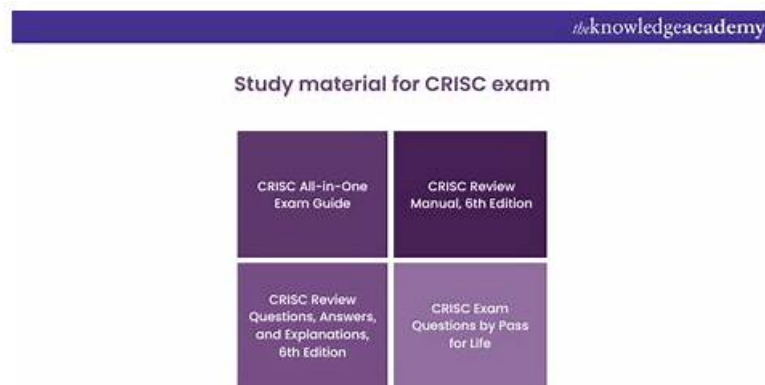# Valid CRISC exam training material & cost-effective CRISC PDF files

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ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q1610-Q1615):

NEW QUESTION # 1610

An organization has raised the risk appetite for technology risk. The MOST likely result would be:

- A. decreased residual risk.
- B. lower risk management cost.
- C. higher risk management cost
- D. increased inherent risk.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The risk appetite of an organization is the amount and type of risk that it is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives1. Technology risk is the risk related to the use of information and technology in the organization2. If an organization has raised its risk appetite for technology risk, it means that it is willing to accept more risk in exchange for more potential benefits from technology initiatives. This would likely result in lower risk management cost, as the organization would spend less on implementing and maintaining controls to mitigate technology risk. The other options are not the most likely results of raising the risk appetite for technology risk. Increased inherent risk is the risk before considering the effect of controls3, and it is not directly affected by the risk appetite. Higher risk management cost would be the opposite of the expected outcome, as the organization would reduce its risk management efforts. Decreased residual risk is the risk after considering the effect of controls3, and it would also be the opposite of the expected outcome, as the organization would accept more risk exposure. References = Organisations must define their IT risk appetite and tolerance; IT Risk Resources; CRISC | What Accurate CRISC Free Download Is

NEW QUESTION # 1611
Which of the following should be the FIRST consideration when a business unit wants to use personal information for a purpose other than for which it was originally collected?

- A. Cross border controls
- B. Business impact analysis (BIA)
- C. Data breach protection
- D. Informed consent

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the GDPR, personal data shall be collected for specified, explicit and legitimate purposes and not further processed in a manner that is incompatible with those purposes1. This means that a business unit can only use personal information for a different purpose if it has obtained the consent of the data subject, or if it has a clear legal basis or obligation to do so2. Therefore, informed consent should be the first consideration when a business unit wants to use personal information for a purpose other than for which it was originally collected.
References = GDPR Article 5 (1) (b) and Article 6 (4)1, ICO Principle (b): Purpose limitation2

NEW QUESTION # 1612
A recent internal risk review reveals the majority of core IT application recovery time objectives (RTOs) have exceeded the maximum time defined by the business application owners. Which of the following is MOST likely to change as a result?

- A. Risk appetite
- B. Risk likelihood
- C. Risk tolerance
- D. Risk forecasting

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 1613
Who is MOST likely to be responsible for the coordination between the IT risk strategy and the business risk strategy?

- A. Internal audit director
- B. Chief financial officer

- C. Information security director
- D. Chief information officer

Answer: D

Explanation:
The chief information officer (CIO) is the most likely person to be responsible for the coordination between the IT risk strategy and the business risk strategy, because the CIO is the senior executive who oversees the information technology (IT) function and aligns it with the organization's strategy, objectives, and operations.

The CIO is also responsible for ensuring that the IT function delivers value, supports innovation, and manages IT risks effectively and efficiently. The CIO can coordinate the IT risk strategy and the business risk strategy by communicating and collaborating with other business leaders, establishing and implementing IT governance frameworks and policies, and monitoring and reporting on IT performance and risk indicators.

The other options are not as likely as the CIO to be responsible for the coordination between the IT risk strategy and the business risk strategy, because they have different or limited roles and responsibilities in relation to IT and business risk management, as explained below:

A: Chief financial officer (CFO) is the senior executive who oversees the financial function and manages the financial risks of the organization. The CFO may be involved in the coordination between the IT risk strategy and the business risk strategy, especially when it comes to budgeting, funding, or reporting on IT-related projects and initiatives, but the CFO is not the primary person who oversees the IT function and aligns it with the organization's strategy and objectives.

B: Information security director is the senior manager who oversees the information security function and manages the information security risks of the organization. The information security director may be involved in the coordination between the IT risk strategy and the business risk strategy, especially when it comes to protecting the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information assets and systems, but the information security director is not the primary person who oversees the IT function and aligns it with the organization's strategy and objectives.

C: Internal audit director is the senior manager who oversees the internal audit function and provides independent assurance on the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization's governance, risk management, and control processes. The internal audit director may be involved in the coordination between the IT risk strategy and the business risk strategy, especially when it comes to auditing, reviewing, or testing the IT- related processes and controls, but the internal audit director is not the primary person who oversees the IT function and aligns it with the organization's strategy and objectives. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, Chapter 1, Section 1.1.1, page 7. The Strategic CIO: Balancing Business and IT Priorities, Technology's Role in Enterprise Risk Management, Aligning Enterprise Cyber Risk and Business Strategy

NEW QUESTION # 1614
Which of the following is the MOST important data source for monitoring key risk indicators (KRIs)?

- A. Directives from legal and regulatory authorities
- B. Trend analysis of external risk factors
- C. Automated logs collected from different systems
- D. Audit reports from internal information systems audits

Answer: C

Explanation:
* Key risk indicators (KRIs) are metrics that help organizations monitor and evaluate the level of risk they are exposed to. They provide early warning signals of potential issues that could affect the achievement of organizational goals12.
* The most important data source for monitoring KRIs is automated logs collected from different systems, which are records that capture and store the details and history of the transactions or activities that are performed by the organization's processes, systems, or controls34.
* Automated logs collected from different systems are the most important data source because they provide timely and accurate data and information on the performance and status of the organization's operations, and enable the detection and reporting of any deviations, anomalies, or issues that may indicate a risk event34.
* Automated logs collected from different systems are also the most important data source because they support the accountability and auditability of the organization's operations, and facilitate the investigation and resolution of any risk event34.
* The other options are not the most important data sources, but rather possible inputs or factors that may influence or affect the KRIs. For example:
* Directives from legal and regulatory authorities are documents that provide the expectations and obligations of the external authorities or bodies that govern or oversee the organization's activities and operations, such as laws, regulations, standards, or contracts5 . However, these documents are not the most important data source because they do not directly measure or monitor the level of risk exposure, but rather provide the criteria or framework for risk compliance5 .

* Audit reports from internal information systems audits are documents that provide the findings and recommendations of the independent and objective assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the organization's information systems, processes, and controls . However, these documents are not the most important data source because they do not directly measure or monitor the level of risk exposure, but rather provide the assurance or improvement for risk management .

* Trend analysis of external risk factors is a technique that involves analyzing and forecasting the changes and impacts of the external factors that influence the organization's operations, such as technology, competition, regulation, or customer behavior . However, this technique is not the most important data source because it does not directly measure or monitor the level of risk exposure, but rather provide the insight or prediction for risk identification . References =

* 1: Key Risk Indicators: A Practical Guide | SafetyCulture1
* 2: Key risk indicator - Wikipedia2
* 3: Database Activity Monitoring - Wikipedia3
* 4: Database Activity Monitoring (DAM) | Imperva4
* 5: Regulatory Compliance - Wikipedia5
* : Regulatory Compliance Management Software | MetricStream
* : IT Audit and Assurance Standards, ISACA, 2014
* : IT Audit and Assurance Guidelines, ISACA, 2014
* : Trend Analysis - Investopedia
* : Trend Analysis: A Definition and Examples

NEW QUESTION # 1615

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