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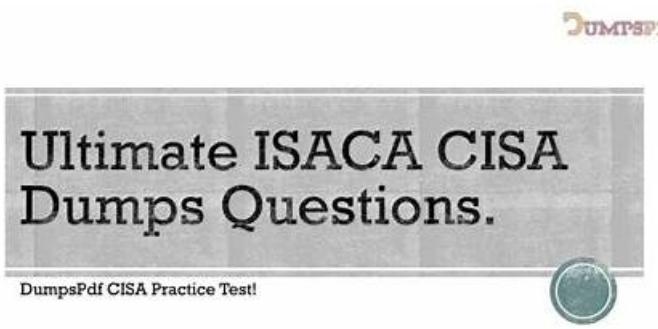

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ISACA Certified Information Systems Auditor Sample Questions (Q425-Q430):

NEW QUESTION # 425
Which of the following is the PRIMARY role of the release plan?

- A. It provides a timeline and schedule for deploying new releases into production.
- B. It identifies all configuration items within an IT environment.
- C. It evaluates the impact of proposed changes and updates to IT systems.
- D. It outlines the steps for database integration.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The best answer is B. It provides a timeline and schedule for deploying new releases into production.
ISACA release and change guidance explains that successful deployment requires scrutiny over change and release, including scheduling, coordination among parties, and validation before implementation. That aligns directly with the role of a release plan: organizing when and how releases move into production.
Option A is more closely related to configuration management. Option C is too narrow because release plans cover much more than

database integration. Option D is more closely associated with change evaluation and impact assessment before approval. The release plan's main function is the coordinated timeline and schedule for production rollout.
References (Official ISACA):
* ISACA Journal, Implementing Emerging Technologies
* ISACA Journal, Speeding Up Software Delivery With Effective Change Management

NEW QUESTION # 426
Which of the following is the PRIMARY purpose of quality assurance (QA) within an IS audit department?

- A. To regularly assess and improve audit methodology
- B. To ensure conclusions are reliable and no false assurance is given
- C. To enforce audit policies and identify any deviations
- D. To confirm audit practice is aligned with industry standards and benchmarks

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 427
Which of the following is MOST important to consider when reviewing an organization's defined data backup and restoration procedures?

- A. Mean time between failures (MTBF)
- B. Mean time to restore (MTTR)
- C. Business continuity plan (BCP)
- D. Recovery point objective (RPO)

Answer: D

Explanation:
Explanation
A recovery point objective (RPO) is the maximum acceptable amount of data loss after an unplanned data-loss incident, expressed as an amount of time. This is generally thought of as the point in time before the event at which data can be successfully recovered - that is, the time elapsed since the most recent reliable backup1.
RPOs are important to consider when reviewing an organization's defined data backup and restoration procedures, because they determine how frequently the organization needs to perform backups, and how much data it can afford to lose in case of a disaster. RPOs are usually defined based on the business impact and criticality of the data, as well as the compliance and regulatory requirements. For example, a financial institution may have a very low RPO (such as a few minutes or seconds) for its transactional data, while a research institute may have a higher RPO (such as a few hours or days) for its experimental data.
The other possible options are:
A: Business continuity plan (BCP): A BCP is a document that outlines how an organization will continue to operate or resume its critical functions and processes in the event of a disruption or disaster.
A BCP includes various elements, such as risk assessment, business impact analysis, recovery strategies, roles and responsibilities, communication plan, and testing and maintenance. A BCP is related to an organization's defined data backup and restoration procedures, but it is not the most important factor to consider when reviewing them. A BCP defines the recovery objectives and strategies for the entire organization, while the data backup and restoration procedures are more specific and technical in nature.
C: Mean time to restore (MTTR): MTTR is a metric that measures the average time it takes to restore a system or service after a failure or outage. MTTR is an indicator of the efficiency and effectiveness of an organization's recovery process, as well as the availability and reliability of its systems or services.
MTTR is related to an organization's defined data backup and restoration procedures, but it is not the most important factor to consider when reviewing them. MTTR reflects the actual performance of the recovery process, while the data backup and restoration procedures define the expected steps and actions for the recovery process.
D: Mean time between failures (MTBF): MTBF is a metric that measures the average time between failures or outages of a system or service. MTBF is an indicator of the quality and durability of an organization's systems or services, as well as their susceptibility to failures or outages. MTBF is related to an organization's defined data backup and restoration procedures, but it is not the most important factor to consider when reviewing them. MTBF reflects the potential frequency of failures or outages, while the data backup and restoration procedures define the contingency plans for failures or outages.

NEW QUESTION # 428

What is an edit check to determine whether a field contains valid data?

- A. Reasonableness check
- B. Completeness check
- C. Redundancy check
- D. Accuracy check

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
A completeness check is an edit check to determine whether a field contains valid data.

NEW QUESTION # 429
Diskless workstation is an example of:

- A. Midrange server
- B. Personal computer
- C. Handheld devices
- D. Thin client computer

Answer: D

Explanation:
Section: Information System Operations, Maintenance and Support
Explanation/Reference:
Diskless workstations are example of Thin client computer.
A thin client (sometimes also called a lean, zero or slim client) is a computer or a computer program that depends heavily on some other computer (its server) to fulfill its computational roles. This is different from the traditional fat client, which is a computer designed to take on these roles by itself. The specific roles assumed by the server may vary, from providing data persistence (for example, for diskless nodes) to actual information processing on the client's behalf.
For your exam you should know the information below:
Common Types of computers
Supercomputers
A supercomputer is focused on performing tasks involving intense numerical calculations such as weather forecasting, fluid dynamics, nuclear simulations, theoretical astrophysics, and complex scientific computations. A supercomputer is a computer that is at the frontline of current processing capacity, particularly speed of calculation. The term supercomputer itself is rather fluid, and the speed of today's supercomputers tends to become typical of tomorrow's ordinary computer. Supercomputer processing speeds are measured in floating point operations per second, or FLOPS. An example of a floating point operation is the calculation of mathematical equations in real numbers. In terms of computational capability, memory size and speed, I/O technology, and topological issues such as bandwidth and latency, supercomputers are the most powerful, are very expensive, and not cost-effective just to perform batch or transaction processing. Transaction processing is handled by less powerful computers such as server computers or mainframes.
Mainframes
The term mainframe computer was created to distinguish the traditional, large, institutional computer intended to service multiple users from the smaller, single user machines. These computers are capable of handling and processing very large amounts of data quickly. Mainframe computers are used in large institutions such as government, banks and large corporations. They are measured in MIPS (million instructions per second) and respond to up to 100s of millions of users at a time.
Mid-range servers
Midrange systems are primarily high-end network servers and other types of servers that can handle the large-scale processing of many business applications. Although not as powerful as mainframe computers, they are less costly to buy, operate, and maintain than mainframe systems and thus meet the computing needs of many organizations. Midrange systems have become popular as powerful network servers to help manage large Internet Web sites, corporate intranets and extranets, and other networks. Today, midrange systems include servers used in industrial process-control and manufacturing plants and play major roles in

computer-aided manufacturing (CAM). They can also take the form of powerful technical workstations for computer-aided design (CAD) and other computation and graphics-intensive applications. Midrange system are also used as front-end servers to assist mainframe computers in telecommunications processing and network management.
Personal computers
A personal computer (PC) is a general-purpose computer, whose size, capabilities and original sale price makes it useful for individuals, and which is intended to be operated directly by an end-user with no intervening computer operator. This contrasted with the batch processing or time-sharing models which allowed larger, more expensive minicomputer and mainframe systems to be used by many people, usually at the same time. Large data processing systems require a full-time staff to operate efficiently.
Laptop computers
A laptop is a portable personal computer with a clamshell form factor, suitable for mobile use.[1] They are also sometimes called notebook computers or notebooks. Laptops are commonly used in a variety of settings, including work, education, and personal multimedia.
A laptop combines the components and inputs as a desktop computer; including display, speakers, keyboard, and pointing device (such as a touchpad), into a single device. Most modern-day laptop computers also have a webcam and a mice (microphone) pre-installed. [citation needed] A laptop can be powered either from a rechargeable battery, or by mains electricity via an AC adapter. Laptops are a diverse category of devices, and other more specific terms, such as ultra-books or net books, refer to specialist types of laptop which have been optimized for certain uses. Hardware specifications change vastly between these classifications, forgoing greater and greater degrees of processing power to reduce heat emissions.
Smartphone, tablets and other handheld devices
A mobile device (also known as a handheld computer or simply handheld) is a small, handheld computing device, typically having a display screen with touch input and/or a miniature keyboard.
A handheld computing device has an operating system (OS), and can run various types of application software, known as apps. Most handheld devices can also be equipped with Wi-Fi, Bluetooth, and GPS capabilities that can allow connections to the Internet and other Bluetooth-capable devices, such as an automobile or a microphone headset. A camera or media player feature for video or music files can also be typically found on these devices along with a stable battery power source such as a lithium battery.
Early pocket-sized devices were joined in the late 2000s by larger but otherwise similar tablet computers. Much like in a personal digital assistant (PDA), the input and output of modern mobile devices are often combined into a touch-screen interface.
Smartphone's and PDAs are popular amongst those who wish to use some of the powers of a conventional computer in environments where carrying one would not be practical. Enterprise digital assistants can further extend the available functionality for the business user by offering integrated data capture devices like barcode, RFID and smart card readers.
Thin Client computers
A thin client (sometimes also called a lean, zero or slim client) is a computer or a computer program that depends heavily on some other computer (its server) to fulfill its computational roles. This is different from the traditional fat client, which is a computer designed to take on these roles by itself. The specific roles assumed by the server may vary, from providing data persistence (for example, for diskless nodes) to actual information processing on the client's behalf.
The following answers are incorrect:
The other types of computers are not example of diskless workstation.
The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:
CISA review manual 2014 page number 246
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thin_client
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_device
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personal_computer
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classes_of_computers
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Laptop

NEW QUESTION # 430
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