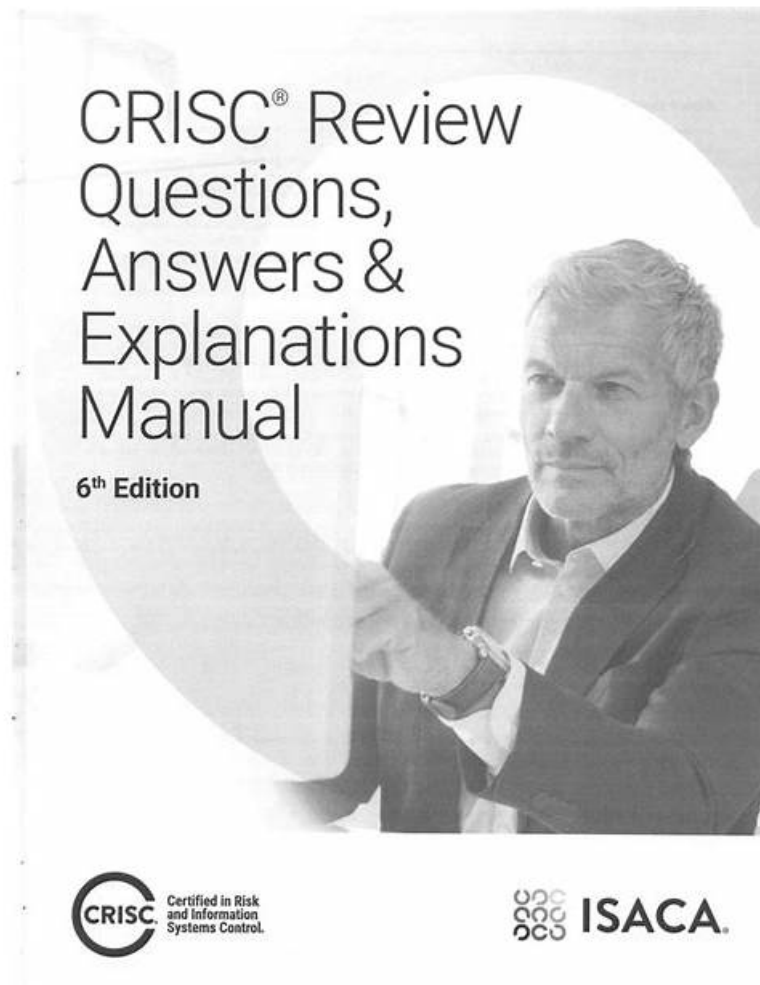


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ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q1012-Q1017):

NEW QUESTION # 1012

A risk practitioner is reviewing the status of an action plan to mitigate an emerging IT risk and finds the risk level has increased. The BEST course of action would be to:

- A. revise the action plan to include additional mitigating controls.
- B. implement the planned controls and accept the remaining risk.
- C. suspend the current action plan in order to reassess the risk.
- **D. evaluate whether selected controls are still appropriate.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best course of action when a risk practitioner finds that the risk level of an emerging IT risk has increased, despite having an action plan to mitigate it, is to evaluate whether the selected controls are still appropriate.

This is because the increase in the risk level may indicate that the current controls are not effective or sufficient to reduce the impact or likelihood of the risk, or that the risk environment has changed and new threats or vulnerabilities have emerged. By evaluating the appropriateness of the selected controls, the risk practitioner can identify the gaps or weaknesses in the control design or implementation, and determine the need for corrective actions or improvements. The other options are not the best course of action, because they do not address the root cause of the problem, but rather assume or ignore the effectiveness of the controls, as explained below:

* A. Implement the planned controls and accept the remaining risk is not the best course of action, because it assumes that the planned controls are adequate and aligned with the organization's risk appetite, which may not be the case if the risk level has increased. Implementing the planned controls without evaluating their appropriateness may result in wasting resources, exposing the organization to more risk, or missing opportunities to enhance the risk mitigation effectiveness.

* B. Suspend the current action plan in order to reassess the risk is not the best course of action, because it ignores the effectiveness of the current controls, which may still provide some level of risk mitigation, even if they are not optimal. Suspending the current action plan may also delay the risk response and increase the risk exposure, especially if the risk is time-sensitive or dynamic. Reassessing the risk without evaluating the appropriateness of the current controls may also lead to inaccurate or incomplete risk information and analysis.

* C. Revise the action plan to include additional mitigating controls is not the best course of action, because it assumes that the current controls are ineffective or insufficient, which may not be the case if the risk level has increased due to other factors, such as changes in the risk environment or the organization's objectives. Revising the action plan without evaluating the appropriateness of the current controls may result in overcompensating, duplicating, or conflicting the controls, which may affect the risk mitigation efficiency and performance. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, Chapter 4, Section 4.3.3, page 130. How to Mitigate Emerging Technology Risk - ISACA, Risk Mitigation Strategies: Types & Examples (+ Free Template), 5 Key Risk Mitigation Strategies (With Examples) | Indeed.com

NEW QUESTION # 1013

Which of the following is the BEST way of managing risk inherent to wireless network?

- A. Require that the every host that connect to this network have a well-tested recovery plan
- **B. Require private, key-based encryption to connect to the wireless network**
- C. Enable auditing on every connection to the wireless network
- D. Enabling auditing on every host that connects to a wireless network

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

As preventive control and prevention is preferred over detection and recovery, therefore, private and key- based encryption should be adopted for managing risks.

Incorrect Answers:

A, C, D: As explained in above section preventive control and prevention is preferred over detection and recovery, hence these are less preferred way.

NEW QUESTION # 1014

Which of the following processes addresses the risks by their priorities, schedules the project management plan as required, and inserts resources and activities into the budget?

- A. Monitor and Control Risk
- B. Identify Risks
- C. Plan risk response
- D. Qualitative Risk Analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

Explanation:

The plan risk response project management process aims to reduce the threats to the project objectives and to increase opportunities. It follows the perform qualitative risk analysis process and perform quantitative risk analysis process. Plan risk response process includes the risk response owner to take the job for each agreed-to and funded risk response. This process addresses the risks by their priorities, schedules the project management plan as required, and inserts resources and activities into the budget.

The inputs to the plan risk response process are as follows:

Risk register

Risk management plan

Incorrect Answers:

A: Monitor and Control Risk is the process of implementing risk response plans, tracking identified risks, monitoring residual risk, identifying new risks, and evaluating risk process effectiveness throughout the project. It can involve choosing alternative strategies, executing a contingency or fallback plan, taking corrective action, and modifying the project management plan.

C: Identify Risks is the process of determining which risks may affect the project. It also documents risks' characteristics. The Identify Risks process is part of the Project Risk Management knowledge area. As new risks may evolve or become known as the project progresses through its life cycle, Identify Risks is an iterative process. The process should involve the project team so that they can develop and maintain a sense of ownership and responsibility for the risks and associated risk response actions. Risk Register is the only output of this process.

D: Qualitative analysis is the definition of risk factors in terms of high/medium/low or a numeric scale (1 to 10). Hence it determines the nature of risk on a relative scale.

Some of the qualitative methods of risk analysis are:

□ Scenario analysis- This is a forward-looking process that can reflect risk for a given point in time.

□ Risk Control Self-assessment (RCSA) - RCSA is used by enterprises (like banks) for the identification

□ and evaluation of operational risk exposure. It is a logical first step and assumes that business owners and managers are closest to the issues and have the most expertise as to the source of the risk. RCSA is a constructive process in compelling business owners to contemplate, and then explain, the issues at hand with the added benefit of increasing their accountability.

NEW QUESTION # 1015

An IT risk practitioner has been asked to regularly report on the overall status and effectiveness of the IT risk management program. Which of the following is MOST useful for this purpose?

- A. Capability maturity level
- B. Control self-assessment (CSA)
- C. Balanced scorecard
- D. Internal audit plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

A balanced scorecard is a strategic management tool that helps to measure and communicate the performance of an organization or a program against its goals and objectives. A balanced scorecard typically consists of four perspectives: financial, customer, internal process, and learning and growth. Each perspective has a set of key performance indicators (KPIs) that reflect the critical success factors and desired outcomes of the organization or the program¹.

A balanced scorecard is most useful for reporting on the overall status and effectiveness of the IT risk management program, because it can provide a comprehensive and balanced view of the program's performance across multiple dimensions. A balanced scorecard can help to align the IT risk management program with the business strategy and vision, and to demonstrate the value and impact of the program to the stakeholders. A balanced scorecard can also help to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the IT risk management program, and to monitor and improve the program's processes and outcomes².

The other options are not as useful as a balanced scorecard for reporting on the overall status and effectiveness of the IT risk management program. A capability maturity level is a measure of the maturity and quality of a process or a practice, based on a predefined set of criteria and standards. A capability maturity level can help to assess and benchmark the IT risk management program's processes and practices, but it does not provide a holistic view of the program's performance and results³. An internal audit plan is a document that outlines the scope, objectives, and methodology of an internal audit activity. An internal audit plan can help to evaluate and verify the IT risk management program's controls and compliance, but it does not provide a strategic view of the program's goals and outcomes⁴. A control self-assessment (CSA) is a technique that involves the participation of the process owners and the staff in assessing the effectiveness and efficiency of their own controls. A CSA can help to enhance the awareness and ownership of the IT risk management program's controls, but it does not provide an objective and independent view of the program's performance and impact. References = Balanced Scorecard Basics - Balanced Scorecard Institute Using the Balanced Scorecard to Measure and Manage IT Risk Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) Overview Internal Audit Planning: The Basics - The IIA

[Control Self-Assessment - ISACA]

NEW QUESTION # 1016

Deviation from a mitigation action plan's completion date should be determined by which of the following?

- A. The risk owner as determined by risk management processes
- B. Change management as determined by a change control board
- C. Benchmarking analysis with similar completed projects
- D. Project governance criteria as determined by the project office

Answer: A

Explanation:

Deviation from a mitigation action plan's completion date should be determined by the risk owner as determined by risk management processes, because the risk owner is the person or entity who has the accountability and authority to manage the risk and its associated mitigation actions. The risk owner should monitor and report the progress and status of the mitigation action plan, and determine if there is any deviation from the expected completion date, based on the risk management processes and criteria. The other options are not the ones who should determine the deviation, because:

Option A: Change management as determined by a change control board is a process that ensures that any changes to the project scope, schedule, cost, or quality are controlled and approved, but it does not determine the deviation from the mitigation action plan's completion date, which is a risk management activity.

Option B: Benchmarking analysis with similar completed projects is a technique that compares the performance and practices of the current project with those of similar or successful projects, but it does not determine the deviation from the mitigation action plan's completion date, which is a risk management activity.

Option C: Project governance criteria as determined by the project office is a set of rules and standards that define the roles, responsibilities, and authority of the project stakeholders, but it does not determine the deviation from the mitigation action plan's completion date, which is a risk management activity. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, 7th Edition, ISACA, 2020, p. 122.

NEW QUESTION # 1017

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