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QUESTION 1

Which of the following INCORRECTLY describes the layer functions of the LAN or WAN Layer of the TCP/ IP model?

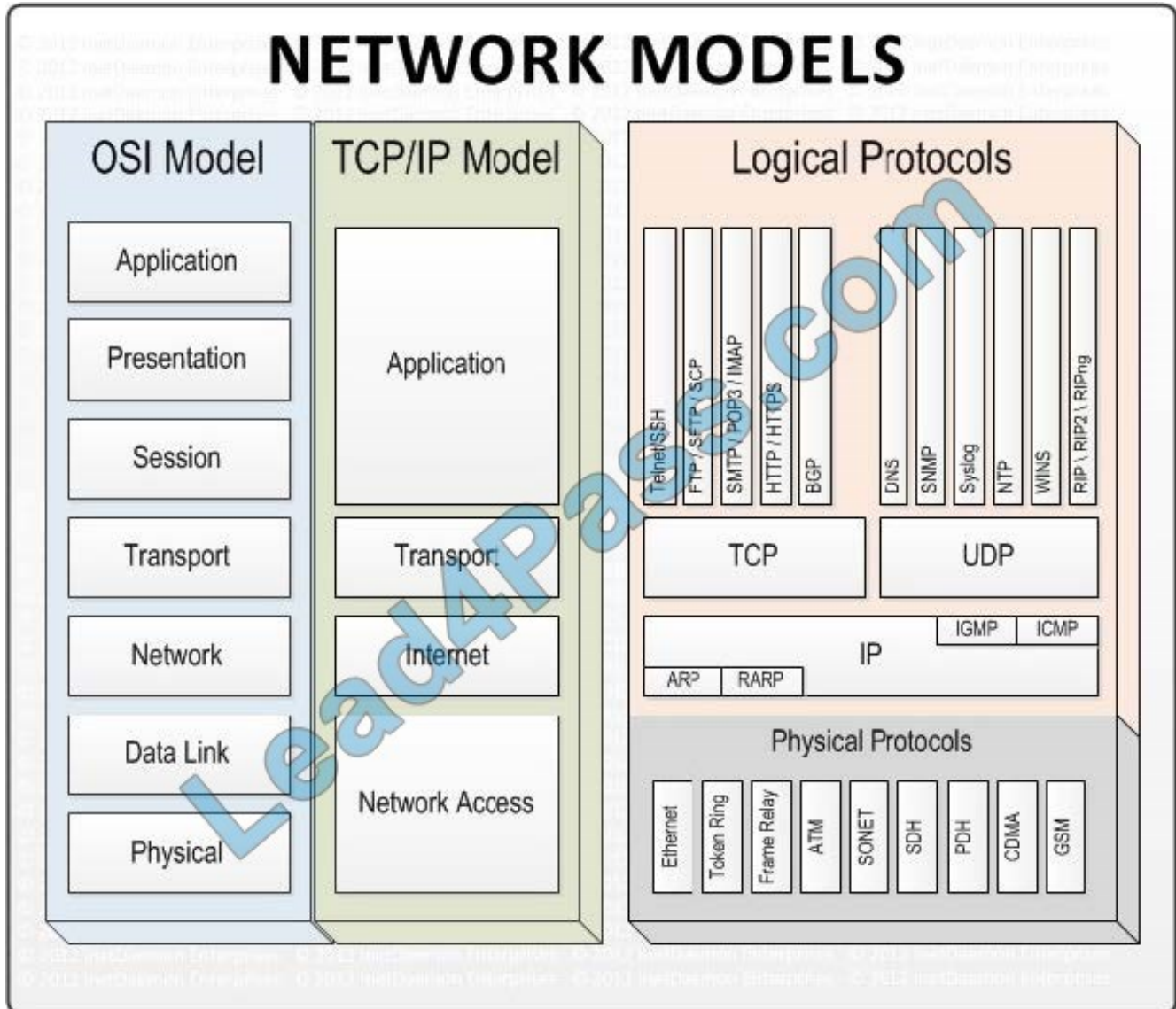
- A. Combines packets into bytes and bytes into frame
- B. Provides logical addressing which routers use for path determination
- C. Provide address to media using MAC address
- D. Performs only error detection

Correct Answer: B

The word INCORRECTLY is the keyword used in the question. You need to find out the functionality that is not performed by LAN or WAN layer in TCP/IP model.

The Network layer of a TCP/IP model provides logical addressing which routers use for path determination.

For your exam you should know below information about TCP/IP model: Network Models



Layer 4. Application Layer Application layer is the top most layer of four layer TCP/IP model. Application layer is present on the top of the Transport layer. Application layer defines TCP/IP application protocols and how host programs interface with Transport layer services to use the network.

Application layer includes all the higher-level protocols like DNS (Domain Naming System), HTTP (Hypertext Transfer Protocol), Telnet, SSH, FTP (File Transfer Protocol), TFTP (Trivial File Transfer Protocol), SNMP (Simple Network Management Protocol), SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol), DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol), X Windows, RDP (Remote Desktop Protocol) etc.

Layer 3. Transport Layer Transport Layer is the third layer of the four layer TCP/IP model. The position of the Transport layer is between Application layer and Internet layer. The purpose of Transport layer is to permit devices on the source and destination hosts to carry on a conversation. Transport layer defines the level of service and status of the connection used when transporting data.

The main protocols included at Transport layer are TCP (Transmission Control Protocol) and UDP (User Datagram Protocol).

Layer 2. Internet Layer Internet Layer is the second layer of the four layer TCP/IP model. The position of Internet layer is between Network Access Layer and Transport layer. Internet layer pack data into data packets known as IP datagram's, which contain source and destination address (logical address or IP address) information that is used to



forward the datagram\\'s between hosts and across networks. The Internet layer is also responsible for routing of IP datagram\\'s.

Packet switching network depends upon a connectionless internetwork layer. This layer is known as Internet layer. Its job is to allow hosts to insert packets into any network and have them to deliver independently to the destination. At the destination side data packets may appear in a different order than they were sent. It is the job of the higher layers to rearrange them in order to deliver them to proper network applications operating at the Application layer.

The main protocols included at Internet layer are IP (Internet Protocol), ICMP (Internet Control Message Protocol), ARP (Address Resolution Protocol), RARP (Reverse Address Resolution Protocol) and IGMP (Internet Group Management Protocol).

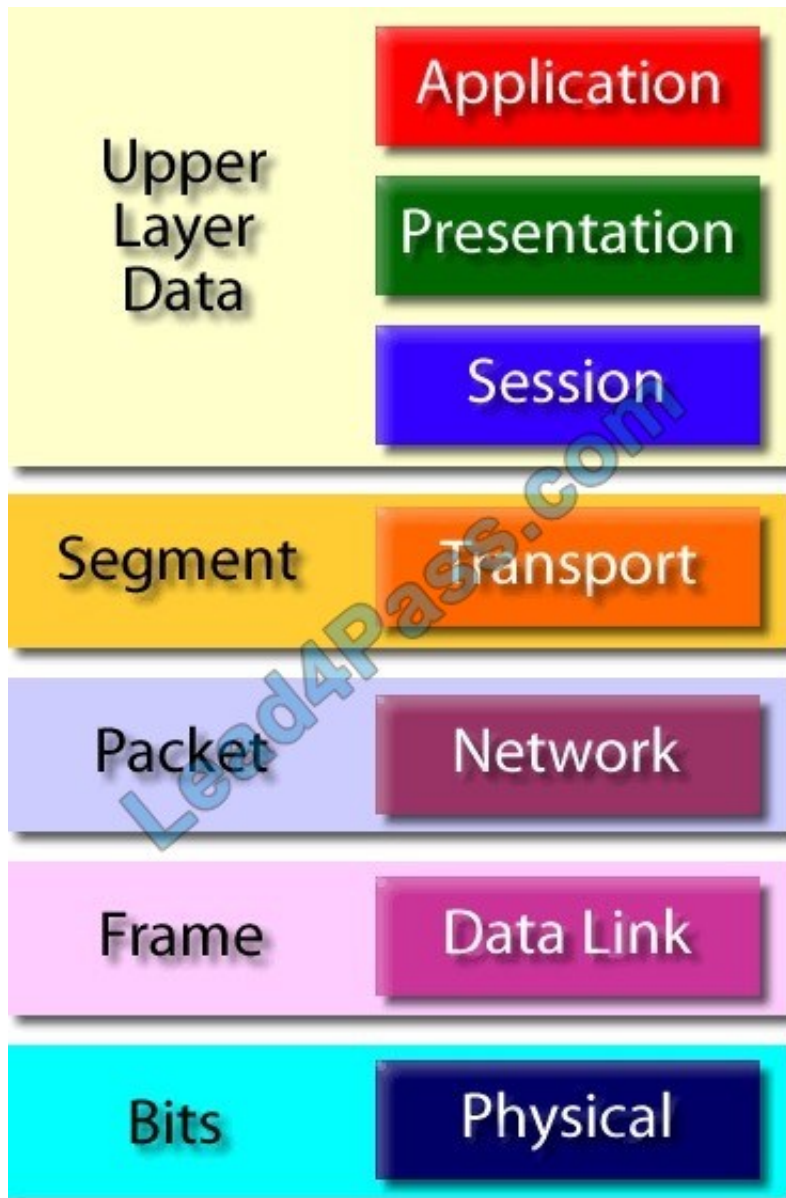
Layer 1. Network Access Layer Network Access Layer is the first layer of the four layer TCP/IP model. Network Access Layer defines details of how data is physically sent through the network, including how bits are electrically or optically signaled by hardware devices that interface directly with a network medium, such as coaxial cable, optical fiber, or twisted pair copper wire.

The protocols included in Network Access Layer are Ethernet, Token Ring, FDDI, X.25, Frame Relay etc.

The most popular LAN architecture among those listed above is Ethernet. Ethernet uses an Access Method called CSMA/CD (Carrier Sense Multiple Access/Collision Detection) to access the media, when Ethernet operates in a shared media. An Access Method determines how a host will place data on the medium.

IN CSMA/CD Access Method, every host has equal access to the medium and can place data on the wire when the wire is free from network traffic. When a host wants to place data on the wire, it will check the wire to find whether another host is already using the medium. If there is traffic already in the medium, the host will wait and if there is no traffic, it will place the data in the medium. But, if two systems place data on the medium at the same instance, they will collide with each other, destroying the data. If the data is destroyed during transmission, the data will need to be retransmitted. After collision, each host will wait for a small interval of time and again the data will be retransmitted.

Protocol Data Unit (PDU):



The following answers are incorrect:

The other options correctly describe functionalities of application layer in TCP/IP model.

Reference:

CISA review manual 2014 page number 272

QUESTION 2

Which of the following provides the MOST comprehensive description of IT's role in an organization?

- A. IT organizational chart
- B. IT project portfolio



C. IT charter

D. IT job description

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 3

To confirm integrity for a hashed message, the receiver should use:

A. a different hashing algorithm from the sender's to create a numerical representation of the file.

B. a different hashing algorithm from the sender's to create a binary image of the file.

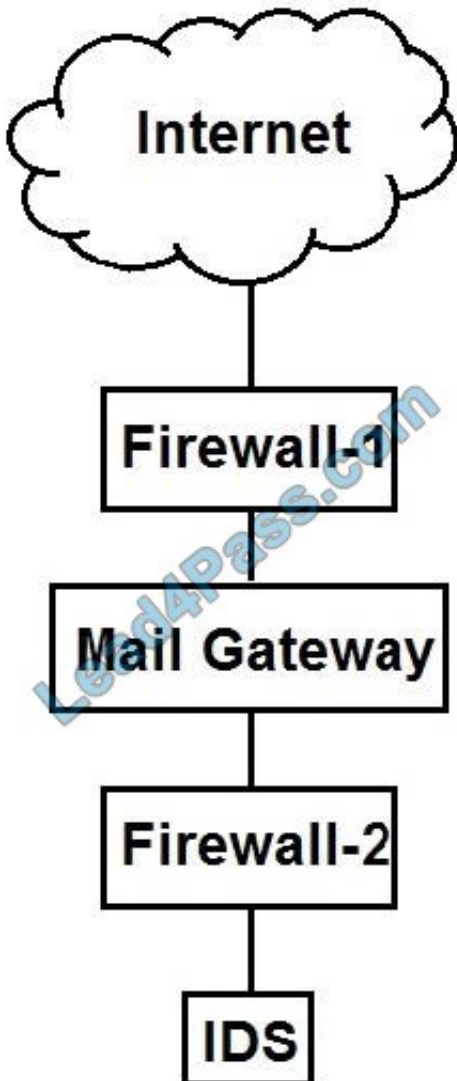
C. the same hashing algorithm as the sender's to create a binary image of the file.

D. the same hashing algorithm as the sender's to create a numerical representation of the file.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 4

E-mail traffic from the Internet is routed via firewall-1 to the mail gateway. Mail is routed from the mail gateway, via firewall-2, to the mail recipients in the internal network. Other traffic is not allowed. For example, the firewalls do not allow direct traffic from the Internet to the internal network.



The intrusion detection system (IDS) detects traffic for the internal network that did not originate from the mail gateway. The FIRST action triggered by the IDS should be to:

- A. alert the appropriate staff.
- B. create an entry in the log.
- C. close firewall-2.
- D. close firewall-1.

Correct Answer: C

Traffic for the internal network that did not originate from the mail gateway is a sign that firewall-1 is not functioning properly. This may have been caused by an attack from a hacker. Closing firewall-2 is the first thing that should be done, thus preventing damage to the internal network. After closing firewall-2, the malfunctioning of firewall-1 can be investigated. The IDS should trigger the closing of firewall-2 either automatically or by manual intervention. Between the detection by the IDS and a response from the system administrator valuable time can be lost, in which a hacker could



also compromise firewall-2. An entry in the log is valuable for later analysis, but before that, the IDS should close firewall-2. If firewall-1 has already been compromised by a hacker, it might not be possible for the IDS to close it.

QUESTION 5

Which of the following is a tool you can use to simulate a big network structure on a single computer?

- A. honeymoon
- B. honeytrap
- C. honeytube
- D. honeyd
- E. None of the choices.

Correct Answer: D

honeyd is a GPL licensed software you can use to simulate a big network structure on a single computer.

QUESTION 6

Which of the following term related to network performance refers to the variation in the time of arrival of packets on the receiver of the information?

- A. Bandwidth
- B. Throughput
- C. Latency
- D. Jitter

Correct Answer: D

Simply said, the time difference in packet inter-arrival time to their destination can be called jitter. Jitter is specific issue that normally exists in packet switched networks and this phenomenon is usually not causing any communication problems. TCP/IP is responsible for dealing with the jitter impact on communication.

On the other hand, in VoIP network environment, or better say in any bigger environment today where we use IP phones on our network this can be a bigger problem. When someone is sending VoIP communication at a normal interval (let's say one frame every 10 ms) those packets can stuck somewhere in between inside the packet network and not arrive at expected regular peace to the destined station. That's the whole jitter phenomenon all about so we can say that the anomaly in tempo with which packet is expected and when it is in reality received is jitter. jitter



In this image above, you can notice that the time it takes for packets to be send is not the same as the period in which the will arrive on the receiver side. One of the packets encounters some delay on his way and it is received little later than it was asumed. Here are the jitter buffers entering the story. They will mitigate packet delay if required. VoIP packets in networks have very changeable packet inter-arrival intervals because they are usually smaller than normal data packets and are therefore more numerous with bigger chance to get some delay along the way.

For your exam you should know below information about Network performance:

Network performance refers to measurement of service quality of a telecommunications product as seen by the customer.

The following list gives examples of network performance measures for a circuit-switched network and one type of packet-switched network (ATM):

Circuit-switched networks: In circuit switched networks, network performance is synonymous with the grade of service. The number of rejected calls is a measure of how well the network is performing under heavy traffic loads. Other types of performance measures can include noise, echo and so on.

ATM: In an Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM) network, performance can be measured by line rate, quality of service (QoS), data throughput, connect time, stability, technology, modulation technique and modem enhancements.

There are many different ways to measure the performance of a network, as each network is different in nature and design. Performance can also be modeled instead of measured; one example of this is using state transition diagrams to model queuing performance in a circuit-switched network. These diagrams allow the network planner to analyze how the network will perform in each state, ensuring that the network will be optimally designed.

The following measures are often considered important:

Bandwidth - Bandwidth is commonly measured in bits/second is the maximum rate that information can be transferred

Throughput - Throughput is the actual rate that information is transferred

Latency - Latency is the delay between the sender and the receiver decoding it, this is mainly a function of the signals travel time, and processing time at any nodes the information traverses

Jitter - Jitter is the variation in the time of arrival at the receiver of the information

Error Rate - Error rate is the number of corrupted bits expressed as a percentage or fraction of the total sen

The following answers are incorrect:

Bandwidth - Bandwidth is commonly measured in bits/second is the maximum rate that information can be transferred

Throughput - Throughput is the actual rate that information is transferred

Latency - Latency is the delay between the sender and the receiver decoding it, this is mainly a function of the signals travel time, and processing time at any nodes the information traverses

Reference:

CISA review manual 2014 page number 275 and <http://howdoesinternetwork.com/2013/jitter>



QUESTION 7

Data flow diagrams are used by IS auditors to:

- A. order data hierarchically.
- B. highlight high-level data definitions.
- C. graphically summarize data paths and storage.
- D. portray step-by-step details of data generation.

Correct Answer: C

Data flow diagrams are used as aids to graph or chart data flow and storage. They trace the data from its origination to destination, highlighting the paths and storage of data. They do not order data in any hierarchy. The flow of the data will not necessarily match any hierarchy or data generation order.

QUESTION 8

Which of the following is the GREATEST risk associated with instant messaging?

- A. Data governance may become ineffective.
- B. Data classification procedures may not be followed.
- C. Data logging is more difficult.
- D. Data exfiltration is more likely to occur.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 9

When performing a database review, an IS auditor notices that some tables in the database are not normalized. The IS auditor should next:

- A. recommend that the database be normalized.
- B. review the conceptual data model.
- C. review the stored procedures.
- D. review the justification.

Correct Answer: D

If the database is not normalized, the IS auditor should review the justification since, in some situations, denormalization is recommended for performance reasons. The IS auditor should not recommend normalizing the database until further investigation takes place. Reviewing the conceptual data model or the stored procedures will not provide information about normalization.



QUESTION 10

Which of the following would a digital signature MOST likely prevent?

- A. Corruption
- B. Unauthorized change
- C. Repudiation
- D. Disclosure

Correct Answer: A

The main reason of using digital signature is to ensure message integrity.it also helps to ensure authenticity and non-repudiation of the message. A digital signature can never ensure the confidentiality of data

QUESTION 11

The most common reason for the failure of information systems to meet the needs of users is that:

- A. user needs are constantly changing.
- B. the growth of user requirements was forecast inaccurately.
- C. the hardware system limits the number of concurrent users.
- D. user participation in defining the system's requirements was inadequate.

Correct Answer: D

Lack of adequate user involvement, especially in the system's requirements phase, will usually result in a system that does not fully or adequately address the needs of the user. Only users can define what their needs are, and therefore what the system should accomplish.

QUESTION 12

To prevent unauthorized entry to the data maintained in a dial-up, fast response system, an IS auditor should recommend:

- A. online terminals are placed in restricted areas.
- B. online terminals are equipped with key locks.
- C. ID cards are required to gain access to online terminals.
- D. online access is terminated after a specified number of unsuccessful attempts.

Correct Answer: D

The most appropriate control to prevent unauthorized entry is to terminate connection after a specified number of attempts. This will deter access through the guessing of IDs and passwords. The other choices are physical controls, which are not effective in deterring unauthorized accesses via telephone lines.



QUESTION 13

Regarding a disaster recovery plan, the role of an IS auditor should include:

- A. identifying critical applications.
- B. determining the external service providers involved in a recovery test.
- C. observing the tests of the disaster recovery plan. determining the criteria for D. establishing a recovery time objective (RTO).

Correct Answer: C

The IS auditor should be present when disaster recovery plans are tested, to ensure that the test meets the targets for restoration, and the recovery procedures are effective and efficient. As appropriate, the auditor should provide a report of the test results. All other choices are a responsibility of management.

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