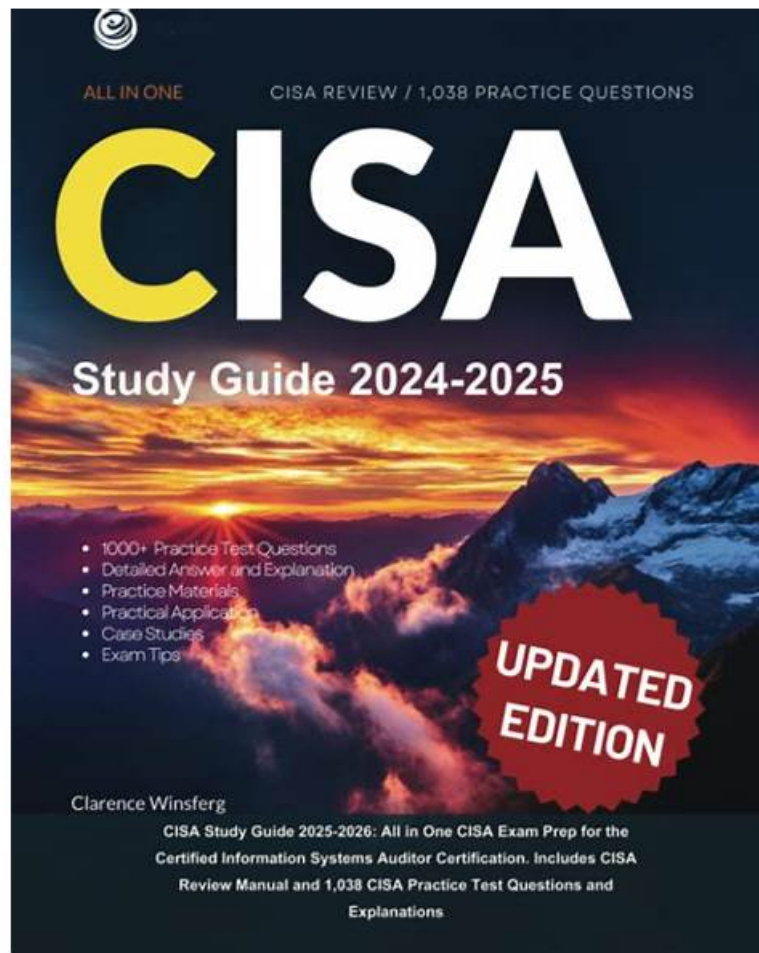


# Exam CISA Questions Fee, CISA Reliable Test Guide



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Our company boasts top-ranking expert team, professional personnel and specialized online customer service personnel. Our experts refer to the popular trend among the industry and the real exam papers and they research and produce the detailed information about the CISA exam dump. They constantly use their industry experiences to provide the precise logic verification. The CISA prep material is compiled with the highest standard of technology accuracy and developed by the certified experts and the published authors only.

The CISA exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge of professionals in the field of information systems auditing. CISA exam covers a wide range of topics, including IT governance, risk management, audit processes, and information security. CISA exam consists of 150 multiple-choice questions and is administered over a four-hour period. Candidates must achieve a score of 450 or higher to pass the exam and earn the CISA certification. Certified Information Systems Auditor certification is valid for three years, and candidates must complete continuing education requirements to maintain their certification.

## Career Prospects for Successful Exam-Passers

Any successful candidate who manages to pass the ISACA CISA certification exam can take the role of information systems auditor in international companies. According to Payscale.com, a mid-level auditor with a minimum of 5-9 years of experience can get an annual salary of \$75k.

The CISA Certification is highly valued in the IT industry, and it is recognized by many organizations as a requirement for IT auditing and security positions. Holding the CISA certification demonstrates that an IT professional has the necessary knowledge and skills to provide assurance that an organization's information systems are secure and under control. Certified Information Systems Auditor certification also provides a competitive advantage to professionals who hold it, as it demonstrates their commitment to their profession and their willingness to continuously improve their skills and knowledge.

## CISA Reliable Test Guide - Test CISA Preparation

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### ISACA Certified Information Systems Auditor Sample Questions (Q867-Q872):

#### NEW QUESTION # 867

Which of the following provides IS audit professionals with the BEST source of direction for performing audit functions?

- A. Audit best practices
- B. IT steering committee
- C. Information security policy
- **D. Audit charter**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Explanation

The audit charter is the document that defines the purpose, authority and responsibility of the IS audit function. It provides IS audit professionals with the best source of direction for performing audit functions, as it establishes the scope, objectives, reporting lines, independence, accountability and resources of the IS audit function. The IT steering committee is a governance body that oversees the strategic alignment, prioritization and direction of IT initiatives, but it does not provide specific guidance for IS audit functions.

The information security policy is a document that defines the rules and principles for protecting information assets in the organization, but it does not cover all aspects of IS audit functions. Audit best practices are general guidelines and recommendations for conducting effective and efficient audits, but they are not binding or authoritative sources of direction for IS audit functions.

References: CISA Review Manual (Digital Version) 1, Chapter 1:

Information Systems Auditing Process, Section 1.1: Audit Charter.

#### NEW QUESTION # 868

The PRIMARY objective of Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) is to ensure:

- A. the sender and receiver can authenticate their respective identities.
- B. the alteration of transmitted data can be detected.
- **C. only the sender and receiver are able to encrypt/decrypt the data.**
- D. the ability to identify the sender by generating a one-time session key.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Section: Protection of Information Assets

Explanation

Explanation:

SSL generates a session key used to encrypt/decrypt the transmitted data, thus ensuring its confidentiality.

Although SSL allows the exchange of X509 certificates to provide for identification and authentication, this feature along with choices C and D are not the primary objectives.

#### NEW QUESTION # 869

How is risk affected if users have direct access to a database at the system level?

- A. Risk of unauthorized and untraceable changes to the database decreases.
- B. Risk of unauthorized access decreases, but risk of untraceable changes to the database increases.
- C. Risk of unauthorized access increases, but risk of untraceable changes to the database decreases.

- **D. Risk of unauthorized and untraceable changes to the database increases.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Section: Protection of Information Assets

Explanation:

If users have direct access to a database at the system level, risk of unauthorized and untraceable changes to the database increases.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 870**

An organization has recently moved to an agile model for deploying custom code to its in-house accounting software system. When reviewing the procedures in place for production code deployment, which of the following is the MOST significant security concern to address?

- **A. Change control does not include testing and approval from quality assurance (QA).**
- B. Current DevSecOps processes have not been independently verified.
- C. Production code deployment is not automated.
- D. Software vulnerability scanning is done on an ad hoc basis.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Explanation

Change control is the process of managing and documenting changes to an information system or its components. Change control aims to ensure that changes are authorized, tested, approved, implemented, and reviewed in a controlled and consistent manner.

Change control is an essential part of ensuring the security, reliability, and quality of an information system.

One of the key elements of change control is testing and approval from quality assurance (QA). QA is the function that verifies that the changes meet the requirements and specifications, comply with the standards and policies, and do not introduce any errors or vulnerabilities. QA testing and approval provide assurance that the changes are fit for purpose, function as expected, and do not compromise the security or performance of the system.

An organization that has recently moved to an agile model for deploying custom code to its in-house accounting software system should still follow change control procedures, including QA testing and approval.

Agile development methods emphasize flexibility, speed, and collaboration, but they do not eliminate the need for quality and security checks. In fact, agile methods can facilitate change control by enabling frequent and iterative testing and feedback throughout the development cycle.

However, if change control does not include testing and approval from QA, this poses a significant security concern for the organization. Without QA testing and approval, the changes may not be properly validated, verified, or evaluated before being deployed to production. This could result in introducing bugs, defects, or vulnerabilities that could affect the functionality, availability, integrity, or confidentiality of the accounting software system. For example, a change could cause data corruption, performance degradation, unauthorized access, or data leakage. These risks could have serious consequences for the organization's financial operations, compliance obligations, reputation, or legal liabilities.

Therefore, change control that does not include testing and approval from QA is the most significant security concern to address when reviewing the procedures in place for production code deployment in an agile model.

References:

Change Control - ISACA

Quality Assurance - ISACA

Agile Development - ISACA

10 Agile Software Development Security Concerns You Need to Know

#### **NEW QUESTION # 871**

The MOST significant security concern when using flash memory (e.g., USB removable disk) is that the:

- A. contents are highly volatile.
- **B. data can be copied.**
- C. data cannot be backed up.
- D. device may not be compatible with other peripherals.

**Answer: B**

The contents stored in flash memory are not volatile. Backing up flash memory data is not a control concern, as the data are sometimes stored as a backup. Flash memory will be accessed through a PC rather than any other peripheral; therefore, compatibility is not an issue.

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