.svg
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Digital_signature
http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/digital-signature

NEW QUESTION # 360
Which of the following demonstrates the use of data analytics for a loan origination process?

- A. Validating whether reconciliations between the two systems are performed and discrepancies are investigated
- B. Comparing a population of loans input in the origination system to loans booked on the servicing system
- C. Evaluating whether loan records are included in the batch file and are validated by the servicing system
- D. Reviewing error handling controls to notify appropriate personnel in the event of a transmission failure

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 361
Which of the following is the PRIMARY reason for an IS auditor to issue an interim audit report?

- A. To avoid issuing a final audit report
- B. To provide feedback to the auditee for timely remediation
- C. To enable the auditor to complete the engagement in a timely manner
- D. To provide follow-up opportunity during the audit

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 362
Which of the following should be a PRIMARY control objective when designing controls for system interfaces?

- A. Ensure data on the sending system is identical to the data on the receiving system.
- B. Ensure all data transferred through system interfaces is encrypted.
- C. Ensure managed file transfer (MFT) systems have restart capability for interruptions.
- D. Ensure peer-to-peer data transfers are minimized.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Section: Information System Acquisition, Development and Implementation

NEW QUESTION # 363
Which of the following types of data validation editing checks is used to determine if a field contains data, and not zeros or blanks?

- A. Existence check
- B. Reasonableness check
- C. Check digit
- D. Completeness check

Answer: D

Explanation:
Section: Protection of Information Assets
Explanation:
A completeness check is used to determine if a field contains data and not zeros or blanks.

NEW QUESTION # 364
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