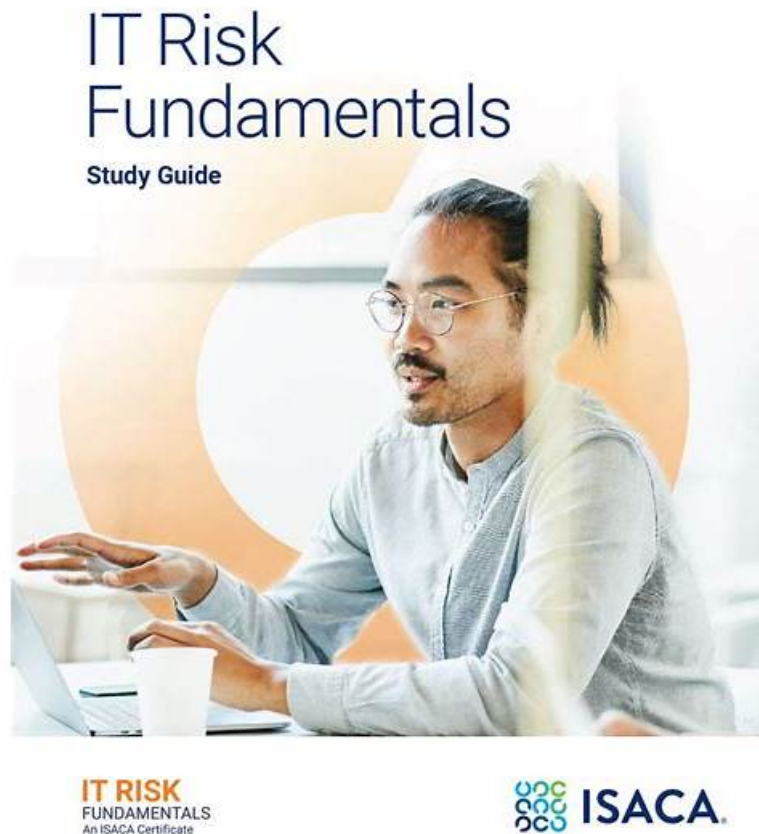


IT-Risk-Fundamentals Vorbereitungsfragen & IT-Risk-Fundamentals Deutsch Prüfung



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Die Testaufgaben von ISACA IT-Risk-Fundamentals Zertifizierungsprüfung aus Prüfung Frage sind durch die Praxis getestet, daher sind sie zur Zeit das gründlichste, das genaueste und das neueste Produkt auf dem Markt. Unser Prüfung Frage bietet Ihnen präzise Lehrbücher und Erfahrungen, die auf umfangreichem Erfahrungen und der realen Welt basieren, was Ihnen verspricht, dass Sie in kürzester Zeit die Zertifizierungsprüfung von ISACA IT-Risk-Fundamentals bestehen können. Nach dem Kauf unserer Produkte werden Sie einjährige Aktualisierung genießen.

ISACA IT-Risk-Fundamentals Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Risk Intro and Overview: This section of the exam measures the skills of risk management professionals and provides a foundational understanding of risk concepts, including definitions, significance, and the role of risk management in achieving organizational objectives.
Thema 2	• 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.

Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• 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.

>> IT-Risk-Fundamentals Vorbereitungsfragen <<

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PrüfungFrage ist eine Website, die alle Ihrer Bedürfnisse zur ISACA IT-Risk-Fundamentals Zertifizierungsprüfung abdecken kann. Mit den Prüfungsmaterialien von PrüfungFrage können Sie die ISACA IT-Risk-Fundamentals Zertifizierungsprüfung mit einer ganz hohen Note bestehen.

ISACA IT Risk Fundamentals Certificate Exam IT-Risk-Fundamentals Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q20-Q25):

20. Frage

To address concerns of increased online skimming attacks, an enterprise is training the software development team on secure software development practices. This is an example of which of the following risk response strategies?

- A. Risk acceptance
- B. Risk avoidance
- C. Risk mitigation

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The enterprise is addressing concerns about increased online skimming attacks by training the software development team on secure software development practices. This is an example of risk mitigation because it involves taking steps to reduce the likelihood or impact of the risk.

* Risk Response Strategies Overview:

* Risk Acceptance: Choosing to accept the risk without taking any action.

* Risk Avoidance: Taking action to completely avoid the risk.

* Risk Mitigation: Implementing measures to reduce the likelihood or impact of the risk.

* Risk Transfer: Shifting the risk to another party (e.g., through insurance).

* Explanation of Risk Mitigation:

* Risk mitigation involves implementing controls and measures that will lessen the risk's likelihood or impact.

* Training the software development team on secure software development practices directly addresses the potential vulnerabilities that could be exploited in online skimming attacks, thereby reducing the risk.

* References:

* ISA 315 (Revised 2019), Anlage 6 discusses the importance of understanding and implementing IT controls to mitigate risks associated with IT systems.

21. Frage

Which of the following is the MOST likely reason that a list of control deficiencies identified in a recent security assessment would be excluded from an IT risk register?

- A. The deficiencies have already been resolved.
- B. The deficiencies are actual misconfigurations.
- C. The deficiencies have no business relevance.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The most likely reason to exclude control deficiencies from an IT risk register is that they have already been resolved. The risk register should focus on current risks that require attention or action.

While deficiencies with no business relevance (A) might be lower priority, they could still be relevant to the risk register. Actual misconfigurations (B) are definitely relevant and should be included.

22. Frage

The use of risk scenarios to guide senior management through a rapidly changing market environment is considered a key risk management

- A. benefit.
- B. capability.
- C. incentive.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The use of risk scenarios to guide senior management through a rapidly changing market environment is considered a key risk management benefit. Here's why:

* Benefit: Using risk scenarios provides a strategic advantage by helping senior management understand potential future events and their impacts. It enables better decision-making and preparedness in navigating uncertainties.

* Incentive: While risk scenarios may provide motivation to improve risk management practices, the primary aspect is the benefit they offer in strategic planning and risk mitigation.

* Capability: This refers to the ability of the organization to manage risks. Using risk scenarios enhances the risk management capability but is primarily beneficial in understanding and preparing for risks.

Therefore, using risk scenarios is a key benefit as it enhances the ability of senior management to navigate a changing environment.

23. Frage

Which of the following is MOST likely to promote ethical and open communication of risk management activities at the executive level?

- A. Recommending risk tolerance levels to the business
- B. Increasing the frequency of risk status reports
- C. Expressing risk results in financial terms

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Expressing risk results in financial terms is most likely to promote ethical and open communication of risk management activities at the executive level. This is because financial metrics are universally understood and can clearly illustrate the impact of risks on the organization. By translating risk into financial terms, executives can more easily comprehend the severity and potential consequences of various risks, facilitating informed decision-making and fostering transparency. It also allows for a common language between different departments and stakeholders, enhancing clarity and reducing misunderstandings. This practice is emphasized in frameworks like ISO 31000 and is a key aspect of effective risk communication.

24. Frage

The use of risk scenarios to guide senior management through a rapidly changing market environment is considered a key risk management

- A. benefit.
- B. capability.
- C. incentive.

Antwort: A

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