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ISACA CRISC Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control

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ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q751-Q756):

NEW QUESTION # 754
Tom works as a project manager for Global Inc. He is determining which risks can affect the project. Which of the following levels of the maturity risk process is used to identify risks, and provides a quantitative assessment of the likely cost to complete the schedule activities?

- A. Cost management plan
- B. Activity cost estimates
- C. Risk management plan
- D. Explanation

The activity cost estimates are used to validate the identifying risks as it provides a quantitative assessment of the expected cost to complete the schedule activities and is expressed as a range, with a width of the range indicating the degree of risk.

- E. Activity duration estimates

Answer: B,D

Explanation:

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ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q951-Q956):

NEW QUESTION # 951

Qualitative risk assessment uses which of the following terms for evaluating risk level?
Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose two.

- A. Annual rate of occurrence
- B. Explanation:

Unlike the quantitative risk assessment, qualitative risk assessment does not assign dollar values.

Rather, it determines risk's level based on the probability and impact of a risk. These values are determined by gathering the opinions of experts. Probability- establishing the likelihood of occurrence and reoccurrence of specific risks, independently, and combined. The risk occurs when a threat exploits vulnerability. Scaling is done to define the probability that a risk will occur. The scale can be based on word values such as Low, Medium, or High. Percentage can also be assigned to these words, like 10% to low and 90% to high. Impact- Impact is used to identify the magnitude of identified risks. The risk leads to some type of loss. However, instead of quantifying the loss as a dollar value, an impact assessment could use words such as Low, Medium, or High. Impact is expressed as a relative value. For example, low could be 10, medium could be 50, and high could be 100. Risk level= Probability*Impact

- C. Impact
- D. Probability
- E. Single loss expectancy

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

A and B are incorrect. These are used for calculating Annual loss expectancy (ALE) in quantitative risk assessment. Formula is given as follows: $ALE = SLE * ARO$

NEW QUESTION # 952

Which of the following is NOT true for effective risk communication?

- A. Explanation:
For effective communication, information communicated should not inundate the recipients. All ground rules of good communication apply to communication on risk. This includes the avoidance of jargon and technical terms regarding risk because the intended audiences are generally not deeply technologically skilled. Hence use of technical terms is avoided for effective communication
- B. Use of technical terms of risk
- C. For each risk, critical moments exist between its origination and its potential business consequence
- D. Risk information must be known and understood by all stakeholders.
- E. Any communication on risk must be relevant

Answer: B

Explanation:

C, and D are incorrect. These all are true for effective risk communication. For effective risk communication the risk information should be clear, concise, useful and timely. Risk information must be known and understood by all the stakeholders. Information or communication should not overwhelm the recipients. This includes the avoidance of technical terms regarding risk because the intended audiences are generally not much technologically skilled. Any communication on risk must be relevant. Technical information that is too detailed or is sent to inappropriate parties will hinder, rather than enable, a clear view of risk. For each risk, critical moments exist between its origination and its potential business consequence. Information should also be aimed at the correct target audience and available on need-to-know basis. Hence for effective risk communication risk information should be: Clear Concise Useful Timely given Aimed at the correct audience Available on need-to-know basis

NEW QUESTION # 953

All business units within an organization have the same risk response plan for creating local disaster recovery plans. In an effort to achieve cost effectiveness, the BEST course of action would be to:

- A. evaluate opportunities to combine disaster recovery plans.
- B. outsource disaster recovery to an external provider.
- C. centralize the risk response function at the enterprise level.
- D. select a provider to standardize the disaster recovery plans.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Disaster recovery plans are essential for ensuring the continuity and resilience of business operations in the event of a disruption or disaster. However, creating and maintaining separate disaster recovery plans for each business unit may not be cost-effective or efficient, as it may result in duplication, inconsistency, or gaps in the plans. Therefore, the best course of action would be to evaluate opportunities to combine disaster recovery plans across the business units, where possible and appropriate. This would help to achieve economies of scale, standardization, and alignment of the plans, as well as reduce complexity and costs. However, this does not mean that all disaster recovery plans should be identical or centralized, as different business units may have different risk profiles, recovery objectives, and requirements. Therefore, the combined disaster recovery plans should still be tailored and customized to suit the specific needs and characteristics of each business unit. References = ISACA CRISC Review Manual, 7th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.3.2, page 71.

NEW QUESTION # 954

A web-based service provider with a low risk appetite for system outages is reviewing its current risk profile for online security. Which of the following observations would be MOST relevant to escalate to senior management?

- A. An increase in attempted website phishing attacks
- B. An increase in attempted distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks
- C. A decrease in remediated web security vulnerabilities
- D. A decrease in achievement of service level agreements (SLAs)

Answer: B

Explanation:

A web-based service provider is an organization that offers online services or applications to its customers or users, such as e-commerce, social media, cloud computing, etc. A web-based service provider depends on the availability, reliability, and security of its web servers, networks, and systems to deliver its services or applications.

A low risk appetite for system outages means that the organization is not willing to accept a high level or frequency of system outages, which are interruptions or disruptions in the normal operation or functionality of the web servers, networks, or systems. System outages can cause customer dissatisfaction, revenue loss, reputation damage, or legal liability for the web-based service provider.

A current risk profile for online security is the current state or condition of the online security risks that may affect the web-based service provider's objectives and operations. It includes the identification, analysis, and evaluation of the online security risks, and the prioritization and response to them based on their significance and urgency.

The most relevant observation to escalate to senior management is an increase in attempted distributed denial of service (DDoS) attacks, which are malicious attacks that aim to overwhelm or overload the web servers, networks, or systems with a large volume or frequency of requests or traffic, and prevent them from responding to legitimate requests or traffic. An increase in attempted DDoS attacks indicates a high likelihood and impact of system outages, and a high level of threat or vulnerability for the web-based service provider's online security. Escalating this observation to senior management can help them to understand the severity and urgency of the risk, and to decide on the appropriate risk response and allocation of resources.

The other options are not the most relevant observations to escalate to senior management, because they do not indicate a high likelihood or impact of system outages, and they may not be relevant or actionable for senior management.

An increase in attempted website phishing attacks means an increase in malicious attempts to deceive or trick the web-based service provider's customers or users into providing their personal or financial information, such as usernames, passwords, credit card numbers, etc., by impersonating the web-based service provider's website or email. An increase in attempted website phishing attacks indicates a high level of threat or vulnerability for the web-based service provider's online security, but it may not directly cause system outages, unless the phishing attacks are used to compromise the web servers, networks, or systems. Escalating this observation to senior management may not be the most relevant, because it may not reflect the web-based service provider's risk appetite for system outages, and it may not require senior management's involvement or approval.

A decrease in achievement of service level agreements (SLAs) means a decrease in the extent or degree to which the web-based

service provider meets or exceeds the agreed or expected standards or criteria for the quality, performance, or availability of its services or applications, as specified in the contracts or agreements with its customers or users. A decrease in achievement of SLAs indicates a low level of customer satisfaction, retention, or loyalty, and a low level of competitiveness or profitability for the web-based service provider.

Escalating this observation to senior management may not be the most relevant, because it may not reflect the web-based service provider's risk appetite for system outages, and it may not require senior management's involvement or approval.

A decrease in remediated web security vulnerabilities means a decrease in the number or percentage of web security vulnerabilities that have been identified and resolved or mitigated by the web-based service provider.

Web security vulnerabilities are weaknesses or flaws in the web servers, networks, or systems that can be exploited by malicious attackers to compromise or damage the web-based service provider's online security.

A decrease in remediated web security vulnerabilities indicates a low level of effectiveness or efficiency for the web-based service provider's web security controls or processes. Escalating this observation to senior management may not be the most relevant, because it may not reflect the web-based service provider's risk appetite for system outages, and it may not require senior management's involvement or approval. References = ISACA, CRISC Review Manual, 7th Edition, 2022, pp. 19-20, 23-24, 27-28, 31-32, 40-41, 47-48, 54-55, 58-59, 62-63

ISACA, CRISC Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 2022, QID 161 CRISC Practice Quiz and Exam Prep

NEW QUESTION # 955

Which of the following provides the BEST assurance of....

- A. Service provider's control self-assessment (CSA)
- **B. Independent assessment report**
- C. Service-level monitoring
- D. Penetration testing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 956

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