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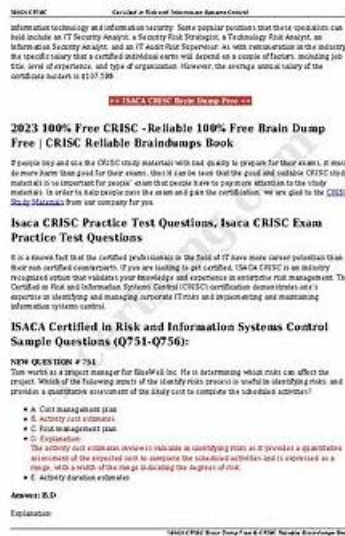
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To be eligible for the CRISC certification, candidates must have at least three years of experience in the field of IT risk management and control, with at least one year of experience in two or more of the four domains covered in the exam. Alternatively, candidates can substitute two years of general work experience for one year of domain-specific experience. Additionally, candidates must adhere to the ISACA Code of Ethics and pass the CRISC Exam.

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CRISC Exam Reference

The Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control (CRISC) exam is a globally recognized certification for professionals working in the field of risk management and information systems control. Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control certification is offered by the Information Systems Audit and Control Association (ISACA), which is a leading global organization for information technology governance, control, and security professionals.

ISACA Certified in Risk and Information Systems Control Sample Questions (Q568-Q573):

NEW QUESTION # 568
Which of the following should be reported periodically to the risk committee?

- A. System risk and control matrix
- B. Emerging IT risk scenarios
- C. Changes to risk assessment methodology
- D. Audit committee charter

Answer: B

Explanation:
* Reporting to the Risk Committee:
* Role of Risk Committee: The risk committee is responsible for overseeing the organization's risk management practices, including identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks.
* Emerging IT Risks: Reporting emerging IT risk scenarios to the committee ensures that new and
* evolving threats are identified and addressed proactively.
* Importance of Emerging IT Risk Scenarios:
* Proactive Risk Management: By staying informed about emerging risks, the committee can implement preventive measures and avoid potential impacts.
* Strategic Planning: Understanding emerging risks allows for better strategic planning and resource allocation to address these risks.
* Comparison with Other Options:
* System Risk and Control Matrix: Useful for ongoing monitoring but may not capture new and emerging risks.
* Changes to Risk Assessment Methodology: Important for refining risk management processes but not as critical as identifying new risks.
* Audit Committee Charter: Relevant for governance but not directly related to proactive risk management.
* Best Practices:
* Regular Updates: Provide the risk committee with regular updates on emerging IT risk scenarios.
* Collaborative Approach: Engage various stakeholders in identifying and reporting emerging risks.
References:
* CRISC Review Manual: Highlights the importance of monitoring and reporting emerging IT risks to ensure effective risk management .
* ISACA Guidelines: Stress the need for continuous risk assessment and reporting to keep the risk committee informed of new threats .

NEW QUESTION # 569
Which of the following can be used to assign a monetary value to risk?

- A. Cost-benefit analysis
- B. Inherent vulnerabilities
- C. Business impact analysis
- D. Annual loss expectancy (ALE)

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 570
Which of the following is the GREATEST concern if user acceptance testing (UAT) is not conducted when implementing a new application?

- A. Increase in the use of redundant processes
- B. The probability of application defects will increase
- C. Data confidentiality could be compromised
- D. The application could fail to meet defined business requirements

Answer: D

Explanation:
User acceptance testing (UAT) is a type of validation testing that ensures that the product meets the needs and expectations of the end users and the business stakeholders. UAT is usually conducted by the actual or representative users of the product, who perform various scenarios and tasks to verify that the product functions correctly and satisfies the business requirements. UAT is an important step in the software development life cycle, as it helps to identify and resolve any issues or gaps between the product and the requirements before the product is released.
If UAT is not conducted when implementing a new application, the greatest concern is that the application could fail to meet the defined business requirements, which could result in user dissatisfaction, loss of trust, reduced productivity, increased costs, and missed opportunities. The application may have technical defects, security vulnerabilities, or redundant processes, but these are not the primary purpose of UAT. UAT is focused on validating the business value and usability of the product, not the technical quality or security of the product. Therefore, the lack of UAT could have a significant impact on the alignment of the product with the business objectives and user needs.

NEW QUESTION # 571
Which of the following stakeholders define risk tolerance for an enterprise?

- A. The board and executive management
- B. Regulators and shareholders
- C. IT compliance and IT audit
- D. Enterprise risk management (ERM)

Answer: A

Explanation:
Role of the Board and Executive Management:
The board of directors and executive management are responsible for setting the overall strategic direction of the organization, including its risk tolerance.
They have the authority and oversight necessary to define the levels of risk that the organization is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives.
Defining Risk Tolerance:
Risk tolerance refers to the acceptable level of variation in performance relative to the achievement of objectives. It is essentially the degree of risk the organization is willing to endure.
The board and executive management establish risk tolerance based on the organization's strategic goals, capacity to absorb losses, and regulatory requirements.
Importance of Senior Leadership:
Senior leadership's involvement ensures that risk tolerance is aligned with the organization's overall strategy and risk appetite.
It provides a top-down approach to risk management, ensuring consistency and alignment across the organization.
Comparing Other Stakeholders:
IT Compliance and IT Audit:These functions are responsible for monitoring and ensuring adherence to policies but do not set risk tolerance.
Regulators and Shareholders:They influence risk management practices through external pressures but do not define risk tolerance directly.
Enterprise Risk Management (ERM):ERM frameworks support the implementation of risk management but the actual definition of risk tolerance comes from the board and executive management.

References:
The CRISC Review Manual discusses how senior management, including the board, is responsible for defining risk tolerance and ensuring it aligns with the organization's risk appetite (CRISC Review Manual, Chapter 1: Governance, Section 1.10 Risk Appetite, Tolerance, and Capacity) .

NEW QUESTION # 572

Which of the following baselines identifies the specifications required by the resource that meet the approved requirements?

- A. Functional baseline
- B. Allocated baseline
- C. Product baseline
- D. Developmental baseline

Answer: B

Explanation:
Section: Volume C
Explanation/Reference:
Explanation:
Allocated baseline identifies the specifications that meet the approved requirements.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Functional baseline identifies the initial specifications before any changes are made.
C: Product baseline identifies the minimal specification required by the resource to meet business outcomes.
D: Developmental baseline identifies the state of the resources as it is developed to meet or exceed expectations and requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 573
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