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The CRISC certification exam is a challenging test that covers a wide range of topics related to risk management and information systems control. CRISC exam is designed to assess the knowledge, skills, and abilities of IT professionals who are responsible for managing risks related to information systems. CRISC exam consists of four domains: Risk Identification, Assessment, and Evaluation; Risk Response; Risk Monitoring; and Information Systems Control Design and Implementation.

ISACA CRISC (Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control) Exam is a globally recognized certification for professionals who manage enterprise risk and ensure the security and reliability of information systems. Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control certification is designed for IT and business professionals who want to advance their career in the field of risk management and information security. The CRISC Certification is recognized by organizations worldwide and is a testament to the individual's knowledge and expertise in the field.

The CRISC certification exam is an important qualification for professionals in the field of IT risk management and information systems control. It is globally recognized and highly respected, and it demonstrates the knowledge and skills required to effectively manage IT risks and ensure the security and integrity of information systems. CRISC exam covers four domains and is based on the CRISC job practice, and candidates must have at least three years of experience and adhere to the ISACA Code of Professional Ethics to be eligible for the exam.

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ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q1893-Q1898):

NEW QUESTION # 1893
Which of the following BEST enables an organization to address risk associated with technical complexity?

- A. Minimizing dependency on technology
- B. Establishing configuration guidelines
- C. Documenting system hardening requirements
- D. Aligning with a security architecture

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Addressing Technical Complexity:
* Security Architecture Alignment: Aligning with a security architecture helps manage the complexity by providing a structured framework for implementing and managing security controls.
* Comprehensive Framework: A security architecture ensures that all security controls are integrated and aligned with the organization's overall security strategy, reducing the risk associated with technical complexity.
* Steps Involved:
* Develop or Adopt a Security Architecture: Use established frameworks such as SABSA, TOGAF, or Zachman.
* Implementation: Apply the security architecture across all systems and processes to ensure consistency and integration.
* Monitoring and Maintenance: Continuously monitor the security architecture and update it as necessary to address new threats and technologies.
* Comparison with Other Options:
* Documenting System Hardening Requirements: Important but does not address the overall complexity.
* Minimizing Dependency on Technology: Not always feasible and does not fully address the inherent complexity.
* Establishing Configuration Guidelines: Helpful but should be part of the broader security architecture.
* Best Practices:
* Continuous Improvement: Regularly update and improve the security architecture to adapt to evolving threats and technologies.
* Training and Awareness: Ensure that all relevant personnel understand the security architecture and their role in maintaining it.
* CRISC Review Manual: Discusses the importance of aligning with a security architecture to manage technical complexity and ensure comprehensive security controls.
* ISACA Standards: Emphasize the role of security architecture in providing a structured approach to managing security across the organization.
References:

NEW QUESTION # 1894
Which of the following BEST prevents control gaps in the Zero Trust model when implementing in the environment?

- A. Starting with a large initial scope
- B. Relying on multiple solutions for Zero Trust
- C. Establishing a robust technical architecture
- D. Utilizing rapid development during implementation

Answer: C

Explanation:
Zero Trust Model:
* Zero Trust security model assumes that threats can exist both inside and outside the network. Every access request must be authenticated, authorized, and encrypted.
Preventing Control Gaps:
* A robust technical architecture ensures comprehensive and consistent security controls across the entire network.
* It integrates various security measures, such as microsegmentation, strong authentication, continuous monitoring, and least privilege access, to create a unified defense strategy.
Other Options:
* Relying on Multiple Solutions: Can lead to fragmentation and inconsistencies in security controls.
* Utilizing Rapid Development: May introduce vulnerabilities if security is not properly integrated.
* Starting with a Large Initial Scope: Can be overwhelming and difficult to manage effectively, leading to potential gaps.
References:
* The CISSP Study Guide emphasizes the importance of a strong and cohesive technical architecture in implementing Zero Trust effectively (Sybex CISSP Study Guide, Chapter 8: Principles of Security Models, Design, and Capabilities) .

NEW QUESTION # 1895
Which of the following BEST assists in justifying an investment in automated controls?

- A. Elimination of compensating controls
- B. Cost-benefit analysis
- C. Reduction in personnel costs
- D. Alignment of investment with risk appetite

Answer: B

Explanation:
A cost-benefit analysis is the best method to assist in justifying an investment in automated controls, as it helps to compare and evaluate the costs and benefits of the investment and to determine its feasibility and profitability. A cost-benefit analysis is a process of identifying, measuring, and comparing the expected costs and benefits of a project or a decision, such as investing in automated controls. A cost-benefit analysis can help to justify an investment in automated controls by providing the following benefits:
* It enables a data-driven and evidence-based approach to decision making, rather than relying on subjective or qualitative judgments.
* It facilitates a consistent and standardized way of assessing and communicating the value and impact of the investment across the organization and to the external stakeholders.
* It supports the alignment of the investment with the organizational strategy and objectives, and helps to evaluate the achievement of the desired outcomes.
* It helps to identify and prioritize the opportunities and challenges of the investment, and to develop and implement appropriate strategies and actions to address them.
* It provides feedback and learning opportunities for the investment and its outcomes, and helps to foster a culture of continuous improvement and innovation.
The other options are not the best methods to assist in justifying an investment in automated controls.
Alignment of investment with risk appetite is an important aspect of risk management, but it does not directly address the costs and benefits of the investment. Risk appetite is the amount and type of risk that an organization is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives. Alignment of investment with risk appetite helps to ensure that the investment is consistent with the organizational risk tolerance and preferences, and does not expose the organization to excessive or unacceptable risk. Elimination of compensating controls is a possible benefit of investing in automated controls, but it is not a method to justify the investment. Compensating controls are alternative or additional controls that are implemented to mitigate the risk when the primary or preferred controls are not feasible or effective. Elimination of compensating controls can help to reduce the complexity and costs of the control environment, and to improve the efficiency and reliability of the controls.
Reduction in personnel costs is a possible benefit of investing in automated controls, but it is not a method to justify the investment. Personnel costs are the expenses related to the staff and employees involved in the processes or functions that are automated. Reduction in personnel costs can help to increase the profitability and productivity of the organization, and to allocate the resources more effectively and efficiently. References
= Cost Benefit Analysis: An Expert Guide | Smartsheet, IT Risk Resources | ISACA, Automation - Efficiency, Cost-Savings, Robotics | Britannica

NEW QUESTION # 1896
What is the PRIMARY need for effectively assessing controls?

- A. Control's operating effectiveness
- B. Control's objective achievement
- C. Control's alignment with operating environment
- D. Control's design effectiveness

Answer: B

Explanation:
Section: Volume A
Explanation:
Controls can be effectively assessed only by determining how accurately the control objective is achieved within the environment in which they are operating. No conclusion can be reached as to the strength of the control until the control has been adequately tested.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Alignment of control with the operating environment is essential but after the control's accuracy in achieving objective. In other words, achieving objective is the top most priority in assessing controls.
B: Control's design effectiveness is also considered but is latter considered after achieving objectives.
D: Control's operating effectiveness is considered but after its accuracy in objective achievement.

NEW QUESTION # 1897
Which of the following is MOST important for a risk practitioner to consider when evaluating plans for changes to IT services?

- A. Change communication plan
- B. Impact assessment of the change
- C. Change testing schedule
- D. User acceptance testing (UAT)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 1898
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