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ISACA IT-Risk-Fundamentals Free Sample Questions & Exam IT-Risk-Fundamentals Introduction

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ISACA IT-Risk-Fundamentals Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Governance and Management: This domain targets risk management professionals who establish and oversee risk governance frameworks. It covers the structures, policies, and processes necessary for effective governance of risk within an organization. Candidates will learn about the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in the risk management process, as well as best practices for aligning risk governance with organizational goals and regulatory requirements.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Identification: This section focuses on recognizing potential risks within IT systems. It explores various techniques for identifying risks, including threats, vulnerabilities, and other factors that could impact organizational operations.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Monitoring, Reporting, and Communication: This domain targets tracking and communicating risk information within organizations. It focuses on best practices for monitoring ongoing risks, reporting findings to stakeholders, and ensuring effective communication throughout the organization.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Intro and Overview: This section of the exam measures the skills of risk management professionals and provides a foundational understanding of risk concepts, including definitions, significance, and the role of risk management in achieving organizational objectives.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Risk Response: This section measures the skills of risk management professionals tasked with formulating strategies to address identified risks. It covers various approaches for responding to risks, including avoidance, mitigation, transfer, and acceptance strategies.

ISACA IT Risk Fundamentals Certificate Exam Sample Questions (Q101-Q106):

NEW QUESTION # 101

What is the basis for determining the sensitivity of an IT asset?

- A. Importance of the asset to the business
- B. Cost to replace the asset if lost, damaged, or deemed obsolete
- **C. Potential damage to the business due to unauthorized disclosure**

Answer: C

Explanation:

The sensitivity of an IT asset is determined primarily by the potential damage to the business due to unauthorized disclosure. This assessment considers the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the asset and the impact its compromise could have on the organization. Sensitive assets often contain critical information or support vital business processes, making their protection paramount. By focusing on the potential damage from unauthorized disclosure, organizations can prioritize their security efforts on assets that would cause significant harm if compromised. This approach is consistent with risk assessment methodologies found in standards such as ISO 27001 and NIST SP 800-53.

NEW QUESTION # 102

Which of the following includes potential risk events and the associated impact?

- A. Risk profile
- **B. Risk scenario**
- C. Risk policy

Answer: B

Explanation:

A risk scenario includes potential risk events and the associated impact. Here's the detailed breakdown:

- * **Risk Scenario:** This describes potential events that could affect the organization and includes detailed descriptions of the circumstances, events, and potential impacts. It helps in understanding what could happen and how it would impact the organization.
- * **Risk Policy:** This outlines the overall approach and guidelines for managing risk within the organization.

It does not detail specific events or impacts.

* Risk Profile: This provides an overview of the risk landscape, summarizing the types and levels of risk the organization faces. It is more of a high-level summary rather than detailed potential events and impacts.

Therefore, a risk scenario is the most detailed in terms of potential risk events and their associated impacts.

NEW QUESTION # 103

Which of the following is used to estimate the frequency and magnitude of a given risk scenario?

- A. Risk register
- **B. Risk analysis**
- C. Risk governance

Answer: B

Explanation:

Risk analysis is used to estimate the frequency and magnitude of a given risk scenario. Here's the breakdown:

* Risk Analysis: This process involves identifying and evaluating risks to estimate their likelihood (frequency) and potential impact (magnitude). It includes both qualitative and quantitative methods to understand the nature of risks and their potential consequences.

* Risk Register: This is a tool used to document risks, including their characteristics and management strategies. It does not perform the analysis itself but records the results of the risk analysis process.

* Risk Governance: This refers to the framework and processes for managing risks at an enterprise level.

It includes the policies, procedures, and structures to ensure effective risk management but does not directly involve estimating frequency and magnitude.

Therefore, risk analysis is the correct method for estimating the frequency and magnitude of a risk scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 104

Which of the following is the BEST control to prevent unauthorized user access in a remote work environment?

- **A. Multi-factor authentication**
- B. Monthly user access recertification
- C. Read-only user privileges

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best control to prevent unauthorized user access in a remote work environment is multi-factor authentication (MFA). Here's the explanation:

* Read-Only User Privileges: While limiting user privileges to read-only can reduce the risk of unauthorized changes, it does not prevent unauthorized access entirely.

* Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA): MFA requires users to provide two or more verification factors to gain access, making it significantly harder for unauthorized users to access systems, even if they obtain one of the factors (e.g., a password). This is particularly effective in a remote work environment where the risk of credential theft and unauthorized access is higher.

* Monthly User Access Recertification: This involves periodically reviewing and validating user access rights. While important, it is a periodic check and does not provide immediate prevention of unauthorized access.

Therefore, MFA is the most effective control for preventing unauthorized user access in a remote work environment.

NEW QUESTION # 105

Key risk indicators (KRIs) are metrics designed to:

- **A. alert there is an increased chance of exceeding risk appetite.**
- B. be a direct measure of risk for each business line.
- C. measure current risk levels in comparison to past levels.

Answer: A

Explanation:

KRIs are designed to provide early warning signs that a risk event is becoming more likely or that the organization's risk appetite may be exceeded. They are leading indicators that help proactively manage risk.

