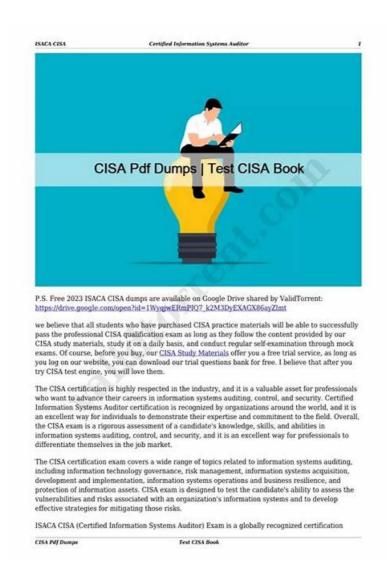
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ISACA Certified Information Systems Auditor Sample Questions (Q892-Q897):

NEW QUESTION #892

When assessing a proposed project for the two-way replication of a customer database with a remote call center, the IS auditor should ensure that:

- A. database conflicts are managed during replication.
- B. user rights are identical on both databases.
- C. the source database is backed up on both sites.
- D. end users are trained in the replication process.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

A database conflict occurs when the same data is modified at two separate servers, such as a customer database and a remote call center database, and the changes are not consistent with each other. For example, if a customer updates their phone number at the customer database, and a call center agent updates the same customer's address at the remote call center database, there is a conflict between the two updates. Database conflicts can cause data inconsistency, corruption, or loss if they are not detected and resolved properly.

Two-way replication is a process of synchronizing data between two databases, so that any changes made in one database are reflected in the other database, and vice versa. Two-way replication can improve data availability, performance, and scalability, but it also increases the risk of database conflicts. Therefore, when assessing a proposed project for the two-way replication of a customer database with a remote call center, the IS auditor should ensure that database conflicts are managed during replication. This means that the project should have a clear and effective strategy for:

Preventing or minimizing database conflicts by using techniques such as locking, timestamping, or partitioning. Detecting or identifying database conflicts by using tools such as triggers, logs, or alerts.

Resolving or handling database conflicts by using methods such as priority-based, rule-based, or user-based resolution.

The other possible options are:
B: end users are trained in the replication process: This is not a relevant or important factor for the IS auditor to ensure when

assessing a proposed project for the two-way replication of a customer database with a remote call center. End users are not directly involved in the replication process, and they do not need to have detailed knowledge or skills about how replication works. The replication process should be transparent and seamless to the end users, and they should only interact with the data through their applications or interfaces.

C: the source database is backed up on both sites: This is not a sufficient or necessary factor for the IS auditor to ensure when assessing a proposed project for the two-way replication of a customer database with a remote call center. Backing up the source database on both sites can provide some level of data protection and recovery, but it does not address the issue of database conflicts that can occur during replication. Moreover, backing up the source database on both sites may not be feasible or efficient, as it may consume more storage space and network bandwidth, and introduce more complexity and overhead to the replication process.

D: user rights are identical on both databases: This is not a critical or relevant factor for the IS auditor to ensure when assessing a proposed project for the two-way replication of a customer database with a remote call center. User rights are the permissions or privileges that users have to access or modify data in a database. User rights do not directly affect the occurrence or resolution of database conflicts during replication. User rights may vary depending on the role or function of the users in different databases, and they should be defined and enforced according to the security policies and requirements of each database.

NEW QUESTION #893

When reviewing a project to replace multiple manual data entry systems with an artificial intelligence (Al) system, the IS auditor should be MOST concerned with the impact Al will have on

- A. future task updates
- B. enterprise architecture (EA)
- C. employee retention
- D. task capacity output

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION #894

Which of the following level in CMMI model focuses on process innovation and continuous optimization?

- A. Level 2
- B. Level 3
- C. Level 5
- D. Level 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

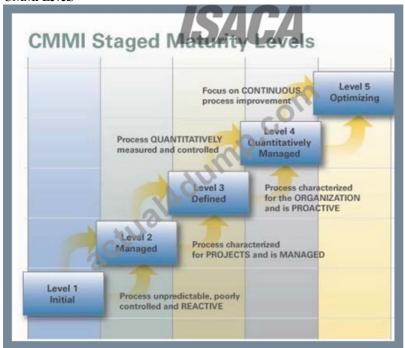
Level 5 is the optimizing process and focus on process innovation and continuous integration.

For CISA Exam you should know below information about Capability Maturity Model Integration (CMMI) mode:

Maturity model

A maturity model can be viewed as a set of structured levels that describe how well the behaviors, practices and processes of an organization can reliably and sustainable produce required outcomes.

CMMI Levels



A maturity model can be used as a benchmark for comparison and as an aid to understanding - for example, for comparative assessment of different organizations where there is something in common that can be used as a basis for comparison. In the case of the CMM, for example, the basis for comparison would be the organizations' software development processes.

The model involves five aspects:

Maturity Levels: a 5-level process maturity continuum - where the uppermost (5th) level is a notional ideal state where processes would be systematically managed by a combination of process optimization and continuous process improvement.

Key Process Areas: a Key Process Area identifies a cluster of related activities that, when performed together, achieve a set of goals considered important.

Goals: the goals of a key process area summarize the states that must exist for that key process area to have been implemented in an

effective and lasting way. The extent to which the goals have been accomplished is an indicator of how much capability the organization has established at that maturity level.

The goals signify the scope, boundaries, and intent of each key process area.

Common Features: common features include practices that implement and institutionalize a key process area. There are five types of common features: commitment to perform, ability to perform, activities performed, measurement and analysis, and verifying implementation.

Key Practices: The key practices describe the elements of infrastructure and practice that contribute most effectively to the implementation and institutionalization of the area.

Levels

There are five levels defined along the continuum of the model and, according to the SEI: "Predictability, effectiveness, and control of an organization's software processes are believed to improve as the organization moves up these five levels. While not rigorous, the empirical evidence to date supports this belief".[citation needed] Initial (chaotic, ad hoc, individual heroics) - the starting point for use of a new or undocumented repeat process.

Repeatable - the process is at least documented sufficiently such that repeating the same steps may be attempted.

Defined - the process is defined/confirmed as a standard business process, and decomposed to levels 0, 1 and 2 (the last being Work Instructions).

Managed - the process is quantitatively managed in accordance with agreed-upon metrics.

Optimizing - process management includes deliberate process optimization/improvement.

Within each of these maturity levels are Key Process Areas which characteristic that level, and for each such area there are five factors: goals, commitment, ability, measurement, and verification. These are not necessarily unique to CMM, representing - as they do - the stages that organizations must go through on the way to becoming mature.

The model provides a theoretical continuum along which process maturity can be developed incrementally from one level to the next. Skipping levels is not allowed/feasible.

Level 1 - Initial (Chaotic)

It is characteristic of processes at this level that they are (typically) undocumented and in a state of dynamic change, tending to be driven in an ad hoc, uncontrolled and reactive manner by users or events.

This provides a chaotic or unstable environment for the processes.

Level 2 - Repeatable

It is characteristic of processes at this level that some processes are repeatable, possibly with consistent results. Process discipline is unlikely to be rigorous, but where it exists it may help to ensure that existing processes are maintained during times of stress.

Level 3 - Defined

It is characteristic of processes at this level that there are sets of defined and documented standard processes established and subject to some degree of improvement over time. These standard processes are in place (i.e., they are the AS-IS processes) and used to establish consistency of process performance across the organization.

Level 4 - Managed

It is characteristic of processes at this level that, using process metrics, management can effectively control the AS-IS process (e.g., for software development). In particular, management can identify ways to adjust and adapt the process to particular projects without measurable losses of quality or deviations from specifications. Process Capability is established from this level.

Level 5 - Optimizing

It is a characteristic of processes at this level that the focus is on continually improving process performance through both incremental and innovative technological changes/improvements.

At maturity level 5, processes are concerned with addressing statistical common causes of process variation and changing the process (for example, to shift the mean of the process performance) to improve process performance. This would be done at the same time as maintaining the likelihood of achieving the established quantitative process-improvement objectives.

The following were incorrect answers:

Level 4 - Focus on process management and process control

Level 3 - Process definition and process deployment.

Level 2 - Performance management and work product management.

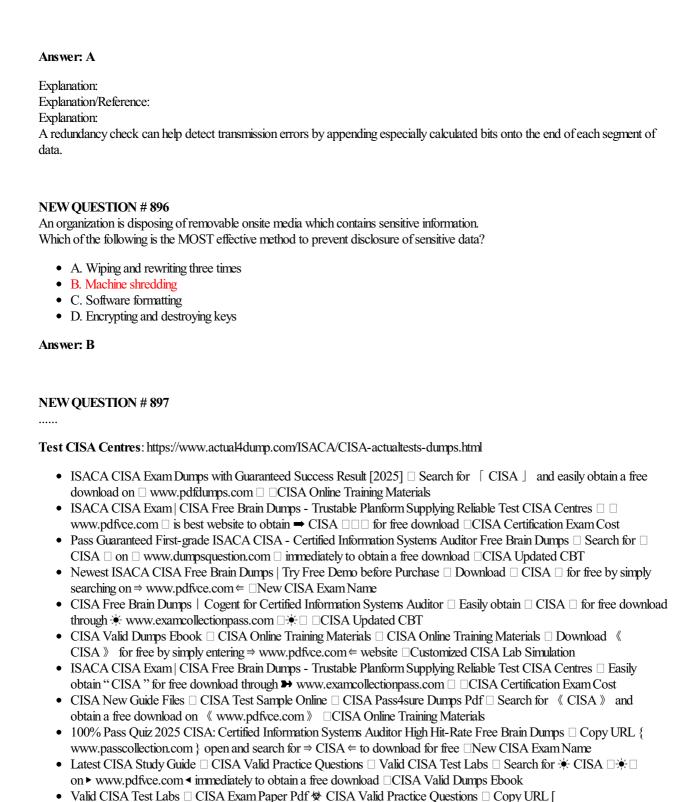
The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:

CISA review manual 2014 Page number 188

NEW QUESTION #895

Which of the following can help detect transmission errors by appending specially calculated bits onto the end of each segment of data?

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



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