

CRISC Deutsch, CRISC Zertifizierungsfragen



P.S. Kostenlose 2025 ISACA CRISC Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von ZertSoft verfügbar:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=13IsudEtijE6nDog6CV3jQEQxmr1T2-Qu>

Die Schulungen für die Vorbereitung der ISACA CRISC (Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control) Zertifizierungsprüfung beinhalten die Simulationsprüfungen sowie die Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur ISACA CRISC Zertifizierungsprüfung. Im Internet haben Sie vielleicht auch einige ähnliche Ausbildungswebsites gesehen. Nach dem Vergleich würden Sie aber finden, dass die Schulungen zur ISACA CRISC Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft eher zielgerichtet sind. Sie sind nicht nur von guter Qualität, sondern sind auch die umfassendste.

Die CRISC-Prüfung umfasst vier Hauptbereiche: Risikoidentifikation, -bewertung und -evaluation; Risikoreaktion; Risikoüberwachung; und Design und Implementierung von Informationssystemkontrollen. Diese Bereiche umfassen eine Vielzahl von Themen, einschließlich Risikomanagement-Frameworks, IT-Governance, Compliance, Bedrohungs- und Schwachstellenbewertung sowie Incident Response. Die Prüfung soll das Verständnis des Kandidaten für diese Themen und seine Fähigkeit testen, sie in realen Szenarien anzuwenden.

>> CRISC Deutsch <<

CRISC Zertifizierungsfragen - CRISC Dumps Deutsch

Wie wir alle wissen, genießen die Dumps zur ISACA CRISC Zertifizierungsprüfung von ZertSoft einen guten Ruf und sind international berühmt. Wieso kann ZertSoft so große Resonanz finden? Weil die Fragenkataloge zur ISACA CRISC Zertifizierung von ZertSoft wirklich praktisch sind und Ihnen helfen können, gute Noten in der CRISC Prüfung zu erzielen.

ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control CRISC Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q1564-Q1569):

1564. Frage

An organization has provided legal text explaining the rights and expected behavior of users accessing a system from geographic locations that have strong privacy regulations. Which of the following control types has been applied?

- A. Compensating
- B. Detective
- C. Directive
- D. Preventive

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The type of control that has been applied when an organization provides legal text explaining the rights and expected behavior of users accessing a system from geographic locations that have strong privacy regulations is directive. A directive control is a control that guides or instructs the users or the staff on the policies, procedures, or standards that they need to follow or comply with when performing their tasks or activities. A directive control can help to prevent or reduce the risk of non-compliance, errors, or violations, by ensuring that the users or the staff are aware and informed of the expectations and requirements of the organization or

the system. A directive control can also help to enforce the accountability and responsibility of the users or the staff, and to support the audit and monitoring of their actions and behaviors. Providing legal text explaining the rights and expected behavior of users accessing a system from geographic locations that have strong privacy regulations is an example of a directive control, as it informs the users of the legal obligations and consequences of using the system, and instructs them on how to protect their privacy and the privacy of others. Detective, preventive, and compensating are not the correct types of control, as they do not match the definition or the purpose of the control that has been applied. References = CRISC Review Manual, 6th Edition, ISACA, 2015, page 217.

1565. Frage

Which of the following is the BEST key performance indicator (KPI) to measure the effectiveness of a disaster recovery plan (DRP)?

- A. Percentage of applications that met the RTO during DRP testing
- B. Number of users that participated in the DRP testing
- C. Percentage of issues resolved as a result of DRP testing
- D. Number of issues identified during DRP testing

Antwort: A

Begründung:

A key performance indicator (KPI) is a measurable value that demonstrates how effectively an organization is achieving its objectives. In the context of disaster recovery planning (DRP), a KPI should reflect the ability of the organization to recover its critical business processes and applications within the predefined time frames and service levels. One of the most important KPIs for DRP is the percentage of applications that met the recovery time objective (RTO) during DRP testing. The RTO is the maximum acceptable length of time that a business process or application can be down after a disaster. By measuring the percentage of applications that met the RTO during DRP testing, the organization can evaluate the performance and reliability of its DRP, identify any gaps or weaknesses, and implement corrective actions to improve its readiness and resilience. The other options are not the best KPIs for DRP, as they do not directly measure the effectiveness of the recovery process. The number of users that participated in the DRP testing is a measure of the involvement and awareness of the staff, but not of the outcome of the testing. The number of issues identified during DRP testing is a measure of the quality and completeness of the DRP, but not of the actual recovery time. The percentage of issues resolved as a result of DRP testing is a measure of the improvement and maturity of the DRP, but not of the current recovery capability. References = Risk and Information Systems Control Study Manual, 7th Edition, Chapter 3, Section 3.2.3.3, Page 138.

1566. Frage

A financial institution has identified high risk of fraud in several business applications. Which of the following controls will BEST help reduce the risk of fraudulent internal transactions?

- A. Segregation of duties
- B. Log monitoring
- C. Periodic user privileges review
- D. Periodic internal audits

Antwort: B

1567. Frage

Which of the following is the MOST important update for keeping the risk register current?

- A. Retiring risk scenarios that have been avoided
- B. Changing risk owners due to employee turnover
- C. Adding new risk assessment results annually
- D. Modifying organizational structures when lines of business merge

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Understanding the Question:

* The question asks what the most important update for keeping the risk register current is.

Analyzing the Options:

- * A. Modifying organizational structures when lines of business merge: Reflects significant changes in the organization that impact risk profiles.
- * B. Adding new risk assessment results annually: Important but periodic.
- * C. Retiring risk scenarios that have been avoided: Necessary but not as impactful as major organizational changes.
- * D. Changing risk owners due to employee turnover: Important but secondary to major structural changes.

Detailed Explanation:

* **Organizational Changes:** When lines of business merge, it can significantly alter the risk landscape, introducing new risks and changing the impact and likelihood of existing ones. Updating the risk register to reflect these changes is crucial for accurate risk management.

* **Impact on Risk Profiles:** Mergers and acquisitions can affect every aspect of an organization, from operational processes to regulatory compliance, making it essential to update the risk register accordingly.

* **References:**

* CRISC Review Manual, Chapter 3: Risk Response and Reporting, discusses the importance of keeping the risk register updated to reflect organizational changes and ensure effective risk management.

1568. Frage

Which of the following is the MOST common concern associated with outsourcing to a service provider?

- **A. Unauthorized data usage**
- B. Combining incompatible duties
- C. Lack of technical expertise
- D. Denial of service attacks

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The most common concern associated with outsourcing to a service provider is unauthorized data usage, which means the misuse, disclosure, or theft of the organization's data by the service provider or its employees, contractors, or subcontractors¹. Unauthorized data usage can pose significant risks to the organization, such as:

Data security and privacy breaches, which can compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data, and expose the organization to legal liability, regulatory penalties, reputational damage, or loss of trust and credibility².

Data quality and accuracy issues, which can affect the reliability and validity of the data, and impair the decision-making, reporting, or performance of the organization³.

Data ownership and control issues, which can limit the access and rights of the organization to its own data, and create dependency or lock-in with the service provider⁴.

The other options are not the most common concern associated with outsourcing to a service provider, because:

Lack of technical expertise is a potential but not prevalent concern associated with outsourcing to a service provider, as it may affect the quality and efficiency of the services provided by the service provider, and the compatibility and integration of the services with the organization's systems and processes⁵. However, most service providers have sufficient technical expertise in their domain or field, and they can offer specialized skills or resources that the organization may not have internally⁶.

Combining incompatible duties is a possible but not frequent concern associated with outsourcing to a service provider, as it may create conflicts of interest or segregation of duties issues for the service provider or the organization, and increase the risk of errors, fraud, or abuse⁷. However, most service providers have adequate governance and control mechanisms to prevent or mitigate such issues, and they can adhere to the organization's policies and standards regarding the separation of duties⁸.

Denial of service attacks is a rare but not common concern associated with outsourcing to a service provider, as it may disrupt the availability or functionality of the services provided by the service provider, and affect the operations or continuity of the organization. However, most service providers have robust security measures and contingency plans to protect and recover from such attacks, and they can ensure the resilience and reliability of the services.

References =

Unauthorized Data Usage - CIO Wiki

What is outsourcing? Definitions, benefits, challenges, processes, advice | CIO The Pros and Cons of Outsourcing in 2023 - GrowthForce

13 Common Problems of Outsourcing and How to Avoid Them - ENOU Labs

The Top 10 Problems with Outsourcing Implementation - SSON

10 problems with outsourcing (+ Solutions for each) - Time Doctor Blog

Segregation of Duties - CIO Wiki

Outsourcing Governance - CIO Wiki

[Denial-of-Service Attack - CIO Wiki]

[Business Continuity Planning - CIO Wiki]

• • • • •

CRISC Zertifizierungsfragen: <https://www.zertsoft.com/CRISC-pruefungsfragen.html>

- 2025 Die neuesten ZertSoft CRISC PDF-Versionen Prüfungsfragen und CRISC Fragen und Antworten sind kostenlos verfügbar:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=13IsudEtijE6nDog6CV3jQEQxmrlT2-Qu>