Isaca

Exam Questions CISM

Certified Information Security Manager

NEW QUESTION 1
- (Topic 2)
Which of the following is the PRIMARY objective of a business impact analysis (BIA)?

A. Determine recovery priorities.
B. Define the recovery point objective (RPO).
C. Confirm control effectiveness.
D. Analyze vulnerabilities.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The primary objective of a business impact analysis (BIA) is to determine recovery priorities. The BIA is used to identify and analyze the potential effects of an incident on the organization, including the financial impact, operational impact, and reputational impact. The BIA also helps to identify critical resources and processes, determine recovery objectives and strategies, and develop recovery plans. Reference: Certified Information Security Manager (CISM) Study Manual, Chapter 4, Business Impact Analysis.

NEW QUESTION 2
- (Topic 1)
An organization is implementing an information security governance framework. To communicate the program's effectiveness to stakeholders, it is MOST important to establish:

A. a control self-assessment (CSA) process.
B. automated reporting to stakeholders.
C. a monitoring process for the security policy.
D. metrics for each milestone.

Answer: D

Explanation:
= Establishing metrics for each milestone is the best way to communicate the program’s effectiveness to stakeholders, as it provides a clear and measurable way to track the progress, performance, and outcomes of the information security governance framework. Metrics are quantifiable indicators that can be used to evaluate the achievement of specific objectives, goals, or standards. Metrics can also help to demonstrate the value, benefits, and return on investment of the information security program, as well as to identify and address the gaps, issues, or risks. Metrics for each milestone should be aligned with the organization’s strategy, vision, and mission, as well as with the expectations and needs of the stakeholders. Metrics for each milestone should also be SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound), as well as consistent, reliable, and transparent.
The other options are not as important as establishing metrics for each milestone, as they do not provide a comprehensive and holistic way to communicate the program’s effectiveness to stakeholders. A control self-assessment (CSA) process is a technique to involve the staff in assessing the design, implementation, and effectiveness of the information security controls. It can help to increase the awareness, ownership, and accountability of the staff, as well as to identify and mitigate the risks. However, a CSA process alone is not enough to communicate the program’s effectiveness to stakeholders, as it does not measure the overall performance or maturity of the information security program. Automated reporting to stakeholders is a method to provide timely, accurate, and consistent information to the stakeholders about the status, results, and issues of the information security program. It can help to facilitate the communication, collaboration, and decision making among the stakeholders, as well as to ensure the compliance and transparency of the information security program. However, automated reporting alone is not enough to communicate the program’s effectiveness to stakeholders, as it does not evaluate the achievement or impact of the information security program. A monitoring process for the security policy is a process to ensure that the security policy is implemented, enforced, and reviewed in accordance with the organization’s objectives, standards, and regulations. It can help to maintain the relevance, adequacy, and effectiveness of the security policy, as well as to incorporate the feedback, changes, and improvements. However, a monitoring process alone is not enough to communicate the program’s effectiveness to stakeholders, as it does not cover the other aspects of the information security program, such as governance, risk management, incident management, or business continuity. References =
? CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2022, pp. 211-212, 215-216, 233-234, 237-238.
? CISM Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, ISACA, 2022, QID 1018.
? CISM domain 1: Information security governance [Updated 2022], Infosec, 1.
? Key Performance Indicators for Security Governance, Part 1, ISACA Journal, Volume 6, 2020, 2.

NEW QUESTION 3
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST helpful for determining which information security policies should be implemented by an organization?

A. Risk assessment
B. Business impact analysis (BIA)
C. Vulnerability assessment
D. Industry best practices

Answer: A

Explanation:
Information security policies are high-level statements or rules that define the goals and objectives of information security in an organization, and provide the framework and direction for implementing and enforcing security controls and processes1. Information security policies should be aligned with the organization’s business goals and objectives, and reflect the organization’s risk appetite and tolerance2. Therefore, the most helpful activity for determining which information security policies should be implemented by an organization is a risk assessment.
A risk assessment is a systematic process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the risks that an organization faces, and determining the appropriate risk responses3. A risk assessment helps to determine the following aspects of information security policies:
? The scope and applicability of the policies, based on the assets, threats, and vulnerabilities that affect the organization’s security objectives and requirements.
? The level and type of security controls and processes that are needed to mitigate the risks, based on the likelihood and impact of the risk scenarios and the cost-benefit analysis of the risk responses.
? The roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders involved in the implementation and enforcement of the policies, based on the risk ownership and accountability.
? The metrics and indicators that are used to measure and monitor the effectiveness and compliance of the policies, based on the risk appetite and tolerance.
The other options, such as a business impact analysis (BIA), a vulnerability assessment, or industry best practices, are not as helpful as a risk assessment for determining which information security policies should be implemented by an organization, because they have the following limitations:

? A business impact analysis (BIA) is a process of identifying and evaluating the potential effects of disruptions or incidents on the organization's critical business functions and processes, and determining the recovery priorities and objectives. A BIA can help to support the risk assessment by providing information on the impact and criticality of the assets and processes, but it cannot identify or analyze the threats and vulnerabilities that pose risks to the organization, or determine the appropriate risk responses or controls.
? A vulnerability assessment is a process of identifying and measuring the weaknesses or flaws in the organization's systems, networks, or applications that could be exploited by threat actors. A vulnerability assessment can help to support the risk assessment by providing information on the vulnerabilities and exposures that affect the organization's security posture, but it cannot identify or analyze the threats or likelihood that could exploit the vulnerabilities, or determine the appropriate risk responses or controls.
? Industry best practices are the standards or guidelines that are widely accepted and followed by the information security community or the organization's industry sector, based on the experience and knowledge of the experts and practitioners. Industry best practices can help to inform and guide the development and implementation of information security policies, but they cannot replace or substitute the risk assessment, as they may not reflect the organization's specific context, needs, and objectives, or address the organization's unique risks and challenges.
References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 29 2: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 30 3: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 121 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 122 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 123 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 124 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 125 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 126

NEW QUESTION 4
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is an information security manager's BEST course of action when a threat intelligence report indicates a large number of ransomware attacks targeting the industry?

A. Increase the frequency of system backups.
B. Review the mitigating security controls.
C. Notify staff members of the threat.
D. Assess the risk to the organization.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best course of action for an information security manager when a threat intelligence report indicates a large number of ransomware attacks targeting the industry is to assess the risk to the organization. This means evaluating the likelihood and impact of a potential ransomware attack on the organization's assets, operations, and reputation, based on the current threat landscape, the organization's security posture, and the effectiveness of the existing security controls. A risk assessment can help the information security manager prioritize the most critical assets and processes, identify the gaps and weaknesses in the security architecture, and determine the appropriate risk response strategies, such as avoidance, mitigation, transfer, or acceptance. A risk assessment can also provide a business case for requesting additional resources or support from senior management to improve the organization's security resilience and readiness. The other options are not the best course of action because they are either too reactive or too narrow in scope. Increasing the frequency of system backups (A) is a good practice to ensure data availability and recovery in case of a ransomware attack, but it does not address the prevention or detection of the attack, nor does it consider the potential data breach or extortion that may accompany the attack. Reviewing the mitigating security controls (B) is a part of the risk assessment process, but it is not sufficient by itself. The information security manager should also consider the threat sources, the vulnerabilities, the impact, and the risk appetite of the organization. Notifying staff members of the threat © is a useful awareness and education measure, but it should be done after the risk assessment and in conjunction with other security policies and procedures. Staff members should be informed of the potential risks, the indicators of compromise, the reporting mechanisms, and the best practices to avoid or respond to a ransomware attack. References = CISM Review Manual 2022, pages 77-78, 81-82, 316; CISM Item Development Guide 2022, page 9; #StopRansomware Guide | CISA; [The Human Consequences of Ransomware Attacks - ISACA]; [Ransomware Response, Safeguards and Countermeasures - ISACA]

NEW QUESTION 5
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important when conducting a forensic investigation?

A. Analyzing system memory
B. Documenting analysis steps
C. Capturing full system images
D. Maintaining a chain of custody

Answer: D

Explanation:
Maintaining a chain of custody is the most important step when conducting a forensic investigation, as this ensures that the evidence is preserved, protected, and documented from the time of collection to the time of presentation in court. A chain of custody provides a record of who handled the evidence, when, where, why, and how, and prevents any tampering, alteration, or loss of the evidence. A chain of custody also establishes the authenticity, reliability, and admissibility of the evidence in legal
proceedings. Analyzing system memory, documenting analysis steps, and capturing full system images are also important, but not as important as maintaining a chain of custody, as they do not guarantee the integrity and validity of the evidence. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 1701; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 332; ISACA CISM - iSecPrep, page 183

NEW QUESTION 6
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following will have the GREATEST influence on the successful adoption of an information security governance program?

A. Security policies
B. Control effectiveness
C. Security management processes
D. Organizational culture

Answer: D

Explanation:
Organizational culture is the set of shared values, beliefs, and norms that influence the way employees think, feel, and behave in the workplace. It affects how employees perceive the importance of information security, how they comply with security policies and procedures, and how they support security initiatives and goals. A strong security culture can foster a sense of ownership, responsibility, and accountability among employees, as well as a positive attitude toward security

awareness and training. A weak security culture can lead to resistance, indifference, or hostility toward security efforts, as well as increased risks of human errors, negligence, or malicious actions. Therefore, organizational culture has the greatest influence on the successful adoption of an information security governance program, which requires the commitment and involvement of all levels of the organization. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 30- 31. Learn more:

NEW QUESTION 7
- (Topic 1)
ACISO learns that a third-party service provider did not notify the organization of a data breach that affected the service provider's data center. Which of the following should the CISO do FIRST?

A. Recommend canceling the outsourcing contract.
B. Request an independent review of the provider's data center.
C. Notify affected customers of the data breach.
D. Determine the extent of the impact to the organization.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The CISO should first determine the extent of the impact to the organization by assessing the nature and scope of the data breach, the type and sensitivity of the data involved, the potential harm to the organization and its customers, and the legal and contractual obligations of the organization and the service provider. This will help the CISO to prioritize the appropriate actions and resources to respond to the incident and mitigate the risks. The other options are possible actions that the CISO may take after determining the impact, depending on the circumstances and the outcomes of the investigation. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 2231; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 1030

NEW QUESTION 8
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST enables staff acceptance of information security policies?

A. Strong senior management support
B. Gomputer-based training
C. Arobust incident response program
D. Adequate security funding

Answer: A

Explanation:
= Strong senior management support is the best factor to enable staff acceptance of information security policies, as it demonstrates the commitment and leadership of the organization’s top executives in promoting and enforcing a security culture. Senior management support can also help ensure that the information security policies are aligned with the business goals and values, communicated effectively to all levels of the organization, and integrated into the performance evaluation and reward systems. Senior management support can also help overcome any resistance or challenges from other stakeholders, such as business units, customers, or regulators123. References =
? 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 26-274
? 2: CISM Practice Quiz, question 1102
? 3: Information Security Governance: Guidance for Boards of Directors and Executive Management, 2nd Edition, page 5-6

NEW QUESTION 9
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST evidence of alignment between corporate and information security governance?

A. Security key performance indicators (KPIs)
B. Project resource optimization
C. Regular security policy reviews
D. Senior management sponsorship

Answer: D

Explanation:
Alignment between corporate and information security governance means that the information security program supports the organizational goals and objectives, and is integrated into the enterprise governance structure. The best evidence of alignment is the senior management sponsorship, which demonstrates the commitment and support of the top-level executives and board members for the information security program. Senior management sponsorship also ensures that the information security program has adequate resources, authority, and accountability to achieve its objectives and address the risks and issues that affect the organization. Senior management sponsorship also helps to establish a culture of security awareness and compliance throughout the organization, and to communicate the value and benefits of the information security program to the stakeholders.
References =
? CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 1631
? CISM 2020: Information Security & Business Process Alignment, video 22
? Certified Information Security Manager (CISM), page 33

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following will result in the MOST accurate controls assessment?

A. Mature change management processes
B. Senior management support
C. Well-defined security policies
D. Unannounced testing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Unannounced testing is the most accurate way to assess the effectiveness of controls, as it simulates a real-world scenario and does not allow the staff to prepare or modify their behavior in advance. Mature change management processes, senior management support, and well-defined security policies are all important factors for establishing and maintaining a strong security posture, but they do not directly measure the performance of controls. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, page 149. CISM Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, question ID 1003.

NEW QUESTION 10
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would be the BEST way for an information security manager to improve the effectiveness of an organization's information security program?

A. Focus on addressing conflicts between security and performance.
B. Collaborate with business and IT functions in determining controls.
C. Include information security requirements in the change control process.
D. Obtain assistance from IT to implement automated security cantrals.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way for an information security manager to improve the effectiveness of an organization's information security program is to collaborate with business and IT functions in determining controls. Collaboration is a key factor for ensuring that the information security program is aligned with the organization's business objectives, risk appetite, and security strategy, and that it supports the business processes and activities. Collaboration also helps to gain the buy-in, involvement, and ownership of the business and IT functions, who are the primary stakeholders and users of the information security program. Collaboration also facilitates the communication, coordination, and integration of the information security program across the organization, and enables the information security manager to understand the needs, expectations, and challenges of the business and IT functions, and to propose the most appropriate and effective security controls and solutions.
Focusing on addressing conflicts between security and performance (A) is a possible way to improve the effectiveness of an information security program, but not the best one. Security and performance are often competing or conflicting goals, as security controls may introduce overhead, complexity, or delays that affect the efficiency, usability, or availability of the systems or processes. Addressing these conflicts may help to optimize the balance and trade-off between security and performance, and to enhance the user satisfaction and acceptance of the security controls. However, focusing on addressing conflicts between security and performance does not necessarily improve the alignment, integration, or communication of the information security program with the business and IT functions, nor does it ensure the involvement or ownership of the stakeholders.
Including information security requirements in the change control process © is also a possible way to improve the effectiveness of an information security program, but not the best one. The change control process is a process that manages the initiation, approval, implementation, and review of changes to the systems or processes, such as enhancements, updates, or fixes. Including information security requirements in the change control process may help to ensure that the changes do not introduce new or increased security risks or impacts, and that they comply with the security policies, standards, and procedures. However, including information security requirements in the change control process does not necessarily improve the collaboration, communication, or coordination of the information security program with the business and IT functions, nor does it ensure the buy-in or involvement of the stakeholders.
Obtaining assistance from IT to implement automated security controls (D) is also a possible way to improve the effectiveness of an information security program, but not the best one. Automated security controls are security controls that are implemented by using software, hardware, or other technologies, such as encryption, firewalls, or antivirus, to perform security functions or tasks without human intervention. Obtaining assistance from IT to implement automated security controls may help to improve the efficiency, consistency, or reliability of the security controls, and to reduce the human errors, negligence, or malicious actions. However, obtaining assistance from IT to implement automated security controls does not necessarily improve the collaboration, communication, or integration of the information security program with the business and IT functions, nor does it ensure the ownership or involvement of the stakeholders. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Information Security Strategy Development, Subsection: Collaboration, page 24-251

NEW QUESTION 14
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST ensures information security governance is aligned with corporate governance?

A. A security steering committee including IT representation
B. A consistent risk management approach
C. An information security risk register
D. Integration of security reporting into corporate reporting

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best way to ensure information security governance is aligned with corporate governance is to integrate security reporting into corporate reporting. This will enable the board and senior management to oversee and monitor the performance and effectiveness of the information security program, as well as the alignment of information security objectives and strategies with business goals and risk appetite. Security reporting should provide relevant, timely, accurate, and actionable information to support decision making and accountability. The other options are important components of information security governance, but they do not ensure alignment with corporate governance by themselves. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 411; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 1027

NEW QUESTION 18
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST supports the incident management process for attacks on an organization's supply chain?

A. Including service level agreements (SLAs) in vendor contracts
B. Establishing communication paths with vendors
C. Requiring security awareness training for vendor staff
D. Performing integration testing with vendor systems

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way to support the incident management process for attacks on an organization's supply chain is to establish communication paths with vendors. This means that the organization and its vendors have clear and agreed-upon channels, methods, and protocols for exchanging information and coordinating actions in

the event of an incident that affects the supply chain. Communication paths with vendors can help to identify the source, scope, and impact of the incident, as well as to share best practices, lessons learned, and recovery strategies. Communication paths with vendors can also facilitate the escalation and resolution of the incident, as well as the reporting and documentation of the incident. Communication paths with vendors are part of the incident response plan (IRP), which is a component of the information security program (ISP) 12345.
The other options are not the best ways to support the incident management process for attacks on the organization's supply chain. Including service level agreements (SLAs) in vendor contracts can help to define the expectations and obligations of the parties involved in the supply chain, as well as the penalties for non-compliance. However, SLAs do not necessarily address the specific procedures and requirements for incident management, nor do they ensure effective communication and collaboration among the parties. Requiring security awareness training for vendor staff can help to reduce the likelihood and severity of incidents by enhancing the knowledge and skills of the vendor personnel who handle the organization's data and systems. However, security awareness training does not guarantee that the vendor staff will follow the appropriate incident management processes, nor does it address the communication and coordination issues that may arise during an incident. Performing integration testing with vendor systems can help to ensure the compatibility and functionality of the systems that are part of the supply chain, as well as to identify and mitigate any vulnerabilities or errors that could lead to incidents. However, integration testing does not cover all the possible scenarios and risks that could affect the supply chain, nor does it provide the necessary communication and response mechanisms for incident management. References = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 https://niccs.cisa.gov/education-training/catalog/skillsoft/cism-information-security-incident-management-part-1
https://niccs.cisa.gov/education-training/catalog/skillsoft/cism-information-security-incident-management-part-1

NEW QUESTION 19
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the MOST important criterion when deciding whether to accept residual risk?

A. Cost of replacing the asset
B. Cost of additional mitigation
C. Annual loss expectancy (ALE)
D. Annual rate of occurrence

Answer: C

Explanation:
= Annual loss expectancy (ALE) is the most important criterion when deciding whether to accept residual risk, because it represents the expected monetary loss for an asset due to a risk over a one-year period. ALE is calculated by multiplying the annual rate of occurrence (ARO) of a risk event by the single loss expectancy (SLE) of the asset. ARO is the estimated frequency of a risk event occurring within a one-year period, and SLE is the estimated cost of a single occurrence of a risk event. ALE helps to compare the cost and benefit of different risk responses, such as avoidance, mitigation, transfer, or acceptance. Risk acceptance is appropriate when the ALE is lower than the cost of other risk responses, or when the risk is unavoidable or acceptable within the organization's risk appetite and tolerance. ALE also helps to prioritize the risks that need more attention and resources.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, Section: Risk Assessment, page 831; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 22, page 242

NEW QUESTION 20
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following will BEST facilitate the integration of information security governance into enterprise governance?

A. Developing an information security policy based on risk assessments
B. Establishing an information security steering committee
C. Documenting the information security governance framework
D. Implementing an information security awareness program

Answer: B

Explanation:
Establishing an information security steering committee is the best way to facilitate the integration of information security governance into enterprise governance. The information security steering committee is a cross-functional group of senior managers who provide strategic direction, oversight, and support for the information security program. The committee ensures that the information security strategy is aligned with the enterprise strategy, objectives, and risk appetite. The committee also fosters collaboration and communication among various stakeholders and promotes a culture of security awareness and accountability. Developing an information security policy, documenting the information security governance framework, and implementing an information security awareness program are all important activities for implementing and maintaining information security governance, but they do not necessarily facilitate its integration into enterprise governance. These activities may be initiated or endorsed by the information security steering committee, but they are not sufficient to ensure that information security governance is embedded into the enterprise governance structure and
processes. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 34 1; CISM Practice Quiz 2

NEW QUESTION 24
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the MOST important consideration when establishing an organization's information security governance committee?

A. Members have knowledge of information security controls.
B. Members are business risk owners.
C. Members are rotated periodically.
D. Members represent functions across the organization.

Answer: D

Explanation:
= The most important consideration when establishing an organization's information security governance committee is to ensure that members represent functions across the organization. This is because the information security governance committee is responsible for setting the direction, scope, and objectives of the information security program, and for ensuring that the program aligns with the organization's business goals and strategies. By having members from different functions, such as finance, human resources, operations, legal, and IT, the committee can ensure that the information security program considers the needs, expectations, and perspectives of various stakeholders, and that the program supports the organization's mission, vision, and values. Having a diverse and representative committee also helps to foster a culture of security awareness and accountability throughout the organization, and to promote collaboration and communication among different functions.
Members having knowledge of information security controls, members being business risk owners, and members being rotated periodically are all desirable characteristics of an information security governance committee, but they are not the most important consideration. Members having knowledge of information

security controls can help the committee to understand the technical aspects of information security and to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the information security program. However, having technical knowledge is not sufficient to ensure that the information security program is aligned with the organization's business goals and strategies, and that the program considers the needs and expectations of various stakeholders. Members being business risk owners can help the committee to identify and prioritize the information security risks that affect the organization's business objectives, and to allocate appropriate resources and responsibilities for managing those risks. However, being a business risk owner does not necessarily imply that the member has a comprehensive and balanced view of the organization's information security needs and expectations, and that the member can represent the interests and perspectives of various functions. Members being rotated periodically can help the committee to maintain its independence and objectivity, and to avoid conflicts of interest or complacency. However, rotating members too frequently can also reduce the continuity and consistency of the information security program, and can affect the committee's ability to monitor and evaluate the performance and progress of the information security program. References =
? ISACA, CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, 2020, pages 36-37.
? ISACA, CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, 2020, question ID 1014.

NEW QUESTION 27
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important for building 4 robust information security culture within an organization?

A. Mature information security awareness training across the organization
B. Strict enforcement of employee compliance with organizational security policies
C. Security controls embedded within the development and operation of the IT environment
D. Senior management approval of information security policies

Answer: A

Explanation:
= Mature information security awareness training across the organization is the most important factor for building a robust information security culture, because it helps to educate and motivate the employees to understand and adopt the security policies, procedures, and best practices that are aligned with the organizational goals and values. Information security awareness training should be tailored to the specific roles, responsibilities, and needs of the employees, and should cover the relevant topics, such as:
? The importance and value of information assets and the potential risks and threats to them
? The legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations and compliance requirements related to information security
? The organizational security policies, standards, and guidelines that define the expected and acceptable behaviors and actions regarding information security
? The security controls and tools that are implemented to protect the information assets and how to use them effectively and efficiently
? The security incidents and breaches that may occur and how to prevent, detect, report, and respond to them
? The security best practices and tips that can help to enhance the security posture and culture of the organization
Information security awareness training should be delivered through various methods and channels, such as:
? Online courses, webinars, videos, podcasts, and quizzes that are accessible and interactive
? Classroom sessions, workshops, seminars, and simulations that are engaging and practical
? Posters, flyers, newsletters, emails, and social media that are informative and catchy
? Games, competitions, rewards, and recognition that are fun and incentivizing Information security awareness training should be conducted regularly and updated frequently, to ensure that the employees are aware of the latest security trends, challenges, and solutions, and that they can demonstrate their knowledge and skills in a consistent and effective manner.
Mature information security awareness training can help to create a positive and proactive security culture that fosters trust, collaboration, and innovation among the employees and the organization, and that supports the achievement of the strategic objectives and the mission and vision of the organization.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, pages 144-146, 149-150.

NEW QUESTION 30
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the PRIMARY benefit of implementing a vulnerability assessment process?

A. Threat management is enhanced.
B. Compliance status is improved.
C. Security metrics are enhanced.
D. Proactive risk management is facilitated.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A vulnerability assessment process is a systematic and proactive approach to identify, analyze and prioritize the vulnerabilities in an information system. It helps to reduce the exposure of the system to potential threats and improve the security posture of the organization. By implementing a vulnerability assessment process, the organization can facilitate proactive risk management, which is the PRIMARY benefit of this process. Proactive risk management is the process of identifying, assessing and mitigating risks before they become incidents or cause significant impact to the organization. Proactive risk management enables the organization to align its security strategy with its business objectives, optimize its security resources and investments, and enhance its resilience and compliance.
* A. Threat management is enhanced. This is a secondary benefit of implementing a vulnerability assessment process. Threat management is the process of identifying, analyzing and responding to the threats that may exploit the vulnerabilities in an information system. Threat management is enhanced by implementing a vulnerability assessment process, as it helps to reduce the attack surface and prioritize the most critical threats. However, threat management is not the PRIMARY benefit of implementing a vulnerability assessment process, as it is a reactive rather than proactive approach to risk management.
* B. Compliance status is improved. This is a secondary benefit of implementing a vulnerability assessment process. Compliance status is the degree to which an organization adheres to the applicable laws, regulations, standards and policies that govern its information security. Compliance status is improved by implementing a vulnerability assessment process, as it helps to demonstrate the organization's commitment to security best practices and meet the expectations of the stakeholders and regulators. However, compliance status is not the PRIMARY benefit of implementing a vulnerability assessment process, as it is a result rather than a driver of risk management.
* C. Security metrics are enhanced. This is a secondary benefit of implementing a vulnerability assessment process. Security metrics are the quantitative and qualitative measures that indicate the effectiveness and efficiency of the information security processes and controls. Security metrics are enhanced by implementing a vulnerability assessment process, as it helps to provide objective and reliable data for security monitoring and reporting. However, security metrics are not the PRIMARY benefit of implementing a vulnerability assessment process, as they are a means rather than an end of risk management.
References =
? CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, pages 1-301
? CISM Exam Content Outline2
? Risk Assessment for Technical Vulnerabilities3
? A Step-By-Step Guide to Vulnerability Assessment4

NEW QUESTION 34
- (Topic 1)
The MOST important reason for having an information security manager serve on the change management committee is to:

A. identify changes to the information security policy.
B. ensure that changes are tested.
C. ensure changes are properly documented.
D. advise on change-related risk.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The most important reason for having an information security manager serve on the change management committee is to advise on change-related risk. Change management is the process of planning, implementing, and controlling changes to the organization's IT systems, processes, or services, in order to achieve the desired outcomes and minimize the negative impacts1. Change-related risk is the possibility of adverse consequences or events resulting from the changes, such as security breaches, system failures, data loss, compliance violations, or customer dissatisfaction2.
The information security manager is responsible for ensuring that the organization's information assets are protected from internal and external threats, and that the information security objectives and requirements are aligned with the business goals and strategies3. Therefore, the information security manager should serve on the change management committee to advise on change-related risk, and to ensure that the changes are consistent with the information security policy, standards, and best practices. The information security manager can also help to identify and assess the potential security risks and impacts of the changes, and to recommend and implement appropriate security controls and measures to mitigate them. The information security manager can also help to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness and performance of the changes, and to identify and resolve any security issues or incidents that may arise from the changes4.
The other options are not as important as advising on change-related risk, because they are either more specific, limited, or dependent on the information security manager's role. Identifying changes to the information security policy is a task that the information security manager may perform as part of the change management process, but it is not the primary reason for serving on the change management committee. The information security policy is the document that defines the organization's information security principles, objectives, roles, and responsibilities, and it should be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect the changes in the organization's environment, needs, and risks5. However, identifying changes to the information security policy is not as important as advising on change-related risk, because the policy is a high-level document that does not provide specific guidance or details on how to implement or manage the changes.
Ensuring that changes are tested is a quality assurance activity that the change management committee may perform or oversee as part of the change management process, but it is not the primary reason for having an information security manager on the committee. Testing is the process of verifying and validating that the changes meet the expected requirements, specifications, and outcomes, and that they do not introduce any errors, defects, or vulnerabilities. However, ensuring that changes are tested is not as important as advising on change-related risk, because testing is a technical or operational activity that does not address the strategic or holistic aspects of change-related risk. Ensuring changes are properly documented is a governance activity that the change management committee may perform or oversee as part of the change management process, but it is not the primary reason for having an information security manager on the committee. Documentation is the process of recording and maintaining the information and evidence related to the changes, such as the change requests, approvals, plans, procedures, results, reports, and lessons learned. However, ensuring changes are properly documented is not as important as advising on change-related risk, because documentation is a procedural or administrative activity that does not provide any analysis or evaluation of change-related risk.
References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.5 2: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.5 3: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.1 4: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.5 5: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1, Section 1.3 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.5 : CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.5

NEW QUESTION 39
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following provides an information security manager with the MOST accurate indication of the organization's ability to respond to a cyber attack?

A. Walk-through of the incident response plan
B. Black box penetration test
C. Simulated phishing exercise
D. Red team exercise

Answer: D

Explanation:
A red team exercise is a simulated cyber attack conducted by a group of ethical hackers or security experts (the red team) against an organization's network, systems, and staff (the blue team) to test the organization's ability to detect, respond, and recover from a real cyber attack. A red team exercise provides an information security manager with the most accurate indication of the organization's ability to respond to a cyber attack, because it mimics the tactics, techniques, and procedures of real threat actors, and challenges the organization's security posture, incident response plan, and security awareness in a realistic and adversarial scenario12. A red team exercise can measure the following aspects of the organization's cyber attack response capability3:
? The effectiveness and efficiency of the security controls and processes in preventing, detecting, and mitigating cyber attacks
? The readiness and performance of the incident response team and other stakeholders in following the incident response plan and procedures
? The communication and coordination among the internal and external parties involved in the incident response process
? The resilience and recovery of the critical assets and functions affected by the cyber attack
? The lessons learned and improvement opportunities identified from the cyber attack simulation
The other options, such as a walk-through of the incident response plan, a black box penetration test, or a simulated phishing exercise, are not as accurate as a red team exercise in indicating the organization's ability to respond to a cyber attack, because they have the following limitations4 :
? A walk-through of the incident response plan is a theoretical and hypothetical exercise that involves reviewing and discussing the incident response plan and procedures with the relevant stakeholders, without actually testing them in a live environment. A walk-through can help to familiarize the participants with the incident response roles and responsibilities, and to identify any gaps or inconsistencies in the plan, but it cannot measure the actual performance and effectiveness of the incident response process under a real cyber attack scenario.
? A black box penetration test is a technical and targeted exercise that involves testing the security of a specific system or application, without any prior knowledge or access to its internal details or configuration. A black box penetration test can help to identify the vulnerabilities and weaknesses of the system or application, and to simulate the perspective and behavior of an external attacker, but it cannot test the security of the entire network or organization, or the response of the incident response team and other stakeholders to a cyber attack.
? A simulated phishing exercise is a social engineering and awareness exercise that involves sending fake emails or messages to the organization's staff, to test their ability to recognize and report phishing attempts. A simulated phishing exercise can help to measure the level of security awareness and training of the staff, and to simulate one of the most common cyber attack vectors, but it cannot test the security of the network or systems, or the response of the incident response team and other stakeholders to a cyber attack.
References = 1: What is a Red Team Exercise? | Redscan 2: Red Team vs Blue Team: How They Differ and Why You Need Both | CISA 3: Red Team Exercises: What They Are and How to Run Them | Rapid7 4: What is a Walkthrough Test? | Definition and Examples | ISACA : Penetration Testing Types: Black Box, White Box, and Gray Box | CISA

NEW QUESTION 42
- (Topic 1)
When remote access to confidential information is granted to a vendor for analytic purposes, which of the following is the MOST important security consideration?

A. Data is encrypted in transit and at rest at the vendor site.
B. Data is subject to regular access log review.
C. The vendor must be able to amend data.
D. The vendor must agree to the organization's information security policy,

Answer: D

Explanation:
When granting remote access to confidential information to a vendor, the most important security consideration is to ensure that the vendor complies with the organization's information security policy. The information security policy defines the roles, responsibilities, rules, and standards for accessing, handling, and protecting the organization's information assets. The vendor must agree to the policy and sign a contract that specifies the terms and conditions of the access, the security controls to be implemented, the monitoring and auditing mechanisms, the incident reporting and response procedures, and the penalties for non-compliance or breach. The policy also establishes the organization's right to revoke the access at any time if the vendor violates the policy or poses a risk to the organization.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Information Security Policies, page 34; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 44, page 45.

NEW QUESTION 46
- (Topic 1)
Due to changes in an organization's environment, security controls may no longer be adequate. What is the information security manager's BEST course of action?
A. Review the previous risk assessment and countermeasures.
B. Perform a new risk assessment,
C. Evaluate countermeasures to mitigate new risks.
D. Transfer the new risk to a third party.

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the CISM Review Manual, the information security manager's best course of action when security controls may no longer be adequate due to changes in the organization's environment is to perform a new risk assessment. A risk assessment is a process of identifying, analyzing, and evaluating the risks that affect the organization's information assets and business processes. A risk assessment should be performed periodically or whenever there are significant changes in the organization's environment, such as new threats, vulnerabilities, technologies, regulations, or business objectives. A risk assessment helps to determine the current level of risk exposure and the adequacy of existing security controls. A risk assessment also provides the basis for developing or updating the risk treatment plan, which defines the appropriate risk responses, such as implementing new or enhanced security controls, transferring the risk to a third party, accepting the risk, or avoiding the risk.
The other options are not the best course of action in this scenario. Reviewing the previous risk assessment and countermeasures may not reflect the current state of the organization's environment and may not identify new or emerging risks. Evaluating countermeasures to mitigate new risks may be premature without performing a new risk assessment to identify and prioritize the risks. Transferring the new risk to a third party may not be feasible or cost-effective without performing a new risk assessment to evaluate the risk level and the available risk transfer options.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 1, pages 43-45.

NEW QUESTION 50
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following activities is designed to handle a control failure that leads to a breach?

A. Risk assessment
B. Incident management
C. Root cause analysis
D. Vulnerability management

Answer: B

Explanation:
Incident management is the activity designed to handle a control failure that leads to a breach. Incident management is the process of identifying, analyzing, responding to, and learning from security incidents that may compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information assets. Incident management aims to minimize the impact of a breach, restore normal operations as quickly as possible, and prevent or reduce the likelihood of recurrence. Incident management involves several steps, such as:
? Establishing an incident response team with clear roles and responsibilities
? Developing and maintaining an incident response plan that defines the procedures, tools, and resources for handling incidents
? Implementing detection and reporting mechanisms to identify and communicate incidents
? Performing triage and analysis to assess the scope, severity, and root cause of incidents
? Containing and eradicating the threat and preserving evidence for investigation and legal purposes
? Recovering and restoring the affected systems and data to a secure state
? Evaluating and improving the incident response process and controls based on lessons learned and best practices
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, pages 223-232.

NEW QUESTION 52
- (Topic 1)
The MOST appropriate time to conduct a disaster recovery test would be after:

A. major business processes have been redesigned.
B. the business continuity plan (BCP) has been updated.
C. the security risk profile has been reviewed
D. noncompliance incidents have been filed.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most appropriate time to conduct a disaster recovery test would be after the business continuity plan (BCP) has been updated, as it ensures that the disaster recovery plan (DRP) is aligned with the current business requirements, objectives, and priorities. The BCP should be updated regularly to reflect any changes in the business environment, such as new threats, risks, processes, technologies, or regulations. The disaster recovery test should validate the effectiveness and efficiency of the DRP, as well
as identify any gaps, issues, or improvement opportunities123. References =
? 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 2114
? 2: CISM Practice Quiz, question 1042
? 3: Business Continuity Planning and Disaster Recovery Testing, section “Testing the Plan”

NEW QUESTION 53
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following BEST ensures timely and reliable access to services?

A. Nonrepudiation
B. Authenticity
C. Availability
D. Recovery time objective (RTO)

Answer: C

Explanation:
= According to the CISM Review Manual, availability is the degree to which information and systems are accessible to authorized users in a timely and reliable manner1. Availability ensures that services are delivered to the users as expected and agreed upon. Nonrepudiation is the ability to prove the occurrence of a claimed event or action and its originating entities1. It ensures that the parties involved in a transaction cannot deny their involvement. Authenticity is the quality or state of being genuine or original, rather than a reproduction or fabrication1. It ensures that the identity of a subject or resource is valid. Recovery time objective (RTO) is the maximum acceptable period of time that can elapse before the unavailability of a business function severely impacts the organization1. It is a metric used to measure the recovery capability of a system or service, not a factor that ensures timely and reliable access to services. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2, Information Risk Management, pages 66-67.

NEW QUESTION 57
- (Topic 1)
A post-incident review identified that user error resulted in a major breach. Which of the following is MOST important to determine during the review?

A. The time and location that the breach occurred
B. Evidence of previous incidents caused by the user
C. The underlying reason for the user error
D. Appropriate disciplinary procedures for user error

Answer: C

Explanation:
The underlying reason for the user error is the most important factor to determine during the post-incident review, as this helps the information security manager to understand the root cause of the breach, and to implement corrective and preventive actions to avoid similar incidents in the future. The underlying reason for the user error may be related to the lack of training, awareness, guidance, or motivation of the user, or to the complexity, usability, or design of the system or process that the user was using. By identifying the underlying reason for the user error, the information security manager can address the human factor of the information security program, and improve the security culture and behavior of the organization. The time and location that the breach occurred, evidence of previous incidents caused by the user, and appropriate disciplinary procedures for user error are not the most important factors to determine during the post-incident review, as they do not provide a comprehensive and holistic understanding of the breach, and may not help to prevent or reduce the likelihood or impact of future incidents.
References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 1671; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 382; ISACA CISM - iSecPrep, page 233

NEW QUESTION 59
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following risk scenarios is MOST likely to emerge from a supply chain attack?

A. Compromise of critical assets via third-party resources
B. Unavailability of services provided by a supplier
C. Loss of customers due to unavailability of products
D. Unreliable delivery of hardware and software resources by a supplier

Answer: A

Explanation:
= A supply chain attack is a type of cyberattack that targets the suppliers or service providers of an organization, rather than the organization itself. The attackers exploit the vulnerabilities or weaknesses in the supply chain to gain access to the organization’s network, systems, or data. The attackers may then use the compromised third-party resources to launch further attacks, steal sensitive information, disrupt operations, or damage reputation. Therefore, the most likely risk scenario that emerges from a supply chain attack is the compromise of critical assets via third-party resources. This scenario poses a high threat to the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the organization’s assets, as well as its compliance and trustworthiness. Unavailability of services provided by a supplier, loss of customers due to unavailability of products, and unreliable delivery of hardware and software resources by a supplier are all possible consequences of a supply chain attack, but they are not the most likely risk scenarios.
These scenarios may affect the organization’s productivity, profitability, and customer satisfaction, but they do not directly compromise the organization’s critical assets. Moreover, these scenarios may be caused by other factors besides a supply chain attack, such as natural disasters, human errors, or market fluctuations.
References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 189 1; CISM Practice Quiz 2

NEW QUESTION 63
- (Topic 1)

Which of the following provides the BEST assurance that security policies are applied across business operations?

A. Organizational standards are included in awareness training.
B. Organizational standards are enforced by technical controls.
C. Organizational standards are required to be formally accepted.
D. Organizational standards are documented in operational procedures.

Answer: D

Explanation:
= The best assurance that security policies are applied across business operations is that organizational standards are documented in operational procedures. Operational procedures are the specific steps and actions that need to be taken to implement and comply with the security policies and standards. They provide clear and consistent guidance for the staff members who are responsible for performing the security tasks and functions. They also help to ensure that the security policies and standards are aligned with the business objectives and processes, and that they are measurable and auditable. Documenting the organizational standards in operational procedures can help to improve the security awareness, accountability, and performance of the staff members, and to reduce the risks of errors, deviations, and violations. The other options are not the best assurance because they are either too general or too specific. Organizational standards are included in awareness training (A) is a good practice to educate the staff members about the security policies and standards, but it does not guarantee that they will follow them or understand how to apply them in their daily operations. Organizational standards are enforced by technical controls (B) is a way to automate and monitor the compliance with the security policies and standards, but it does not cover all the aspects of security that may require human intervention or judgment. Organizational standards are required to be formally accepted © is a way to obtain the commitment and support from the staff members for the security policies and standards, but it does not ensure that they will adhere to them or know how to execute them in their work activities. References = CISM Review Manual 2022, pages 24-25, 28-29; CISM Item Development Guide 2022, page 9; Policies, Procedures, Standards, Baselines, and Guidelines | CISSP Security-Management Practices | Pearson IT Certification

NEW QUESTION 67
- (Topic 1)
In which cloud model does the cloud service buyer assume the MOST security responsibility?

A. Disaster Recovery as a Service (DRaaS)
B. Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS)
C. Platform as a Service (PaaS)
D. Software as a Service (SaaS)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) is a cloud model in which the cloud service provider (CSP) offers the basic computing resources, such as servers, storage, network, and virtualization, as a service over the internet. The cloud service buyer (CSB) is responsible for installing, configuring, managing, and securing the operating systems, applications, data, and middleware on top of the infrastructure. Therefore, the CSB assumes the most security responsibility in the IaaS model, as it has to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of its own assets and information in the cloud environment.
In contrast, in the other cloud models, the CSP takes over more security responsibility from the CSB, as it provides more layers of the service stack. In Disaster Recovery as a Service (DRaaS), the CSP offers the replication and recovery of the CSB's data and applications in the event of a disaster. In Platform as a Service (PaaS), the CSP offers the development and deployment tools, such as programming languages, frameworks, libraries, and databases, as a service. In Software as a Service (SaaS), the CSP offers the complete software applications, such as email, CRM, or ERP, as a service. In these models, the CSB has less control and visibility over the underlying infrastructure, platform, or software, and has to rely on the CSP's security measures and contractual agreements.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 3: Information Security Program Development and Management, Section: Information Security Program Management, Subsection: Cloud Computing, page 140-1411

NEW QUESTION 69
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following Is MOST useful to an information security manager when conducting a post-incident review of an attack?

A. Cost of the attack to the organization
B. Location of the attacker
C. Method of operation used by the attacker
D. Details from intrusion detection system (IDS) logs

Answer: C

Explanation:
= The method of operation used by the attacker is the most useful information for an information security manager when conducting a post-incident review of an attack. This information can help identify the root cause of the incident, the vulnerabilities exploited, the impact and severity of the attack, and the effectiveness of the existing security controls. The method of operation can also provide insights into the attacker's motives, skills, and resources, which can help improve the organization's threat intelligence and risk assessment. The cost of the attack to the organization, the location of the attacker, and the details from IDS logs are all relevant information for a post-incident review, but they are not as useful as the method of operation for improving the incident handling process and preventing future attacks. References = CISM Review Manual 2022, page 316; CISM Item Development Guide 2022, page 9; ISACA CISM: PRIMARY goal of a post-incident review should be to?

NEW QUESTION 73
- (Topic 1)
A recovery point objective (RPO) is required in which of the following?

A. Disaster recovery plan (DRP)
B. Information security plan
C. Incident response plan
D. Business continuity plan (BCP)

Answer: A

Explanation:

A recovery point objective (RPO) is required in a disaster recovery plan (DRP), because it indicates the earliest point in time to which it is acceptable to recover data after a disaster. It effectively quantifies the permissible amount of data loss in case of interruption. It is determined based on the acceptable data loss in case of disruption of operations1. A DRP is a document that defines the procedures, resources, and actions to restore the critical IT systems and data in the event of a disaster that affects the normal operations of the organization2. A DRP should include the RPO for each critical system and data, as well as the backup and restoration methods, frequency, and location to achieve the RPO3.
A RPO is not required in an information security plan, an incident response plan, or a business continuity plan (BCP), because these plans have different purposes and scopes. An information security plan is a document that defines the objectives, policies, standards, and guidelines for information security management in the organization4. An incident response plan is a document that defines the procedures, roles, and responsibilities for identifying, analyzing, responding to, and learning from security incidents that may compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information assets. A BCP is a document that defines the procedures, resources, and actions to ensure the continuity of the essential business functions and processes in the event of a disruption that affects the normal operations of the organization. These plans may include other metrics, such as recovery time objective (RTO), which is the amount of time after a disaster in which business operation is resumed, or resources are again available for use, but they do not require a RPO.
References = 1: IS Disaster Recovery Objectives – RunModule 2: Information System Contingency Planning Guidance - ISACA 3: CISM Certified Information Security Manager – Question1411 4: CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, page 23. : CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, page 223. : CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2021, page 199. : RTO vs. RPO – What is the difference? - Advisera

NEW QUESTION 74
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following parties should be responsible for determining access levels to an application that processes client information?

A. The business client
B. The information security tear
C. The identity and access management team
D. Business unit management

Answer: D

Explanation:
The business client should be responsible for determining access levels to an application that processes client information, because the business client is the owner of the data and the primary stakeholder of the application. The business client has the best knowledge and understanding of the business requirements, objectives, and expectations of the application, and the sensitivity, value, and criticality of the data. The business client can also define the roles and responsibilities of the users and the access rights and privileges of the users based on the principle of least privilege and the principle of separation of duties. The business client can also monitor and review the access levels and the usage of the application, and ensure that the access levels are aligned with the organization's information security policies and standards.
The information security team, the identity and access management team, and the business unit management are all involved in the process of determining access levels to an application that processes client information, but they are not the primary responsible party. The information security team provides guidance, support, and oversight to the business client on the information security best practices, controls, and standards for the application, and ensures that the access levels are consistent with the organization's information security strategy and governance. The identity and access management team implements, maintains, and audits the access levels and the access control mechanisms for the application, and ensures that the access levels are compliant with the organization's identity and access management policies and procedures. The business unit management approves, authorizes, and sponsors the access levels and the access requests for the application, and ensures that the access levels are aligned with the business unit's goals and strategies. References =
? ISACA, CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, 2020, pages 125-126, 129-130, 133-134, 137-138.
? ISACA, CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, 2020, question ID 1037.

NEW QUESTION 78
- (Topic 1)
An organization is close to going live with the implementation of a cloud-based application. Independent penetration test results have been received that show a high-rated vulnerability. Which of the following would be the BEST way to proceed?

A. Implement the application and request the cloud service provider to fix the vulnerability.
B. Assess whether the vulnerability is within the organization's risk tolerance levels.
C. Commission further penetration tests to validate initial test results,
D. Postpone the implementation until the vulnerability has been fixed.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best way to proceed when an independent penetration test results show a high-rated vulnerability in a cloud-based application that is close to going live is to assess whether the vulnerability is within the organization's risk tolerance levels. This is because the organization should not implement the application without understanding the potential impact and likelihood of the vulnerability being exploited, and the cost and benefit of fixing or mitigating the vulnerability. The organization should also consider the contractual and legal obligations, service level agreements, and performance expectations of the cloud service provider and the application users. By assessing the risk tolerance levels, the organization can make an informed and rational decision on whether to accept, transfer, avoid, or reduce the risk, and how to allocate the resources and responsibilities for managing the risk.
Implementing the application and requesting the cloud service provider to fix the vulnerability is not the best way to proceed, because it exposes the organization to unnecessary and unacceptable risk, and it may violate the terms and conditions of the cloud service contract. The organization should not rely on the cloud service provider to fix the vulnerability, as the provider may not have the same level of urgency, accountability, or capability as the organization. The organization should also not assume that the vulnerability will not be exploited, as cyberattackers may target the cloud-based application due to its high visibility, accessibility, and value.
Commissioning further penetration tests to validate initial test results is not the best way to proceed, because it may delay the implementation of the application, and it may not provide any additional or useful information. The organization should trust the results of the independent penetration test, as it is conducted by a qualified and objective third party. The organization should also not waste time and resources on conducting redundant or unnecessary tests, as it may affect the budget, schedule, and quality of the project. Postponing the implementation until the vulnerability has been fixed is not the best way to proceed, because it may not be feasible or desirable for the organization. The organization should consider the business impact and opportunity cost of postponing the implementation, as it may affect the organization's reputation, revenue, and customer satisfaction. The organization should also consider the technical feasibility and complexity of fixing the vulnerability, as it may require significant changes or modifications to the application or the cloud environment. The organization should not adopt a zero-risk or risk- averse approach, as it may hinder the organization's innovation and competitiveness. References =
? ISACA, CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, 2020, pages 97-98, 101-102, 105-106, 109-110.
? ISACA, CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, 2020, question ID 1025.

NEW QUESTION 80
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following messages would be MOST effective in obtaining senior management's commitment to information security management?

A. Effective security eliminates risk to the business.
B. Adopt a recognized framework with metrics.
C. Security is a business product and not a process.
D. Security supports and protects the business.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The message that security supports and protects the business is the most effective in obtaining senior management's commitment to information security management. This message emphasizes the value and benefits of security for the organization's strategic goals, mission, and vision. It also aligns security with the business needs and expectations, and demonstrates how security can enable and facilitate the business processes and functions. The other messages are not as effective because they either overstate the role of security (A), focus on technical aspects rather than business outcomes (B), or confuse the nature and purpose of security ©. References = CISM Review Manual 2022, page 23; CISM Item Development Guide 2022, page 9; CISM Information Security Governance Certified Practice Exam - CherCherTech

NEW QUESTION 84
- (Topic 1)
What should be the FIRST step when an Internet of Things (loT) device in an organization's network is confirmed to have been hacked?

A. Monitor the network.
B. Perform forensic analysis.
C. Disconnect the device from the network,
D. Escalate to the incident response team

Answer: C

Explanation:
= Disconnecting the device from the network is the first step when an IoT device in an organization's network is confirmed to have been hacked, as it prevents the attacker from further compromising the device or using it as a pivot point to attack other devices or systems on the network. Disconnecting the device also helps preserve the evidence of the attack for later forensic analysis and remediation. Disconnecting the device should be done in accordance with the incident response plan and the escalation procedures123. References =
? 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 2004
? 2: CISM Practice Quiz, question 1072
? 3: IoT Security: Incident Response, Forensics, and Investigations, section "IoT Incident Response"

NEW QUESTION 86
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the BEST way to achieve compliance with new global regulations related to the protection of personal information?

A. Execute a risk treatment plan.
B. Review contracts and statements of work (SOWs) with vendors.
C. Implement data regionalization controls.
D. Determine current and desired state of controls.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best way to achieve compliance with new global regulations related to the protection of personal information is to determine the current and desired state of controls, as this helps the information security manager to identify the gaps and requirements for compliance, and to prioritize and implement the necessary actions and measures to meet the regulatory standards. The current state of controls refers to the existing level of protection and compliance of the personal information, while the desired state of controls refers to the target level of protection and compliance that is required by the new regulations. By comparing the current and desired state of controls, the information security manager can assess the maturity and effectiveness of the information security program, and plan and execute a risk treatment plan to address the risks and issues related to the protection of personal information. Executing a risk treatment plan, reviewing contracts and statements of work (SOWs) with vendors, and implementing data regionalization controls are also important, but not as important as determining the current and desired state of controls, as they are dependent on the outcome of the gap analysis and the risk assessment, and may not be sufficient or appropriate to achieve compliance with the new regulations. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 491; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 352; ISACA CISM - iSecPrep, page 203

NEW QUESTION 88
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following should be the PRIMARY consideration when developing an incident response plan?

A. The definition of an incident
B. Compliance with regulations
C. Management support
D. Previously reported incidents

Answer: C

Explanation:
Management support is the primary consideration when developing an incident response plan, as it is essential for obtaining the necessary resources, authority, and commitment for the plan. Management support also helps to ensure that the plan is aligned with the organization's business objectives, risk appetite, and security strategy, and that it is communicated and enforced across the organization. Management support also facilitates the coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders, such as business units, IT functions, legal, public relations, and external parties, during an incident response.
The definition of an incident (A) is an important component of the incident response plan, as it provides the criteria and thresholds for identifying, classifying, and reporting security incidents. However, the definition of an incident is not the primary consideration, as it is derived from the organization's security policies,

standards, and procedures, and may vary depending on the context and impact of the incident.
Compliance with regulations (B) is also an important factor for the incident response plan, as it helps to ensure that the organization meets its legal and contractual obligations, such as notifying the authorities, customers, or partners of a security breach, preserving the evidence, and reporting the incident outcomes. However, compliance with regulations is not the primary consideration, as it is influenced by the nature and scope of the incident, and the applicable laws and regulations in different jurisdictions.
Previously reported incidents (D) are a valuable source of information and lessons learned for the incident response plan, as they help to identify the common types, causes, and impacts of security incidents, as well as the strengths and weaknesses of the current incident response processes and capabilities. However, previously reported incidents are not the primary consideration, as they are not predictive or comprehensive of the future incidents, and may not reflect the changing threat landscape and business environment. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 4: Information Security Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Plan, page 181-1821
Learn more:

NEW QUESTION 93
- (Topic 1)
An information security manager finds that a soon-to-be deployed online application will increase risk beyond acceptable levels, and necessary controls have not been included. Which of the following is the BEST course of action for the information security manager?

A. Instruct IT to deploy controls based on urgent business needs.
B. Present a business case for additional controls to senior management.
C. Solicit bids for compensating control products.
D. Recommend a different application.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The information security manager should present a business case for additional controls to senior management, as this is the most effective way to communicate the risk and the need for mitigation. The information security manager should not instruct IT to deploy controls based on urgent business needs, as this may not align with the business objectives and may cause unnecessary costs and delays. The information security manager should not solicit bids for compensating control products, as this may not address the root cause of the risk and may not be the best solution. The information security manager should not recommend a different application, as this may not be feasible or desirable for the business. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 711; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 252

NEW QUESTION 98
- (Topic 1)
An organization is planning to outsource the execution of its disaster recovery activities. Which of the following would be MOST important to include in the outsourcing agreement?

A. Definition of when a disaster should be declared
B. Requirements for regularly testing backups
C. Recovery time objectives (RTOs)
D. The disaster recovery communication plan

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most important thing to include in the outsourcing agreement for disaster recovery activities is the recovery time objectives (RTOs). RTOs are the maximum acceptable time frames within which the critical business processes and information systems must be restored after a disaster or disruption. RTOs are based on the business impact analysis (BIA) and the risk assessment, and they reflect the business continuity requirements and expectations of the organization. By including the RTOs in the outsourcing agreement, the organization can ensure that the service provider is aware of and committed to meeting the agreed service levels and minimizing the downtime and losses in the event of a disaster. The other options are not as important as the RTOs, although they may be relevant and useful to include in the outsourcing agreement depending on the scope and nature of the disaster recovery services. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 2471; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 1033

NEW QUESTION 100
- (Topic 1)
When investigating an information security incident, details of the incident should be shared:

A. widely to demonstrate positive intent.
B. only with management.
C. only as needed,
D. only with internal audit.

Answer: C

Explanation:
When investigating an information security incident, details of the incident should be shared only as needed, according to the principle of least privilege and the need-to-know basis. This means that only the authorized and relevant parties who have a legitimate purpose and role in the incident response process should have access to the incident information, and only to the extent that is necessary for them to perform their duties. Sharing incident details only as needed helps to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the incident information, as well as the privacy and reputation of the affected individuals and the organization. Sharing incident details only as needed also helps to prevent unauthorized disclosure, modification, deletion, or misuse of the incident information, which could compromise the investigation, evidence, remediation, or legal actions.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 4: Information Security Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Process, page 2311; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 49, page 462.

NEW QUESTION 102
- (Topic 1)
A security incident has been reported within an organization. When should an inforrnation security manager contact the information owner? After the:

A. incident has been confirmed.

B. incident has been contained.
C. potential incident has been logged.
D. incident has been mitigated.

Answer: A

Explanation:
= The information security manager should contact the information owner after the incident has been confirmed, as this is the first step of the incident response process. The information owner is the person who has the authority and responsibility for the information asset that is affected by the incident. The information owner needs to be informed of the incident as soon as possible, as they may have to make decisions or take actions regarding the protection, recovery, or restoration of the information asset. The information owner may also have to communicate with other stakeholders, such as the business units, customers, regulators, or media, depending on the nature and impact of the incident.
The other options are not the correct time to contact the information owner, as they occur later in the incident response process. Contacting the information owner after the incident has been contained, mitigated, or logged may delay the notification and escalation of the incident, as well as the involvement and collaboration of the information owner. Moreover, contacting the information owner after the incident has been contained or mitigated may imply that the incident response team has already taken actions that may affect the information asset without the consent or approval of the information owner. Contacting the information owner after a potential incident has been logged may cause unnecessary alarm or confusion, as the potential incident may not be a real or significant incident, or it may not affect the information owner's asset. References =
? CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2022, pp. 219-220, 226-227.
? CISM Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, ISACA, 2022, QID 1009.

NEW QUESTION 105
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important to consider when determining asset valuation?

A. Asset recovery cost
B. Asset classification level
C. Cost of insurance premiums
D. Potential business loss

Answer: D

Explanation:
Potential business loss is the most important factor to consider when determining asset valuation, as it reflects the impact of losing or compromising the asset on the organization's objectives and operations. Asset recovery cost, asset classification level, and cost of insurance premiums are also relevant, but not as important as potential business loss, as they do not capture the full value of the asset to the organization. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 461; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 292

NEW QUESTION 106
- (Topic 1)
If civil litigation is a goal for an organizational response to a security incident, the PRIMARY step should be to:

A. contact law enforcement.
B. document the chain of custody.
C. capture evidence using standard server-backup utilities.
D. reboot affected machines in a secure area to search for evidence.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Documenting the chain of custody is the PRIMARY step for an organizational response to a security incident if civil litigation is a goal because it ensures the integrity, authenticity, and admissibility of the evidence collected from the incident. The chain of custody is the process of documenting the history of the evidence, including its identification, collection, preservation, transportation, analysis, storage, and presentation in court. The chain of custody should include information such as the date, time, location, description, source, owner, handler, and purpose of each evidence item, as well as any changes, modifications, or transfers that occurred to the evidence. Documenting the chain of custody can help to prevent the evidence from being tampered with, altered, lost, or destroyed, and to demonstrate that the evidence is relevant, reliable, and original12. Contacting law enforcement (A) is not the PRIMARY step for an organizational response to a security incident if civil litigation is a goal, but rather a possible or optional step depending on the nature, severity, and jurisdiction of the incident. Contacting law enforcement may help to obtain legal assistance, guidance, or support, but it may also involve risks such as loss of control, confidentiality, or reputation. Therefore, contacting law enforcement should be done after careful consideration of the legal obligations, contractual agreements, and organizational policies12. Capturing evidence using standard server-backup utilities © is not the PRIMARY step for an organizational response to a security incident if civil litigation is a goal, but rather a technical step that should be done after documenting the chain of custody. Capturing evidence using standard server-backup utilities may help to preserve the state of the systems or networks involved in the incident, but it may also introduce changes or errors that could compromise the validity or quality of the evidence. Therefore, capturing evidence using standard server-backup utilities should be done using forensically sound methods and tools, and following the documented chain of custody12. Rebooting affected machines in a secure area to search for evidence (D) is not the PRIMARY step for an organizational response to a security incident if civil litigation is a goal, but rather a technical step that should be done after documenting the chain of custody. Rebooting affected machines in a secure area may help to isolate and analyze the systems or networks involved in the incident, but it may also cause the loss or alteration of the evidence, such as volatile memory, temporary files, or logs. Therefore, rebooting affected machines in a secure area should be done with caution and following the documented chain of custody12. References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 310-3111; 2: CISM Domain 4: Information Security Incident Management (ISIM) [2022 update]2

NEW QUESTION 111
- (Topic 1)
An information security manager developing an incident response plan MUST ensure it includes:

A. an inventory of critical data.
B. criteria for escalation.
C. a business impact analysis (BIA).
D. critical infrastructure diagrams.

Answer: B

Explanation:
An incident response plan is a set of procedures and guidelines that define the roles and responsibilities of the incident response team, the steps to follow in the event of an incident, and the communication and escalation protocols to ensure timely and effective resolution of incidents. One of the essential components of an incident response plan is the criteria for escalation, which specify the conditions and thresholds that trigger the escalation of an incident to a higher level of authority or a different function within the organization. The criteria for escalation may depend on factors such as the severity, impact, duration, scope, and complexity of the incident, as well as the availability and capability of the incident response team. The criteria for escalation help to ensure that incidents are handled by the appropriate personnel, that management is kept informed and involved, and that the necessary resources and support are provided to resolve the incident. References = https://blog.exigence.io/a-practical-approach-to-incident- management-escalation https://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/infosec/docs/Guidelines/Information_Security_Incident_Response_Escalation_Guideline.pdf

NEW QUESTION 115
- (Topic 1)
How does an incident response team BEST leverage the results of a business impact analysis (BIA)?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 118
- (Topic 1)
A cloud application used by an organization is found to have a serious vulnerability. After assessing the risk, which of the following would be the information security manager's BEST course of action?

A. Instruct the vendor to conduct penetration testing.
B. Suspend the connection to the application in the firewall
C. Report the situation to the business owner of the application.
D. Initiate the organization's incident response process.

Answer: D

Explanation:
= Initiating the organization's incident response process is the best course of action for the information security manager when a cloud application used by the organization is found to have a serious vulnerability. The incident response process is a set of predefined steps and procedures that aim to contain, analyze, resolve, and learn from security incidents. The information security manager should follow the incident response process to ensure that the vulnerability is properly reported, assessed, mitigated, and communicated to the relevant stakeholders. The incident response process should also involve the cloud service provider (CSP) and the business owner of the application, as they are responsible for the security and functionality of the cloud application. Instructing the vendor to conduct penetration testing, suspending the connection to the application in the firewall, and reporting the situation to the business owner of the application are all possible actions that may be taken as part of the incident response process, but they are not the best initial course of action. Penetration testing may help to identify the root cause and the impact of the vulnerability, but it may also cause further damage or disruption to the cloud application. Suspending the connection to the application in the firewall may prevent unauthorized access or exploitation of the vulnerability, but it may also affect the availability and continuity of the cloud application. Reporting the situation to the business owner of the application is an important step to inform them of the risk and the potential business impact, but it is not sufficient to address the vulnerability and its consequences. Therefore, the information security manager should initiate the incident response process as the best course of action, and then perform the other actions as appropriate based on the incident response plan and the risk assessment. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 211 1; CISM Practice Quiz 2

NEW QUESTION 121
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important to ensuring information stored by an organization is protected appropriately?

A. Defining information stewardship roles
B. Defining security asset categorization
C. Assigning information asset ownership
D. Developing a records retention schedule

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most important factor to ensuring information stored by an organization is protected appropriately is assigning information asset ownership. Information asset ownership is the process of identifying and assigning the roles and responsibilities of the individuals or groups who have the authority and accountability for the information assets and their protection. Information asset owners are responsible for defining the business value, classification, and security requirements of the information assets, as well as granting the access rights and privileges to the information users and custodians. Information asset owners are also responsible for monitoring and reviewing the security performance and compliance of the information assets, and reporting and resolving any security issues or incidents. By assigning information asset ownership, the organization can ensure that the information assets are properly identified, categorized, protected, and managed according to their importance, sensitivity, and regulatory obligations. References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Data Classification, page 331; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 62, page 572.

NEW QUESTION 123
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following MUST be defined in order for an information security manager to evaluate the appropriateness of controls currently in place?

A. Security policy
B. Risk management framework
C. Risk appetite
D. Security standards

Answer: C

Explanation:
= Risk appetite is the amount and type of risk that an organization is willing to accept in pursuit of its objectives. It is a key factor that influences the information security strategy and objectives, as well as the selection and implementation of security controls. Risk appetite must be defined in order for an information security manager to evaluate the appropriateness of controls currently in place, as it provides the basis for determining whether the controls are sufficient, excessive, or inadequate to address the risks faced by the organization. The information security manager should align the controls with the risk appetite of the organization, ensuring that the controls are effective, efficient, and economical. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 29, page 31.

NEW QUESTION 128
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is MOST important to include in a post-incident review following a data breach?

A. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the information security strategy
B. Evaluations of the adequacy of existing controls
C. Documentation of regulatory reporting requirements
D. A review of the forensics chain of custom

Answer: B

Explanation:
= A post-incident review is a process of analyzing and learning from a security incident, such as a data breach, to improve the security posture and resilience of an organization. A post-incident review should include the following elements12:
? A clear and accurate description of the incident, including its scope, impact, timeline, root cause, and contributing factors.
? A detailed assessment of the effectiveness and efficiency of the incident response process, including the roles and responsibilities, communication channels, coordination mechanisms, escalation procedures, tools and resources, documentation, and reporting.
? An evaluation of the adequacy of existing controls, such as policies, standards, procedures, technical measures, awareness, and training, to prevent, detect, and mitigate similar incidents in the future.
? A list of actionable recommendations and improvement plans, based on the lessons learned and best practices, to address the identified gaps and weaknesses in the security strategy, governance, risk management, and incident management.
? A follow-up and monitoring mechanism to ensure the implementation and verification of the recommendations and improvement plans.
The most important element to include in a post-incident review following a data breach is the evaluation of the adequacy of existing controls, because it directly relates to the security objectives and requirements of the organization, and provides the basis for enhancing the security posture and resilience of the organization. Evaluating the existing controls helps to identify the vulnerabilities and risks that led to the data breach, and to determine the appropriate corrective and preventive actions to reduce the likelihood and impact of similar incidents in the future. Evaluating the existing controls also helps to align the security strategy and governance with the business goals and objectives, and to ensure the compliance with legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations.
The other elements, such as an evaluation of the effectiveness of the information security strategy, documentation of regulatory reporting requirements, and a review of the forensics chain of custody, are also important, but not as important as the evaluation of the existing controls. An evaluation of the effectiveness of the information security strategy is a broader and more strategic activity that may not be directly relevant to the specific incident, and may require more time and resources to conduct. Documentation of regulatory reporting requirements is a necessary and mandatory task, but it does not provide much insight or value for improving the security posture and resilience of the organization. A review of the forensics chain of custody is a technical and procedural activity that ensures the integrity and admissibility of the digital evidence collected during the incident investigation, but it does not address the root cause or the mitigation of the incident.
References = 1: CISM Exam Content Outline | CISM Certification | ISACA 2: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 147

NEW QUESTION 132
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following should be the PRIMARY objective of the information security incident response process?

A. Conducting incident triage
B. Communicating with internal and external parties
C. Minimizing negative impact to critical operations
D. Classifying incidents

Answer: C

Explanation:
The primary objective of the information security incident response process is to minimize the negative impact to critical operations. An information security incident is an event that threatens or compromises the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the organization’s information assets or processes. The information security incident response process is a process that defines the roles, responsibilities, procedures, and tools for detecting, analyzing, containing, eradicating, recovering, and learning from information security incidents. The main goal of the information security incident response process is to restore the normal operations as quickly and effectively as possible, and to prevent or reduce the harm or loss caused by the incident to the organization, its stakeholders, or

its environment.
Conducting incident triage (A) is an important activity of the information security incident response process, but not the primary objective. Incident triage is the process of prioritizing and assigning the incidents based on their severity, urgency, and impact. Incident triage helps to allocate the appropriate resources, personnel, and time to handle the incidents, and to escalate the incidents to the relevant authorities or parties if needed. However, incident triage is not the ultimate goal of the information security incident response process, but a means to achieve it.
Communicating with internal and external parties (B) is also an important activity of the information security incident response process, but not the primary objective. Communicating with internal and external parties is the process of informing and updating the stakeholders, such as management, employees, customers, partners, regulators, or media, about the incident status, actions, and outcomes. Communicating with internal and external parties helps to maintain the trust, confidence, and reputation of the organization, and to comply with the legal and contractual obligations, such as notification or reporting requirements. However, communicating with internal and external parties is not the ultimate goal of the information security incident response process, but a means to achieve it.
Classifying incidents (D) is also an important activity of the information security incident response process, but not the primary objective. Classifying incidents is the process of categorizing and labeling the incidents based on their type, source, cause, or impact. Classifying incidents helps to identify and understand the nature and scope of the incidents, and to apply the appropriate response procedures and controls. However, classifying incidents is not the ultimate goal of the information security incident response process, but a means to achieve it.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 4: Information Security Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Plan, page 1811

NEW QUESTION 135
- (Topic 1)
Management decisions concerning information security investments will be MOST effective when they are based on:

A. a process for identifying and analyzing threats and vulnerabilities.
B. an annual loss expectancy (ALE) determined from the history of security events,
C. the reporting of consistent and periodic assessments of risks.
D. the formalized acceptance of risk analysis by management,

Answer: C

Explanation:
Management decisions concerning information security investments will be most effective when they are based on the reporting of consistent and periodic assessments of risks. This will help management to understand the current and emerging threats, vulnerabilities, and impacts that affect the organization's information assets and business processes. It will also help management to prioritize the allocation of resources and funding for the most critical and cost-effective security controls and solutions. The reporting of consistent and periodic assessments of risks will also enable management to monitor the performance and effectiveness of the information security program, and to adjust the security strategy and objectives as needed. References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 28.

NEW QUESTION 138
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following is the FIRST step to establishing an effective information security program?

A. Conduct a compliance review.
B. Assign accountability.
C. Perform a business impact analysis (BIA).
D. Create a business case.

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the CISM Review Manual, the first step to establishing an effective information security program is to create a business case that aligns the program objectives with the organization's goals and strategies. A business case provides the rationale and justification for the information security program and helps to secure the necessary resources and support from senior management and other stakeholders. A business case should include the following elements:
? The scope and objectives of the information security program
? The current state of information security in the organization and the gap analysis
? The benefits and value proposition of the information security program
? The risks and challenges of the information security program
? The estimated costs and resources of the information security program
? The expected outcomes and performance indicators of the information security program
? The implementation plan and timeline of the information security program
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 3, Section 2, pages 97-99.

NEW QUESTION 141
- (Topic 1)
An organization's main product is a customer-facing application delivered using Software as a Service (SaaS). The lead security engineer has just identified a major security vulnerability at the primary cloud provider. Within the organization, who is PRIMARILY accountable for the associated task?

A. The information security manager
B. The data owner
C. The application owner
D. The security engineer

Answer: C

Explanation:
= The application owner is primarily accountable for the associated task because they are responsible for ensuring that the application meets the business requirements and objectives, as well as the security and compliance standards. The application owner is also the one who defines the roles and responsibilities of the application team, including the security engineer, and oversees the development, testing, deployment, and maintenance of the application. The application owner should work with the cloud provider to address the security vulnerability and mitigate the risk. The information security manager, the data owner, and the security engineer are not primarily accountable for the associated task, although they may have some roles and responsibilities in supporting the application owner. The information security manager is responsible for establishing and maintaining the information security program and aligning it with the business objectives and strategy. The data owner is responsible for defining the classification, usage, and protection requirements of the data. The security engineer is responsible for implementing and testing the security controls and features of the application. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, Chapter 1, Section 1.2.2,

page 18; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database - 12 Month Subscription, Question ID: 115.

NEW QUESTION 145
- (Topic 1)
What is the BEST way to reduce the impact of a successful ransomware attack?

A. Perform frequent backups and store them offline.
B. Purchase or renew cyber insurance policies.
C. Include provisions to pay ransoms ih the information security budget.
D. Monitor the network and provide alerts on intrusions.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Performing frequent backups and storing them offline is the best way to reduce the impact of a successful ransomware attack, as this allows the organization to restore its data and systems without paying the ransom or losing valuable information. Purchasing or renewing cyber insurance policies may help cover some of the costs and losses associated with a ransomware attack, but it does not prevent or mitigate the attack itself. Including provisions to pay ransoms in the information security budget may encourage more attacks and does not guarantee the recovery of the data or the removal of the malware. Monitoring the network and providing alerts on intrusions may help detect and respond to a ransomware attack, but it does not reduce the impact of a successful attack that has already encrypted or exfiltrated the data. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 1661; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 312; CISM Exam Overview - Vinsys3

NEW QUESTION 150
- (Topic 1)
When developing an asset classification program, which of the following steps should be completed FIRST?

A. Categorize each asset.
B. Create an inventor
C. &
D. Create a business case for a digital rights management tool.
E. Implement a data loss prevention (OLP) system.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Creating an inventory is the FIRST step in developing an asset classification program because it helps to identify and list all the information systems assets of the organization that need to be protected and classified. An inventory should include the asset name, description, owner, custodian, location, type, value, and other relevant attributes. Creating an inventory also enables the establishment of the ownership and custody of the assets, which are essential for defining the roles and responsibilities for asset protection and classification12. Categorizing each asset (A) is a subsequent step in developing an asset classification program, after creating an inventory. Categorizing each asset involves assigning a security level or category to each asset based on its value, sensitivity, and criticality to the organization. The security level or category determines the protection level and controls required for each asset12. Creating a business case for a digital rights management tool © is not a step in developing an asset classification program, but rather a possible outcome or recommendation based on the asset classification results. A digital rights management tool is a type of control that can help to enforce the security policies and objectives for the classified assets, such as preventing unauthorized access, copying, or distribution of the assets3. Implementing a data loss prevention (DLP) system (D) is also not a step in developing an asset classification program, but rather a possible outcome or recommendation based on the asset
classification results. A DLP system is a type of control that can help to monitor, detect, and prevent the loss or leakage of the classified assets, such as through email, web, or removable media4. References = 1: CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 77-781; 2: IT Asset Valuation, Risk Assessment and Control Implementation Model - ISACA2; 3: What is Digital Rights Management? - Definition from Techopedia3; 4: What is Data Loss Prevention (DLP)? - Definition from Techopedia4

NEW QUESTION 153
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following service offerings in a typical Infrastructure as a Service (laaS) model will BEST enable a cloud service provider to assist customers when recovering from a security incident?

A. Availability of web application firewall logs.
B. Capability of online virtual machine analysis
C. Availability of current infrastructure documentation
D. Capability to take a snapshot of virtual machines

Answer: D

Explanation:
A snapshot is a point-in-time copy of the state of a virtual machine (VM) that can be used to restore the VM to a previous state in case of a security incident or a disaster. A snapshot can capture the VM’s disk, memory, and device configuration, allowing for a quick and easy recovery of the VM’s data and functionality. Snapshots can also be used to create backups, clones, or replicas of VMs for testing, analysis, or migration purposes. Snapshots are a common service offering in Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS) models, where customers can provision and manage VMs on demand from a cloud service provider (CSP). A CSP that offers the capability to take snapshots of VMs can assist customers when recovering from a security incident by providing them with the following benefits12:
? Faster recovery time: Snapshots can reduce the downtime and data loss caused by a security incident by allowing customers to quickly revert their VMs to a known good state. Snapshots can also help customers avoid the need to reinstall or reconfigure their VMs after an incident, saving time and resources.
? Easier incident analysis: Snapshots can enable customers to perform online or offline analysis of their VMs after an incident, without affecting the production environment. Customers can use snapshots to examine the VM’s disk, memory, and logs for evidence of compromise, root cause analysis, or forensic investigation. Customers can also use snapshots to test and validate their incident response plans or remediation actions before applying them to the production VMs.
? Enhanced security posture: Snapshots can improve the security posture of customers by enabling them to implement best practices such as backup and restore, disaster recovery, and business continuity. Snapshots can help customers protect their VMs from accidental or malicious deletion, corruption, or modification, as well as from environmental or technical disruptions. Snapshots can also help customers comply with regulatory or contractual requirements for data retention, availability, or integrity. References = What is Disaster Recovery as a Service? | CSA - Cloud Security Alliance, What Is Cloud Incident Response (IR)? CrowdStrike

NEW QUESTION 155
- (Topic 1)
Which of the following would be the MOST effective way to present quarterly reports to the board on the status of the information security program?

A. A capability and maturity assessment
B. Detailed analysis of security program KPIs
C. An information security dashboard
D. An information security risk register

Answer: C

Explanation:
An information security dashboard is the most effective way to present quarterly reports to the board on the status of the information security program, because it provides a concise, visual, and high-level overview of the key performance indicators (KPIs), metrics, and trends of the information security program. An information security dashboard can help the board to quickly and easily understand the current state, progress, and performance of the information security program, and to identify any gaps, issues, or
areas of improvement. An information security dashboard can also help the board to align the information security program with the organization's business goals and strategies, and to support the decision-making and oversight functions of the board.
A capability and maturity assessment is a way of measuring the effectiveness and efficiency of the information security program, and of identifying the strengths and weaknesses of the program. However, a capability and maturity assessment is not the most effective way to present quarterly reports to the board, because it may not provide a clear and timely picture of the status of the information security program, and it may not reflect the changes and dynamics of the information security environment. A capability and maturity assessment is more suitable for periodic or annual reviews, rather than quarterly reports.
A detailed analysis of security program KPIs is a way of evaluating the performance and progress of the information security program, and of determining the extent to which the program meets the predefined objectives and targets. However, a detailed analysis of security program KPIs is not the most effective way to present quarterly reports to the board, because it may be too technical, complex, or lengthy for the board to comprehend and appreciate. A detailed analysis of security program KPIs is more suitable for operational or tactical level reporting, rather than strategic level reporting.
An information security risk register is a tool for recording and tracking the information security risks that affect the organization, and for documenting the risk assessment, treatment, and monitoring activities. However, an information security risk register is not the most effective way to present quarterly reports to the board, because it may not provide a comprehensive and balanced view of the information security program, and it may not highlight the achievements and benefits of the program. An information security risk register is more suitable for risk management or audit purposes, rather than performance reporting. References =
? ISACA, CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, 2020, pages 47-48, 59-60, 63-64, 67-68.
? ISACA, CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, 2020, question ID 1019.
An information security dashboard is an effective way to present quarterly reports to the board on the status of the information security program. It allows the board to quickly view key metrics and trends at a glance and to drill down into more detailed information as needed. The dashboard should include metrics such as total incidents, patching compliance, vulnerability scanning results, and more. It should also include high-level overviews of the security program and its components, such as the security policy, security architecture, and security controls.

NEW QUESTION 159
- (Topic 1)
Reviewing which of the following would be MOST helpful when a new information security manager is developing an information security strategy for a non-regulated organization?

A. Management's business goals and objectives
B. Strategies of other non-regulated companies
C. Risk assessment results
D. Industry best practices and control recommendations

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a new information security manager is developing an information security strategy for a non-regulated organization, reviewing the management's business goals and objectives would be the most helpful. This is because the information security strategy should be aligned with and support the organization's vision, mission, values, and strategic direction. The information security strategy should also enable the organization to achieve its desired outcomes, such as increasing revenue, reducing costs, enhancing customer satisfaction, or improving operational efficiency. By reviewing the management's business goals and objectives, the information security manager can understand the business context, needs, and expectations of the organization, and design the information security strategy accordingly. The information security manager can also communicate the value proposition and benefits of the information security strategy to the management and other stakeholders, and gain their support and commitment.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Information Security Strategy, page 211; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual, 10th Edition, Question 48, page 452.

NEW QUESTION 164
- (Topic 1)
When deciding to move to a cloud-based model, the FIRST consideration should be:

A. storage in a shared environment.
B. availability of the data.
C. data classification.
D. physical location of the data.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The first consideration when deciding to move to a cloud-based model should be data classification, because it helps the organization to identify the sensitivity, value, and criticality of the data that will be stored, processed, or transmitted in the cloud. Data classification can help the organization to determine the appropriate level of protection, encryption, and access control for the data, and to comply with the relevant legal, regulatory, and contractual requirements. Data classification can also help the organization to evaluate the suitability, compatibility, and trustworthiness of the cloud service provider and the cloud service model, and to negotiate the terms and conditions of the cloud service contract.
Storage in a shared environment, availability of the data, and physical location of the data are all important considerations when deciding to move to a cloud-based model, but they are not the first consideration. Storage in a shared environment can affect the security, privacy, and integrity of the data, as the data may be co-located with other customers' data, and may be subject to unauthorized access, modification, or deletion. Availability of the data can affect the reliability, performance, and continuity of the data, as the data may be inaccessible, corrupted, or lost due to network failures, service outages, or disasters. Physical location

of the data can affect the compliance, sovereignty, and jurisdiction of the data, as the data may be stored or transferred across different countries or regions, and may be subject to different laws, regulations, or policies. However, these considerations depend on the data classification, as different types of data may have different levels of risk, impact, and expectation in the cloud environment. References =
? ISACA, CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, 2020, pages 95-96, 99-100, 103-104, 107-108.
? ISACA, CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Database, 12th Edition, 2020, question ID 1031.

NEW QUESTION 168
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