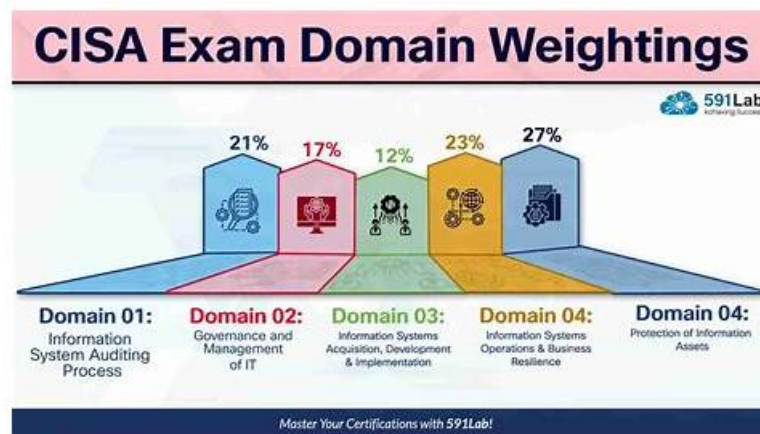# Reliable CISA Test Pass4sure | CISA Valuable Feedback

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ISACA Certified Information Systems Auditor Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17
An IS auditor reviewing the throat assessment for a data cantor would be MOST concerned if:

- A. the exercise was completed by local management.
- B. neighboring organizations' operations have been included.
- C. all identified threats relate to external entities.
- D. some of the identified threats are unlikely to occur.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
An IS auditor reviewing the threat assessment for a data center would be most concerned if all identified threats relate to external entities. This indicates that the threat assessment is incomplete and biased, as it ignores the potential threats from internal sources, such as employees, contractors, vendors, or authorized visitors. Internal threats can pose significant risks to the data center, as they may have access to sensitive information, systems, or facilities, and may exploit their privileges for malicious or fraudulent purposes.

According to a study by IBM, 60% of cyberattacks in 2015 were carried out by insiders1 Some of the identified threats are unlikely to occur is not a cause for concern, as it shows that the threat assessment is comprehensive and realistic, and considers all possible scenarios, regardless of their probability. A threat assessment should not exclude any potential threats based on subjective judgments or assumptions, as they may still have a high impact if they materialize.

The exercise was completed by local management is not a cause for concern, as it shows that the threat assessment is conducted by the people who are most familiar with the data center's operations, environment, and risks. Local management may have more relevant and accurate information and insights than external parties, and may be more invested in the outcome of the threat assessment.

Neighboring organizations' operations have been included is not a cause for concern, as it shows that the threat assessment is holistic and contextual, and considers the interdependencies and influences of external factors on the data center's security. Neighboring organizations' operations may pose direct or indirect threats to the data center, such as physical damage, network interference, or shared vulnerabilities.

References:

IBM Security Services 2016 Cyber Security Intelligence Index 1

NEW QUESTION # 18

Which of the following is the PRIMARY role of key performance indicators (KPIs) in supporting business process effectiveness?

- A. To assess the functionality of a software deliverable based on business processes
- B. To enable conclusions about me performance of the processes and target variances tor follow-up analysis
- C. To analyze workflows in order to optimize business processes and eliminate tasks that do not provide value

Answer: B

Explanation:

The primary role of key performance indicators (KPIs) in supporting business process effectiveness is to enable conclusions about the performance of the processes and target variances for follow-up analysis. KPIs are measurable values that demonstrate how effectively an organization is achieving its key objectives. KPIs can help to monitor and evaluate the performance, quality, and efficiency of the business processes. KPIs can also help to identify areas for improvement and benchmark against best practices or industry standards. KPIs can also provide feedback and guidance for decision making and corrective actions. References:

* CISA Review Manual (Digital Version), Chapter 1, Section 1.3.21
* CISA Online Review Course, Domain 5, Module 2, Lesson 22

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following protocol is used for electronic mail service?

- A. DNS
- B. SMTP
- C. FTP
- D. SSH

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation/Reference:

SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is a TCP/IP protocol used in sending and receiving e-mail.

However, since it is limited in its ability to queue messages at the receiving end, it is usually used with one of two other protocols, POP3 or IMAP, that let the user save messages in a server mailbox and download them periodically from the server. In other words, users typically use a program that uses SMTP for sending e-mail and either POP3 or IMAP for receiving e-mail. On Unix-based systems, send mail is the most widely-used SMTP server for e-mail. A commercial package, Send mail, includes a POP3 server.

Microsoft Exchange includes an SMTP server and can also be set up to include POP3 support.

For your exam you should know below information general Internet terminology:

Network access point -Internet service providers access internet using net access point. A Network Access Point (NAP) was a public network exchange facility where Internet service providers (ISPs) connected with one another in peering arrangements. The NAPs were a key component in the transition from the 1990s NSFNET era (when many networks were government sponsored and commercial traffic was prohibited) to the commercial Internet providers of today. They were often points of considerable Internet congestion.

Internet Service Provider (ISP) - An Internet service provider (ISP) is an organization that provides services for accessing, using, or

participating in the Internet. Internet service providers may be organized in various forms, such as commercial, community-owned, non-profit, or otherwise privately owned. Internet services typically provided by ISPs include Internet access, Internet transit, domain name registration, web hosting, co-location.

Telnet or Remote Terminal Control Protocol - A terminal emulation program for TCP/IP networks such as the Internet. The Telnet program runs on your computer and connects your PC to a server on the network.

You can then enter commands through the Telnet program and they will be executed as if you were entering them directly on the server console. This enables you to control the server and communicate with other servers on the network. To start a Telnet session, you must log in to a server by entering a valid username and password. Telnet is a common way to remotely control Web servers.

Internet Link- Internet link is a connection between Internet users and the Internet service provider.

Secure Shell or Secure Socket Shell (SSH) - Secure Shell (SSH), sometimes known as Secure Socket Shell, is a UNIX-based command interface and protocol for securely getting access to a remote computer.

It is widely used by network administrators to control Web and other kinds of servers remotely. SSH is actually a suite of three utilities - slog in, sash, and scp - that are secure versions of the earlier UNIX utilities, rlogin, rash, and rap. SSH commands are encrypted and secure in several ways. Both ends of the client/server connection are authenticated using a digital certificate, and passwords are protected by being encrypted.

Domain Name System (DNS) - The Domain Name System (DNS) is a hierarchical distributed naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network. It associates information from domain names with each of the assigned entities. Most prominently, it translates easily memorized domain names to the numerical IP addresses needed for locating computer services and devices worldwide. The Domain Name System is an essential component of the functionality of the Internet. This article presents a functional description of the Domain Name System.

File Transfer Protocol (FTP) - The File Transfer Protocol or FTP is a client/server application that is used to move files from one system to another. The client connects to the FTP server, authenticates and is given access that the server is configured to permit. FTP servers can also be configured to allow anonymous access by logging in with an email address but no password. Once connected, the client may move around between directories with commands available Simple Mail Transport Protocol (SMTP) - SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) is a TCP/IP protocol used in sending and receiving e-mail. However, since it is limited in its ability to queue messages at the receiving end, it is usually used with one of two other protocols, POP3 or IMAP, that let the user save messages in a server mailbox and download them periodically from the server. In other words, users typically use a program that uses SMTP for sending e-mail and either POP3 or IMAP for receiving e-mail.

On Unix-based systems, send mail is the most widely-used SMTP server for e-mail. A commercial package, Send mail, includes a POP3 server. Microsoft Exchange includes an SMTP server and can also be set up to include POP3 support.

The following answers are incorrect:

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The following reference(s) were/was used to create this question:
CISA review manual 2014 page number 273 and 274

NEW QUESTION # 20
The PRIMARY benefit of implementing a security program as part of a security governance framework is the:

- A. implementation of the chief information security officer's (CISO) recommendations.
- B. alignment of the IT activities with IS audit recommendations.
- C. enforcement of the management of security risks.
- D. reduction of the cost for IT security.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The major benefit of implementing a security program is management's assessment of risk and its mitigation to an appropriate level of

risk, and the monitoring of the remaining residual risks. Recommendations, visions and objectives of the auditor and the chief information security officer (CISO) are usually included within a security program, but they would not be the major benefit. The cost of IT security may or may not be reduced.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which of the following is a detective control?

- A. Backup procedures
- B. Verification of hash totals
- C. Programmed edit checks for data entry
- D. Use of pass cards to gain access to physical facilities

Answer: B

Explanation:
Verification of hash totals is a detective control. A detective control is a control that aims to identify and report errors or irregularities that have already occurred. Verification of hash totals is a technique that compares the hash values of data before and after transmission or processing to detect any changes or corruption. The other options are examples of other types of controls, such as programmed edit checks (preventive), backup procedures (recovery), and use of pass cards (preventive). References: CISA Review Manual, 27th Edition, page 223

NEW QUESTION # 22
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