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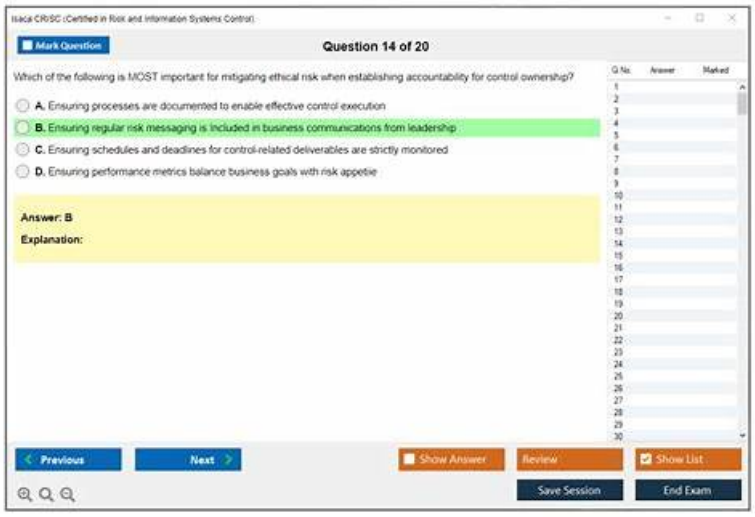

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ISACA CRISC Certification Exam is an ideal certification for professionals who are looking to demonstrate their expertise in IT risk management and control. Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control certification exam is comprehensive and covers all the important aspects of IT risk management. It is an excellent way for professionals to demonstrate their commitment to professional development and to advance their careers in the IT industry.

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ISACA Risk and Information Systems Control Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details	Weights

Information Technology and Security	**A. Information Technology Principles** • Enterprise Architecture • IT Operations Management (e.g., change management, IT assets, problems, incidents) • Project Management • Disaster Recovery Management (DRM) • Data Lifecycle Management • System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) • Emerging Technologies **B. Information Security Principles** • Information Security Concepts, Frameworks, and Standards • Information Security Awareness Training • Business Continuity Management • Data Privacy and Data Protection Principles	22%
IT Risk Assessment	**A. IT Risk Identification** • Risk Events (e.g., contributing conditions, loss result) • Threat Modelling and Threat Landscape • Vulnerability and Control Deficiency Analysis (e.g., root cause analysis) • Risk Scenario Development **B. IT Risk Analysis and Evaluation** • Risk Assessment Concepts, Standards, and Frameworks • Risk Register • Risk Analysis Methodologies • Business Impact Analysis • Inherent and Residual Risk	20%
Governance	**A. Organizational Governance** • Organizational Strategy, Goals, and Objectives • Organizational Structure, Roles, and Responsibilities • Organizational Culture • Policies and Standards • Business Processes • Organizational Assets **B. Risk Governance** • Enterprise Risk Management and Risk Management Framework • Three Lines of Defense • Risk Profile • Risk Appetite and Risk Tolerance • Legal, Regulatory, and Contractual Requirements • Professional Ethics of Risk Management	26%

Risk Response and Reporting	**A. Risk Response** • Risk Treatment / Risk Response Options • Risk and Control Ownership • Third-Party Risk Management • Issue, Finding, and Exception Management • Management of Emerging Risk **B. Control Design and Implementation** • Control Types, Standards, and Frameworks • Control Design, Selection, and Analysis • Control Implementation • Control Testing and Effectiveness Evaluation **C. Risk Monitoring and Reporting** • Risk Treatment Plans • Data Collection, Aggregation, Analysis, and Validation • Risk and Control Monitoring Techniques • Risk and Control Reporting Techniques (heatmap, scorecards, dashboards) • Key Performance Indicators • Key Risk Indicators (KRIs) • Key Control Indicators (KCIs)	32%

ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q1473-Q1478):

NEW QUESTION # 1473
The PRIMARY reason for tracking the status of risk mitigation plans is to ensure:

- A. security controls are tested prior to implementation.
- B. the proposed controls are implemented as scheduled.
- C. the risk response strategy has been decided.
- D. compliance with corporate policies.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 1474
A risk owner has identified a risk with high impact and very low likelihood. The potential loss is covered by insurance. Which of the following should the risk practitioner do NEXT?

- A. Update the risk register.
- B. Recommend avoiding the risk.
- C. Evaluate outsourcing the process.
- D. Validate the risk response with internal audit.

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the CRISC Review Manual1, the risk register is a tool that records the results of risk identification, analysis, evaluation, and treatment. The risk register should be updated whenever there is a change in the risk profile, such as when a risk response is implemented or a new risk is identified. Updating the risk register allows the organization to monitor the current status of risks and the effectiveness of risk responses. Therefore, the next step for the risk practitioner after identifying a risk with high impact and very low likelihood that is covered by insurance is to update the risk register with the new information. References = CRISC Review Manual1, page 191.

NEW QUESTION # 1475
You are the project manager of HJT project. Important confidential files of your project are stored on a computer. Keeping the unauthorized access of this computer in mind, you have placed a hidden CCTV in the room, even on having protection password. Which kind of control CCTV is?

- A. Technical control
- B. Physical control
- C. Administrative control
- D. Management control

Answer: B

Explanation:
Section: Volume D
Explanation:
CCTV is a physical control.
Physical controls protect the physical environment. They include basics such as locks to protect access to secure areas. They also include environmental controls. This section presents the following examples of physical controls:
* Locked doors, guards, access logs, and closed-circuit television
* Fire detection and suppression
* Temperature and humidity detection
* Electrical grounding and circuit breakers
* Water detection
Incorrect Answers:
A, C, D CCTV is a physical control.

NEW QUESTION # 1476
Which of the following is MOST important to enable well-informed cybersecurity risk decisions?

- A. Conduct risk assessment peer reviews.
- B. Engage a third party to perform a risk assessment.
- C. Determine and understand the risk rating of scenarios.
- D. Identify roles and responsibilities for security controls.

Answer: C

Explanation:
To make well-informed cybersecurity risk decisions, it is most important to determine and understand the risk rating of scenarios. A risk rating is a measure of the severity and priority of a risk, based on the combination of its impact and likelihood. A risk scenario is a description of a potential event or situation that could adversely affect the organization's objectives, assets, or processes. By determining and understanding the risk rating of scenarios, the organization can identify the most critical and urgent risks, and select the appropriate risk response strategies accordingly. The other options are not as important as determining and understanding the risk rating of scenarios, because they do not provide a clear and comprehensive view of the risk, but rather focus on specific or partial aspects of the risk management process. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1, page 45.

NEW QUESTION # 1477
The PRIMARY advantage of involving end users in continuity planning is that they:

- A. can balance the overall technical and business concerns
- B. have a better understanding of specific business needs
- C. can see the overall impact to the business
- D. are more objective than information security management.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Continuity planning is the process of developing strategies and plans to ensure the continuity of critical

business functions and processes in the event of a disruption or disaster. Continuity planning involves identifying the risks, impacts, and recovery options for various scenarios, as well as testing and updating the plans regularly. The primary advantage of involving end users in continuity planning is that they have a better understanding of specific business needs, such as the operational requirements, the customer expectations, and the dependencies and interdependencies of the business processes. End users can provide valuable input and feedback on the continuity plans, as well as participate in the testing and validation of the plans. End users can also help to ensure the alignment of the continuity plans with the business objectives and priorities, as well as the compliance with the relevant standards and regulations. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, Chapter 4, Section 4.4.1, p. 204-205

NEW QUESTION # 1478

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