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ISACA IT-Risk-Fundamentals Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• Risk Monitoring, Reporting, and Communication: This domain targets tracking and communicating risk information within organizations. It focuses on best practices for monitoring ongoing risks, reporting findings to stakeholders, and ensuring effective communication throughout the organization.
Topic 2	• Risk Identification: This section focuses on recognizing potential risks within IT systems. It explores various techniques for identifying risks, including threats, vulnerabilities, and other factors that could impact organizational operations.
Topic 3	• Risk Governance and Management: This domain targets risk management professionals who establish and oversee risk governance frameworks. It covers the structures, policies, and processes necessary for effective governance of risk within an organization. Candidates will learn about the roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in the risk management process, as well as best practices for aligning risk governance with organizational goals and regulatory requirements.
Topic 4	• Risk Response: This section measures the skills of risk management professionals tasked with formulating strategies to address identified risks. It covers various approaches for responding to risks, including avoidance, mitigation, transfer, and acceptance strategies.

ISACA IT Risk Fundamentals Certificate Exam Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23
One of the PRIMARY purposes of threat intelligence is to understand:

- A. asset vulnerabilities.
- B. breach likelihood.
- C. zero-day threats.

Answer: B

Explanation:
One of the PRIMARY purposes of threat intelligence is to understand breach likelihood. Threat intelligence involves gathering, analyzing, and interpreting data about potential or existing threats to an organization. This intelligence helps in predicting, preparing for, and mitigating potential cyber attacks. The key purposes include:
* Understanding Zero-Day Threats: While this is important, it is a subset of the broader goal. Zero-day threats are specific, unknown vulnerabilities that can be exploited, but threat intelligence covers a wider range of threats.
* Breach Likelihood: The primary goal is to assess the probability of a security breach occurring. By understanding the threat landscape, organizations can evaluate the likelihood of various threats materializing and prioritize their defenses accordingly. This assessment includes analyzing threat actors, their methods, motivations, and potential targets to predict the likelihood of a breach.
* Asset Vulnerabilities: Identifying vulnerabilities in assets is a part of threat intelligence, but it is not the primary purpose. The primary purpose is to understand the threat landscape and how likely it is that those vulnerabilities will be exploited.
Therefore, the primary purpose of threat intelligence is to understand the likelihood of a breach, enabling organizations to strengthen their security posture against potential attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which of the following is considered an exploit event?

- A. The actual occurrence of an adverse event
- B. Any event that is verified as a security breach
- C. An attacker takes advantage of a vulnerability

Answer: C

Explanation:
Ein Exploit-Ereignis tritt auf, wenn ein Angreifer eine Schwachstelle ausnutzt, um unbefugten Zugang zu einem System zu erlangen oder es zu kompromittieren. Dies ist ein grundlegender Begriff in der IT- Sicherheit. Wenn ein Angreifer eine bekannte oder unbekannte Schwachstelle in einer Software, Hardware oder einem Netzwerkprotokoll erkennt und ausnutzt, wird dies als Exploit

bezeichnet.
* Definition und Bedeutung:
* Ein Exploit ist eine Methode oder Technik, die verwendet wird, um Schwachstellen in einem System auszunutzen.
* Schwachstellen konnen Softwarefehler, Fehlkonfigurationen oder Sicherheitslucken sein.
* Ablauf eines Exploit-Ereignisses:
* Identifizierung der Schwachstelle: Der Angreifer entdeckt eine Schwachstelle in einem System.
* Entwicklung des Exploits: Der Angreifer entwickelt oder verwendet ein bestehendes Tool, um die Schwachstelle auszunutzen.
* Durchführung des Angriffs: Der Exploit wird durchgefuhrt, um unautorisierten Zugang zu erlangen oder Schaden zu verursachen.
References:
* ISA 315: Generelle IT-Kontrollen und die Notwendigkeit, Risiken aus dem IT-Einsatz zu identifizieren und zu behandeln.
* IDW PS 951: IT-Risiken und Kontrollen im Rahmen der Jahresabschlussprufung, die die Notwendigkeit von Kontrollen zur Identifizierung und Bewertung von Schwachstellen unterstreicht.

NEW QUESTION # 25
To be effective, risk reporting and communication should provide:

- A. stakeholders with concise information focused on key points.
- B. risk reports to each business unit and groups of employees.
- C. the same risk information for each decision-making stakeholder.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Effective Risk Reporting:
* Effective risk reporting should provide relevant, concise, and focused information that addresses the key points necessary for decision-making.
Relevance and Conciseness:
* Providing risk reports to each business unit and groups of employees (A) can lead to information overload and may not be practical or effective.
* The same risk information for each decision-making stakeholder (B) may not be appropriate as different stakeholders have varying levels of responsibility and information needs.
Focused Communication:
* Providing concise information focused on key points ensures that stakeholders receive relevant data without unnecessary details, facilitating better decision-making.
* This approach is supported by best practices in risk management reporting, which emphasize the importance of clarity, relevance, and focus.
Conclusion:
* Therefore, risk reporting and communication should providestakeholders with concise information focused on key points.

NEW QUESTION # 26
Which of the following is considered an exploit event?

- A. The actual occurrence of an adverse event
- B. Any event that is verified as a security breach
- C. An attacker takes advantage of a vulnerability

Answer: C

Explanation:
Ein Exploit-Ereignis tritt auf, wenn ein Angreifer eine Schwachstelle ausnutzt, um unbefugten Zugang zu einem System zu erlangen oder es zu kompromittieren. Dies ist ein grundlegender Begriff in der IT-Sicherheit.
Wenn ein Angreifer eine bekannte oder unbekannte Schwachstelle in einer Software, Hardware oder einem Netzwerkprotokoll erkennt und ausnutzt, wird dies als Exploit bezeichnet.
* Definition und Bedeutung:
* Ein Exploit ist eine Methode oder Technik, die verwendet wird, um Schwachstellen in einem System auszunutzen.
* Schwachstellen können Softwarefehler, Fehlkonfigurationen oder Sicherheitslücken sein.
* Ablauf eines Exploit-Ereignisses:
* Identifizierung der Schwachstelle: Der Angreifer entdeckt eine Schwachstelle in einem System.
* Entwicklung des Exploits: Der Angreifer entwickelt oder verwendet ein bestehendes Tool, um die Schwachstelle auszunutzen.

* Durchführung des Angriffs: Der Exploit wird durchgeführt, um unautorisierten Zugang zu erlangen oder Schaden zu verursachen.
References:
* ISA 315: Generelle IT-Kontrollen und die Notwendigkeit, Risiken aus dem IT-Einsatz zu identifizieren und zu behandeln.
* IDW PS 951: IT-Risiken und Kontrollen im Rahmen der Jahresabschlussprüfung, die die Notwendigkeit von Kontrollen zur Identifizierung und Bewertung von Schwachstellen unterstreicht.

NEW QUESTION # 27
Which of the following MUST be consistent with the defined criteria when establishing the risk management context as it relates to calculation of risk?

- A. Formulas and methods for combining impact and likelihood
- B. Key risk indicators (KRIs) and key performance indicators (KPIs)
- C. Risk appetite and tolerance levels

Answer: A

Explanation:
When establishing the risk management context for calculating risk, the formulas and methods for combining impact and likelihood must be consistent with the defined criteria. This ensures that the risk calculations are accurate and meaningful. If the formulas and methods are not consistent, the resulting risk scores may not accurately reflect the true level of risk.
While risk appetite and tolerance (A) are important for overall risk management, they don't directly dictate the formulas for calculation. KRIs and KPIs (C) are used for monitoring, not calculation.

NEW QUESTION # 28
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