

# CRISC Exam Paper Pdf - Valid CRISC Study Materials

ISACA CRISC	
Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control	
<b>II Risk Identification</b>	20%
<b>III Risk Assessment</b>	

**II Risk Identification**

- Risk Events (e.g., contributing conditions, loss potential)
- Threats (e.g., natural and人为的)
- Vulnerability and Control (Probability and Impact analysis)
- Risk analysis

**III Risk Assessment**

- Risk Assessment Development
- Risk Analysis and Evaluation
- Risk Assessment Concepts, Standards, and Frameworks
- Risk Assessment Methods
- Risk Analysis Methodologies
- Business Impact Analysis
- Stakeholders and Stakeholder Risk

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### ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q642-Q647):

**NEW QUESTION # 642**  
An organization has just implemented a change to close an identified vulnerability that impacted a critical business process. What should be the NEXT course of action?

- A. Retest the test plan.
- B. Perform a business impact analysis (BIA).
- C. Review the risk register.
- D. Close out the risk register.

Answer: D

**NEW QUESTION # 643**  
Which of the following risk controls is associated for mitigating risks, maintaining privacy, and risk aversion demands?

- A. Business process owner
- B. Chief risk officer (CRO)
- C. Chief information officer (CIO)
- D. Business management

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## Risk and Control Monitoring & Reporting: 22%

- Constantly supervise and report on IT risks and controls to the appropriate stakeholders to sustain continuous effectiveness and efficiency of the strategy on IT risk management and ensure that it is in alignment with the business objectives;
- Monitor and evaluate KRI to establish trends or changes in IT risk profile to help the relevant stakeholders;
- Assist in the identification of KPIs and metrics to allow for the evaluation of control performance;

ISACA CRISC Exam covers four domains: Risk Identification, Assessment, and Evaluation; Risk Response; Risk Monitoring; and Information Systems Control Design and Implementation. CRISC Exam Tests the candidate's knowledge and skills in these four domains and ensures that they have the necessary expertise to manage enterprise risk and information security effectively. Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control certification is ideal for IT and business professionals who want to enhance their knowledge and skills in the field of risk management and information security.

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### ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q1441-Q1446):

#### NEW QUESTION # 1441

Periodically reviewing and updating a risk register with details on identified risk factors PRIMARILY helps to:

- A. minimize the number of risk scenarios for risk assessment.
- B. aggregate risk scenarios identified across different business units.
- **C. provide a current reference to stakeholders for risk-based decisions.**
- D. build a threat profile of the organization for management review.

#### Answer: C

##### Explanation:

A risk register is a document that records and tracks the information and status of the identified risks and their responses. It includes the risk description, category, source, cause, impact, probability, priority, response, owner, action plan, status, etc.

Periodically reviewing and updating a risk register with details on identified risk factors primarily helps to provide a current reference to stakeholders for risk-based decisions, which are the decisions that are made based on the consideration and evaluation of the risks and their responses. Providing a current reference to stakeholders for risk-based decisions helps to ensure that the decisions are consistent, appropriate, and proportional to the level and nature of the risks, and that they support the organization's objectives and values. It also helps to optimize the balance between risk and return, and to create and protect value for the organization and its stakeholders.

The other options are not the primary benefits of periodically reviewing and updating a risk register with details on identified risk factors, because they do not address the main purpose and benefit of a risk register, which is to provide a current reference to stakeholders for risk-based decisions.

Minimizing the number of risk scenarios for risk assessment means reducing the scope and depth of risk analysis and reporting, and impairing the organization's ability to identify and respond to emerging or changing risks. Periodically reviewing and updating a risk register with details on identified risk factors does not necessarily minimize the number of risk scenarios for risk assessment, and it may not be a desirable or beneficial outcome for the organization.

Aggregating risk scenarios identified across different business units means combining or consolidating the risks that are identified by different parts or functions of the organization, and creating a holistic or integrated view of the organization's risk profile. Periodically reviewing and updating a risk register with details on identified risk factors does not necessarily aggregate risk scenarios identified across different business units, and it may not be a sufficient or effective way to achieve a holistic or integrated view of the organization's risk profile.

Building a threat profile of the organization for management review means creating or developing a summary or representation of the potential threats or sources of harm that may affect the organization's objectives and operations, and presenting or reporting it to the senior management for their awareness and approval.

Periodically reviewing and updating a risk register with details on identified risk factors does not necessarily build a threat profile of the organization for management review, and it may not be a comprehensive or reliable way to create or develop a summary or representation of the potential threats or sources of harm that may affect the organization. References =

ISACA, CRISC Review Manual, 7th Edition, 2022, pp. 19-20, 23-24, 27-28, 31-32, 40-41, 47-48, 54-55, 58-

### NEW QUESTION # 1442

Which of the following is the BEST way to manage the risk associated with malicious activities performed by database administrators (DBAs)?

- A. Two-factor authentication
- B. Awareness training and background checks
- C. Periodic access review
- D. **Activity logging and monitoring**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

According to the CRISC Review Manual, activity logging and monitoring is the best way to manage the risk associated with malicious activities performed by database administrators (DBAs), because it enables the detection and prevention of unauthorized or inappropriate actions on the database. Activity logging and monitoring involves capturing and reviewing the activities of the DBAs, such as the commands executed, the data accessed or modified, the privileges used, and the time and duration of the sessions. Activity logging and monitoring can also provide an audit trail for accountability and forensic purposes. The other options are not the best ways to manage the risk, because they do not directly address the malicious activities of the DBAs. Periodic access review is a control that verifies the appropriateness of the access rights granted to the DBAs, but it does not monitor their actual activities. Two-factor authentication is a control that enhances the security of the authentication process, but it does not prevent the DBAs from performing malicious activities once they are authenticated. Awareness training and background checks are controls that aim to reduce the likelihood of the DBAs engaging in malicious activities, but they do not guarantee their compliance or behavior. References = CRISC Review Manual, 7th Edition, Chapter 4, Section 4.1.3, page 166.

### NEW QUESTION # 1443

A risk practitioner has identified that the agreed recovery time objective (RTO) with a Software as a Service (SaaS) provider is longer than the business expectation. Which of the following is the risk practitioner's BEST course of action?

- A. Advise the risk owner to accept the risk.
- B. Collaborate with the risk owner to determine the risk response plan.
- C. **Document the gap in the risk register and report to senior management.**
- D. Include a right to audit clause in the service provider contract.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The best course of action for the risk practitioner who has identified that the agreed RTO with a SaaS provider is longer than the business expectation is to document the gap in the risk register and report to senior management. The risk register is the document that records the details of all identified risks, including their sources, causes, impacts, likelihood, and responses. The risk register should be updated regularly to reflect any changes in the risk environment or the risk status. Reporting to senior management is also important, because senior management is the highest level of authority and responsibility in the organization, and they are responsible for setting the strategic direction, objectives, and risk appetite of the organization. Senior management should also oversee the risk management process, and ensure that the risks are aligned with the organization's goals and values. By documenting the gap in the risk register and reporting to senior management, the risk practitioner can communicate the issue clearly and effectively, and seek guidance and support for resolving the problem. Collaborating with the risk owner, including a right to audit clause, or advising the risk owner to accept the risk are not the best courses of action, because they may not be feasible, effective, or desirable in some situations, or they may require senior management approval or involvement. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, Chapter 4, Section 4.2.1, page 4-13.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 1444**

Which of the following risk scenarios would be the GREATEST concern as a result of a single sign-on implementation?

- A. Security administration may become more complex.
- **B. Unauthorized access may be gained to multiple systems.**
- C. User privilege changes may not be recorded.
- D. User access may be restricted by additional security.

#### **Answer: B**

Explanation:

According to the CRISC Review Manual1, single sign-on (SSO) is a method of authentication that allows a user to access multiple systems or applications with a single set of credentials. SSO can improve user convenience and productivity, but it also introduces some security risks. The greatest concern as a result of a single sign-on implementation is that unauthorized access may be gained to multiple systems, as this can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data and resources stored on those systems. If an attacker obtains the SSO credentials of a user, either by phishing, malware, or other means, they can access all the systems or applications that the user is authorized for, without any additional authentication or verification. This can expose the organization to various threats, such as data leakage, theft, loss, corruption, manipulation, or misuse2345. References = CRISC Review Manual1, page 240, 253.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 1445**

Which of the following observations would be GREATEST concern to a risk practitioner reviewing the implementation status of management action plans?

- A. Management has not determined a final implementation date.
- B. Management has not completed an early mitigation milestone.
- **C. Management has not begun the implementation.**
- D. Management has not secured resources for mitigation activities.

#### **Answer: C**

Explanation:

The observation that would be of GREATEST concern to a risk practitioner reviewing the implementation status of management action plans is that management has not begun the implementation, because it indicates that the management action plans are not being executed or monitored, and that the risks are not being addressed or mitigated. The lack of implementation may also imply that the management action plans are not realistic, feasible, or aligned with the enterprise's strategy and objectives. The other options are not as concerning as the lack of implementation, because:

Option A: Management has not determined a final implementation date is a concern, but not the greatest one, because it may affect the timely completion and delivery of the management action plans, but it does not necessarily mean that the management action plans are not being executed or monitored.

Option B: Management has not completed an early mitigation milestone is a concern, but not the greatest one, because it may indicate a delay or deviation in the progress and performance of the management action plans, but it does not necessarily mean that the management action plans are not being executed or monitored.

Option C: Management has not secured resources for mitigation activities is a concern, but not the greatest one, because it may affect the quality and effectiveness of the management action plans, but it does not necessarily mean that the management action plans are not being executed or monitored. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, 7th Edition, ISACA, 2020, p. 123.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 1446**

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