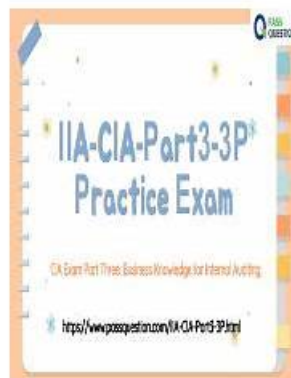


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## IIA IIA-CIA-Part3 Practice Test, Simulation IIA-CIA-Part3 Questions

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## IIA Business Knowledge for Internal Auditing Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

### NEW QUESTION # 13

An electronic meeting conducted between several parties at remote sites is referred to as:

- A. Telecommuting.
- **B. Teleconferencing.**
- C. Interactive processing.
- D. Teleprocessing.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Conducting an electronic meeting among several parties at remote sites is teleconferencing. It can be accomplished by telephone or electronic mail group communication software. Videoconferencing permits the conferees to see each other on video screens. The practice has grown in recent years as companies have attempted to cut their travel costs.

### NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following statements is true regarding user developed applications (UDAs) and traditional IT applications?

- A. UDAs and traditional IT applications typically follow a similar development life cycle
- **B. Unlike traditional IT applications, UDAs typically are developed with little consideration of controls.**
- C. A UDA usually includes system documentation to illustrate its functions, and IT-developed applications typically do not require such documentation.
- D. IT testing personnel usually review both types of applications thoroughly to ensure they were developed properly.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

User-Developed Applications (UDAs) are software tools, typically spreadsheets or small databases, created by business users rather than IT professionals. These applications often lack formal security, documentation, and control measures, increasing the risk of data errors, unauthorized access, and compliance failures.

UDAs are often created quickly to meet immediate business needs, without following IT governance, security controls, or development standards.

Unlike traditional IT applications, UDAs lack structured testing, change management, and formal documentation.

The IIA's GTAG 14 - Auditing User-Developed Applications states that UDAs present higher risks because they are not subject to the same controls as IT-managed applications.

A). UDAs and traditional IT applications typically follow a similar development life cycle # Incorrect.

Traditional IT applications follow a formal Software Development Life Cycle (SDLC), whereas UDAs are developed informally by end-users.

B). A UDA usually includes system documentation to illustrate its functions, and IT-developed applications typically do not require such documentation. # Incorrect. IT applications require extensive documentation, whereas UDAs often lack documentation entirely.

D). IT testing personnel usually review both types of applications thoroughly to ensure they were developed properly. # Incorrect.

IT applications undergo rigorous testing and quality assurance, while UDAs often bypass IT reviews altogether.

IIA GTAG 14 - Auditing User-Developed Applications highlights the risks of UDAs and emphasizes the need for internal controls.

COBIT Framework (Control Objectives for Information and Related Technologies) recommends IT governance measures for all business-critical applications.

ISO 27001 (Information Security Management System) warns against uncontrolled user-developed applications due to security risks.

Why Option C is Correct? Explanation of the Other Options: IIA References & Best Practices: Thus, the correct answer is C. Unlike traditional IT applications, UDAs typically are developed with little consideration of controls.

### NEW QUESTION # 15

Which of the following attributes of data is the most significantly impacted by the internet of things?

- A. Veracity
- B. Structuration
- C. Normalization
- **D. Velocity**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

\* Understanding How IoT Impacts Data Attributes:

\* The Internet of Things (IoT) refers to connected devices that continuously collect and transmit data in real-time.

\* IoT generates massive amounts of data at high speeds, affecting the velocity of data processing and analysis.

\* Why Velocity is the Most Affected Attribute:

\* Velocity refers to the speed at which data is generated, processed, and transmitted.

\* IoT devices continuously stream data, requiring real-time or near-real-time processing.

\* Examples include:

\* Smart sensors in factories sending real-time equipment status.

\* Wearable devices tracking health metrics every second.

\* Smart cities using IoT for traffic monitoring and instant updates.

\* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

\* A. Normalization - Incorrect.

\* Normalization refers to organizing database structures, but IoT deals with data transmission speed rather than database design.

\* C. Structuration - Incorrect.

\* Structuration relates to how data is formatted (structured vs. unstructured), but IoT's biggest challenge is real-time data flow.

\* D. Veracity - Incorrect.

\* Veracity concerns data accuracy and reliability, which is a challenge in IoT but not the most significant impact compared to velocity.

\* IIA's Perspective on IoT and Data Management:

\* IIA Standard 2110 - Governance emphasizes the need for robust data processing frameworks to handle IoT-generated data velocity.

\* IIA GTAG (Global Technology Audit Guide) on Big Data highlights real-time data analytics and IoT challenges.

\* ISO 27001 Information Security Standard recommends ensuring real-time data processing controls for IoT security and management.

IIA References:

\* IIA Standard 2110 - IT Governance & Data Management

\* IIA GTAG - IoT and Big Data Risks

\* ISO 27001 - Information Security and Real-Time Data Processing

Thus, the correct and verified answer is B. Velocity.

### NEW QUESTION # 16

Which of the following best describes the primary objective of cybersecurity?

- A. To regulate users' behavior in the web and cloud environment.
- B. To protect the effective performance of IT general and application controls.
- C. To prevent unauthorized access to information assets.
- D. To secure application of protocols and authorization routines.

**Answer: A**

### NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the following actions would senior management need to consider as part of new IT guidelines regarding the organization's cybersecurity policies?

- A. Expansion of operations into new markets with limited IT access.
- B. Assigning new roles and responsibilities for senior IT management.
- C. Hiring new personnel within the IT department for security purposes.
- D. Growing use of bring your own devices for organizational matters.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When updating cybersecurity policies, senior management must focus on emerging risks and challenges that impact the organization's security posture. One major concern is the increasing use of Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) policies, where employees use personal devices for work-related tasks. This introduces security vulnerabilities such as unauthorized access, data leakage, and malware infections.

(A) Incorrect - Assigning new roles and responsibilities for senior IT management.

While defining roles is important, it is a management function rather than a direct cybersecurity policy update.



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