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ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions

(Q1822-Q1827):

NEW QUESTION # 1822
Which of the following processes is described in the statement below?
"It is the process of exchanging information and views about risks among stakeholders, such as groups, individuals, and institutions."

- A. Risk response planning
- B. Risk communication
- C. Risk governance
- D. IRGC

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Risk communication is the process of exchanging information and views about risks among stakeholders, such as groups, individuals, and institutions. Risk communication is mostly concerned with the nature of risk or expressing concerns, views, or reactions to risk managers or institutional bodies for risk management. The key plan to consider and communicate risk is to categorize and impose priorities, and acquire suitable measures to reduce risks. It is important throughout any crisis to put across multifaceted information in a simple and clear manner. Risk communication helps in switching or allocating the information concerning risk among the decision-maker and the stakeholders. Risk communication can be explained more clearly with the help of the following definitions:
It defines the issue of what a group does, not just what it says.
It must take into account the valuable element in user's perceptions of risk.
It will be more valuable if it is thought of as conversation, not instruction.
Risk communication is a fundamental and continuing element of the risk analysis exercise, and the involvement of the stakeholder group is from the beginning. It makes the stakeholders conscious of the process at each phase of the risk assessment. It helps to guarantee that the restrictions, outcomes, consequence, logic, and risk assessment are undoubtedly understood by all the stakeholders.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Risk governance is a systemic approach to decision making processes associated to natural and technological risks. It is based on the principles of cooperation, participation, mitigation and sustainability, and is adopted to achieve more effective risk management. It seeks to reduce risk exposure and vulnerability by filling gaps in risk policy, in order to avoid or reduce human and economic costs caused by disasters.
Risk governance is a continuous life cycle that requires regular reporting and ongoing review. The risk governance function must oversee the operations of the risk management team.
B: The International Risk Governance Council (IRGC) is a self-governing organization whose principle is to facilitate the understanding and managing the rising overall risks that have impacts on the economy and society, human health and safety, the environment at large. IRGC's effort is to build and develop concepts of risk governance, predict main risk issues and present risk governance policy recommendations for the chief decision makers. IRGC mainly emphasizes on rising, universal risks for which governance deficits exist.
Its goal is to present recommendations for how policy makers can correct them. IRGC models at constructing strong, integrative inter-disciplinary governance models for up-coming and existing risks.
C: Risk response is a process of deciding what measures should be taken to reduce threats and take advantage of the opportunities discovered during the risk analysis processes. This process also includes assigning departments or individual staff members the responsibility of carrying out the risk response plans and these folks are known as risk owners.
The prioritization of the risk responses and development of the risk response plan is based on following parameters:
Cost of the response to reduce risk within tolerance levels
Importance of the risk
Capability to implement the response
Effectiveness and efficiency of the response
Risk prioritization strategy is used to create a risk response plan and implementation schedule because all risk cannot be addressed at the same time. It may take considerable investment of time and resources to address all the risk identified in the risk analysis process. Risk with a greater likelihood and impact on the enterprise will prioritized above other risk that is considered less likely or lay less impact.

NEW QUESTION # 1823
Which of the following provides the MOST mitigation value for an organization implementing new Internet of Things (IoT) devices?

- A. Designing IoT architecture with IT security controls from the start
- B. Performing a vulnerability assessment on the IoT devices
- C. To ensure risk trend data is collected and reported
- D. Implementing key risk indicators (KRIs) for IoT devices

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 1824
Which of the following would MOST likely drive the need to review and update key performance indicators (KPIs) for critical IT assets?

- A. Changes in service level objectives
- B. The outsourcing of related IT processes
- C. Outcomes of periodic risk assessments
- D. Findings from continuous monitoring

Answer: C

Explanation:
Key performance indicators (KPIs) are metrics used to measure and evaluate the achievement of the organization's objectives and strategies1. KPIs for critical IT assets are KPIs that focus on the performance and value of the IT assets that are essential for the organization's operations and functions2. KPIs for critical IT assets may include metrics such as availability, reliability, utilization, cost, and security of the IT assets3.
The need to review and update KPIs for critical IT assets may be driven by various factors, such as changes in the business environment, customer expectations, or regulatory requirements. However, the most likely factor that would drive the need to review and update KPIs for critical IT assets is the outcomes of periodic risk assessments. A risk assessment is a process that involves identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the risks and their potential impacts on the organization's objectives and performance4. A periodic risk assessment is a risk assessment that is performed at regular intervals, such as monthly, quarterly, or annually, to capture the changes and updates in the risk environment and the risk profile5. The outcomes of periodic risk assessments would most likely drive the need to review and update KPIs for critical IT assets, as they would provide insights into the current and emerging risks that may affect the performance and value of the critical IT assets, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of the existing and planned controls and responses. By reviewing and updating the KPIs for critical IT assets based on the outcomes of periodic risk assessments, the organization can ensure that the KPIs are relevant, realistic, and aligned with the organization's risk appetite and tolerance, and that they provide accurate and timely information for decision making and reporting. The outsourcing of related IT processes, changes in service level objectives, and findings from continuous monitoring are not the most likely factors that would drive the need to review and update KPIs for critical IT assets, as they do not provide the same level of information and impact as the outcomes of periodic risk assessments. The outsourcing of related IT processes is a decision that involves transferring some or all of the IT processes that support or enable the critical IT assets to an external service provider. The outsourcing of related IT processes may affect the performance and value of the critical IT assets, but it does not necessarily require a review and update of the KPIs for critical IT assets, as the KPIs may still be valid and applicable for the outsourced IT processes. Changes in service level objectives are changes in the expected or agreed level of quality or performance of the IT services that support or enable the critical IT assets. Changes in service level objectives may affect the performance and value of the critical IT assets, but they do not necessarily require a review and update of the KPIs for critical IT assets, as the KPIs may still be consistent and compatible with the changed service level objectives. Findings from continuous monitoring are the results or outcomes of the ongoing observation and measurement of the performance and compliance of the IT processes and systems that support or enable the critical IT assets. Findings from continuous monitoring may affect the performance and value of the critical IT assets, but they do not necessarily require a review and update of the KPIs for critical IT assets, as the KPIs may still be relevant and reliable for the continuously monitored IT processes and systems. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, Chapter 4: Risk and Control Monitoring and Reporting, Section 4.2: Risk Monitoring, pp. 189-191.

NEW QUESTION # 1825
Which of the following is MOST important to determine as a result of a risk assessment?

- A. Risk response options
- B. Risk appetite statement
- C. Process ownership
- D. Risk tolerance levels

Answer: A

Explanation:
Identifying risk response options enables informed decisions on managing identified risks. This step is integral to transitioning from Risk Assessment to Risk Treatment, ensuring risks are addressed effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 1826
Which of the following is the MOST effective control to ensure user access is maintained on a least-privilege basis?

- A. User recertification
- B. User authorization
- C. Change log review
- D. Access log monitoring

Answer: A

Explanation:
User recertification is the most effective control to ensure user access is maintained on a least-privilege basis, as it involves a periodic review and validation of user access rights and privileges by the appropriate authority. User recertification helps to identify and remove any unnecessary, excessive, or obsolete access rights and privileges that may pose a security risk or violate the principle of least privilege. User recertification also helps to ensure that user access rights and privileges are aligned with the current business needs, roles, and responsibilities of the users.
The other options are not the most effective controls to ensure user access is maintained on a least-privilege basis. User authorization is the process of granting or denying access rights and privileges to users based on their identity, role, and credentials, but it does not verify or update the existing access rights and privileges of the users. Change log review is the process of examining and analyzing the records of changes made to the system, configuration, or data, but it does not directly address the user access rights and privileges. Access log monitoring is the process of tracking and auditing the user activities and actions on the system or network, but it does not validate or modify the user access rights and privileges. References = What Is the Principle of Least Privilege and Why is it Important?, Principle of Least Privilege: Definition, Methods & Examples, IT Risk Resources | ISACA

NEW QUESTION # 1827
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