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Exam : IIA-CIA-Part3

**Title : CIA Exam Part Three:
Business Knowledge for
Internal Auditing**

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IIA Business Knowledge for Internal Auditing Sample Questions (Q251-Q256):

NEW QUESTION # 251

An internal auditor is investigating a potential fraudulent activity. What is the first test the auditor should perform on the transaction data under scrutiny?

- A. Detailed review of the data contents to strategize the best analytical techniques.
- B. Digital analysis for statistically unlikely occurrences that may indicate system tampering.
- **C. Verification of the completeness and integrity of the obtained data.**
- D. Calculation of statistical parameters to identify outliers requiring further scrutiny.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 252

Monitoring is an important component of internal control. Which of the following is not an example of monitoring?

- A. Management has asked internal auditing to perform regular audits of the controls over cash processing.
- B. Data processing management regularly generates exception reports for unusual transactions or volumes of transactions and follows up with investigation as to causes.
- C. Management regularly compares divisional performance with budgets for the division.
- **D. Data processing management regularly reconciles batch control totals for items processed with batch controls for items submitted.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Monitoring assesses the quality of internal control over time. Management considers whether internal control is properly designed and operating as intended and modifies it to reflect changing conditions. Monitoring may be in the form of separate, periodic evaluations or of ongoing monitoring. Ongoing monitoring occurs as part of routine operations. It includes management and supervisory review, comparisons, reconciliations, and other actions by personnel as part of their regular activities. However, reconciling batch control totals is a processing control. This information is relevant to a theory of constraints (TOC) analysis. A manufacturer that can sell all of its output produces its sole product using three operations. Each unit sells for US \$120, and direct materials costing US \$48 per unit are added at the start of the first operation. Other variable costs are immaterial. The following annual cost and capacity information is available concerning those operations:

NEW QUESTION # 253

Which of the following best describes a man-in-the-middle cyber-attack?

- A. The perpetrator is able to delete data on the network without physical access to the device.
- B. The perpetrator is able to exploit network activities for unapproved purposes.
- C. The perpetrator is able to disable default security controls and introduce additional vulnerabilities.
- **D. The perpetrator is able to take over control of data communication in transit and replace traffic.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

- * Understanding a Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) Attack:
 - * A Man-in-the-Middle (MITM) attack occurs when a cybercriminal intercepts, alters, or steals data while it is being transmitted between two parties.
 - * The attacker can modify messages, inject malicious content, or eavesdrop on sensitive communications without the knowledge of the sender or receiver.
 - * How MITM Attacks Work:
 - * Attackers position themselves between two communicating parties (e.g., a user and a banking website) and intercept the data exchange.
 - * This allows them to steal login credentials, financial information, or confidential communications.
 - * Common MITM attack methods include:
 - * Wi-Fi eavesdropping (public network interception).
 - * Session hijacking (stealing active user sessions).
 - * HTTPS spoofing (tricking users into thinking they are on a secure website).
 - * Why Other Options Are Incorrect:
 - * A. The perpetrator is able to delete data on the network without physical access to the device - Incorrect.
 - * This describes a remote cyberattack, such as malware or ransomware, rather than MITM, which focuses on data interception.
 - * B. The perpetrator is able to exploit network activities for unapproved purposes - Incorrect.
 - * This is too broad and could refer to insider threats, malware, or privilege escalation attacks, rather than specifically MITM.
 - * D. The perpetrator is able to disable default security controls and introduce additional vulnerabilities - Incorrect.
 - * This describes a system exploitation attack, such as a rootkit or backdoor installation, not an MITM attack.
- * IIA's Perspective on Cybersecurity and IT Risk Management:
 - * IIA Standard 2110 - Governance requires organizations to implement cybersecurity controls to mitigate risks like MITM attacks.
 - * IIA GTAG (Global Technology Audit Guide) on Cybersecurity Risks advises organizations to use encryption (e.g., TLS, VPNs) to protect data in transit.
 - * NIST Cybersecurity Framework recommends multi-factor authentication (MFA) and secure protocols to prevent MITM attacks.
- * IIA References:
 - * IIA Standard 2110 - IT Security and Cyber Risk Governance
 - * IIA GTAG - Cybersecurity Controls and Threat Mitigation
 - * NIST Cybersecurity Framework - Secure Data Transmission

Thus, the correct and verified answer is C. The perpetrator is able to take over control of data communication in transit and replace traffic.

NEW QUESTION # 254

Which of the following is a risk that is higher when an electronic funds transfer EFT system is used?

- A. Improper change control procedures.
- B. Inadequate back-ups and disaster recovery procedures.
- C. Insufficient online edit checks.
- D. Unauthorized access and activity.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Unauthorized access to money transfer activities or data is an inherent and unique risk of EFT systems. An unauthorized person may attempt to read, alter, or delete information in data files or to enter authorized fund transfers. Hence, in the financial services industry, protection of confidential customer transactions is especially important. Moreover, unauthorized transfers subject a financial institution to a direct risk of serious loss.

NEW QUESTION # 255

If a supervisor fails to give an employee a negative evaluation because of fear of damaging a good working relationship, this is known as the:

- A. Halo effect.
- B. Leniency error.
- C. Regency effect.

- D. Contrast error.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A leniency error is a manager's failure to give a negative evaluation because of fear of damaging a good working relationship with an employee.

NEW QUESTION # 256

It is important to cover Business Knowledge for Internal Auditing (IIA-CIA-Part3) exam topics and check if you need to practice them. If you are talking about the IIA IIA-CIA-Part3 certification exam, you need to practice and overcome mistakes. If you do not practice for it, chances are that you might get confused while appearing for the IIA-CIA-Part3 Exam. When you get the test study material, it comes with the IIA IIA-CIA-Part3 practice exams (desktop & web-based) to solve.

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