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The CISM Certification is widely recognized by employers as a benchmark for measuring the competency of their information security managers. It is also considered as one of the top certifications for security professionals who wish to advance their careers in the field of cybersecurity. Certified Information Security Manager certification exam covers four domains, which are Information Security Governance, Risk Management, Information Security Program Development and Management, and Information Security Incident Management.

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The benefits of earning a CISM certification are numerous. It demonstrates a candidate's commitment to and knowledge of information security management, which can lead to increased job opportunities and higher salaries. It also provides a competitive advantage over other professionals in the field, as well as a sense of personal and professional achievement. Furthermore, CISM certification holders are required to maintain their certification through continuing education, ensuring they stay up-to-date with the latest developments and trends in information security management.

The CISM Certification is a valuable investment for professionals who want to advance their careers in information security management. Certified Information Security Manager certification provides professionals with the knowledge and skills needed to effectively manage and protect their organization's information assets. Additionally, the certification helps professionals stay up-to-date with the latest trends and best practices in information security management, ensuring that they remain relevant and valuable to their organizations.

ISACA Certified Information Security Manager Sample Questions (Q415-Q420):

NEW QUESTION # 415

Which of the following should be the PRIMARY objective when establishing a new information security program?

- A. Minimizing organizational risk
- B. Optimizing resources
- C. Executing the security strategy
- D. Facilitating operational security

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the CISM Review Manual, the primary objective when establishing a new information security program is to execute the security strategy that has been defined and approved by the senior management. The security strategy provides the direction, scope, and goals for the information security program, and aligns with the business objectives and requirements. Minimizing organizational risk, optimizing resources, and facilitating operational security are possible outcomes or benefits of the information security program, but they are not the primary objective.

References = CISM Review Manual, 27th Edition, Chapter 3, Section 3.1.1, page 1151.

NEW QUESTION # 416

How does an incident response team BEST leverage the results of a business impact analysis (BIA)?

- A. Evaluating vendors critical to business recovery
- B. Assigning restoration priority during incidents
- C. Determining total cost of ownership (TCO)
- D. Calculating residual risk after the incident recovery phase

Answer: B

Explanation:

The incident response team can best leverage the results of a business impact analysis (BIA) by assigning restoration priority during incidents. A BIA is a process that identifies and evaluates the criticality and dependency of the organization's business functions, processes, and resources, and the potential impacts and consequences of their disruption or loss. The BIA results provide the basis for determining the recovery objectives, strategies, and plans for the organization's business continuity and disaster recovery. By using the BIA results, the incident response team can prioritize the restoration of the most critical and time-sensitive business functions, processes, and resources, and allocate the appropriate resources, personnel, and time to minimize the impact and duration of the incident.

Determining total cost of ownership (TCO) (B) is not a relevant way to leverage the results of a BIA, as it is not directly related to incident response. TCO is a financial metric that estimates the total direct and indirect costs of owning and operating an asset or a system over its lifecycle. TCO may be useful for evaluating the cost-effectiveness and return on investment of different security solutions or alternatives, but it does not help the incident response team to respond to or recover from an incident.

Evaluating vendors critical to business recovery is also not a relevant way to leverage the results of a BIA, as it is not a primary responsibility of the incident response team. Evaluating vendors critical to business recovery is a part of the vendor management process, which involves selecting, contracting, monitoring, and reviewing the vendors that provide essential products or services to support the organization's business continuity and disaster recovery. Evaluating vendors critical to business recovery may be done before or after an incident, but not during an incident, as it does not contribute to the incident response or restoration activities.

Calculating residual risk after the incident recovery phase (D) is also not a relevant way to leverage the results of a BIA, as it is not a timely or effective use of the BIA results. Residual risk is the risk that remains after the implementation of risk treatment or mitigation measures. Calculating residual risk after the incident recovery phase may be done as a part of the incident review or improvement process, but not during the incident response or restoration phase, as it does not help the incident response team to resolve or contain the incident.

Reference = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 4: Information Security Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Plan, Subsection: Business Impact Analysis, page 182-1831

NEW QUESTION # 417

An organization finds it necessary to quickly shift to a work-from-home model with an increased need for remote access security. Which of the following should be given immediate focus?

- A. Moving to a zero trust access model
- B. Enhancing cyber response capability
- C. Strengthening endpoint security
- D. Enabling network-level authentication

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