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QUESTION 1

Which of the following represents lack of adequate controls?

- A. Vulnerability
- B. Threat
- C. Asset
- D. Impact
- Correct Answer: A

Vulnerability is a weakness or lack of safeguard that can be exploited by a threat, thus causing harm to the information systems or networks. It can exist in hardware, operating systems, firmware, applications, and configuration files. Hence lack of adequate controls represents vulnerability and would ultimately cause threat to the enterprise.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Threat is the potential cause of unwanted incident.

C: Assets are economic resources that are tangible or intangible, and is capable of being owned or controlled to produce value.

D: Impact is the measure of the financial loss that the threat event may have.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following would MOST effectively enable a business operations manager to identify events exceeding risk thresholds?

A. A control self-assessment

- B. Benchmarking against peers
- C. Transaction logging
- D. Continuous monitoring

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 3

An interruption in business productivity is considered as which of the following risks?

- A. Reporting risk
- B. Operational risk
- C. Legal risk



D. Strategic risk

Correct Answer: B

Explanation:

Operation risks encompass any potential interruption in business. Operational risks are those risk that are associated with the day-to-day operations of the enterprise. They are generally more detailed as compared to strategic risks. It is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Some sub-categories of operational risks include: Organizational or management related risks Information security risks Production, process, and productivity risks Profitability operational risks Business interruption risks Project activity risks Contract and product liability risks Incidents and crisis Illegal or malicious acts

Incorrect Answers:

A: Reporting risks are those occurrences which prevent accurate and timely reporting.

C: Legal risks are dealing with those events which can deteriorate the company\\'s legal status. Legal compliance is the process or procedure to ensure that an organization follows relevant laws, regulations and business rules. The definition of legal compliance, especially in the context of corporate legal departments, has recently been expanded to include understanding and adhering to ethical codes within entire professions, as well. Hence legal and compliance risk has the potential to deteriorate company\\'s legal or regulatory status.

D: Strategic risks have potential which breaks in obtaining strategic objectives. Since the strategic objective will shape and impact the entire organization, the risk of not meeting that objective can impose a great threat on the organization.

QUESTION 4

Which of the following is the GREATEST benefit of incorporating IT risk scenarios into the corporate risk register?

- A. Corporate incident escalation protocols are established
- B. The organization-wide control budget is expanded
- C. Exposure is integrated into the organization\\'s risk profile
- D. Risk appetite cascades to business unit management

Correct Answer: A

QUESTION 5

Who is accountable for risk treatment?

- A. Risk owner
- B. Risk mitigation manager
- C. Enterprise risk management team
- D. Business process owner

Correct Answer: A



QUESTION 6

You are the project manager of a project in Bluewell Inc. You and your project team have identified several project risks, completed risk analysis, and are planning to apply most appropriate risk responses. Which of the following tools would you use to choose the appropriate risk response?

- A. Project network diagrams
- B. Cause-and-effect analysis
- C. Decision tree analysis
- D. Delphi Technique

Correct Answer: C

Decision tree analysis is a risk analysis tool that can help the project manager in determining the best risk response. The tool can be used to measure probability, impact, and risk exposure and how the selected risk response can affect the probability and/or impact of the selected risk event. It helps to form a balanced image of the risks and opportunities connected with each possible course of action. This makes them mostly useful for choosing between different strategies, projects, or investment opportunities particularly when the resources are limited. A decision tree is a decision support tool that uses a tree-like graph or model of decisions and their possible consequences, including chance event outcomes, resource costs, and utility.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Project network diagrams help the project manager and stakeholders visualize the flow of the project work, but they are not used as a part of risk response planning.

B: Cause-and-effect analysis is used for exposing risk factors and not an effective one in risk response planning.

This analysis involves the use of predictive or diagnostic analytical tool for exploring the root causes or factors that contribute to positive or negative effects or outcomes.

D: Delphi technique is used for risk analysis, i.e., for identifying the most probable risks. Delphi is a group of experts who used to rate independently the business risk of an organization. Each expert analyzes the risk independently and then prioritizes the risk, and the result is combined into a consensus.

QUESTION 7

The PRIMARY objective for selecting risk response options is to:

- A. minimize residual risk.
- B. reduce risk factors.
- C. reduce risk to an acceptable level.
- D. identify compensating controls.

Correct Answer: C



QUESTION 8

Which of the following would provide the BEST guidance when selecting an appropriate risk treatment plan?

- A. Return on investment
- B. Risk mitigation budget
- C. Cost-benefit analysis
- D. Business impact analysis

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 9

Which of the following would be MOST useful when measuring the progress of a risk response action plan?

- A. Resource expenditure against budget
- B. An up-to-date risk register
- C. Percentage of mitigated risk scenarios
- D. Annual loss expectancy (ALE) changes

Correct Answer: C

QUESTION 10

When does the Identify Risks process take place in a project?

- A. At the Planning stage.
- B. At the Executing stage.
- C. At the Initiating stage.
- D. Throughout the project life-cycle.

Correct Answer: D

Identify Risks is the process of determining which risks may affect the project. It also documents risks\\' characteristics. The Identify Risks process is part of the Project Risk Management knowledge area. As new risks may evolve or become known as the project progresses through its life cycle, Identify Risks is an iterative process. The process should involve the project team so that they can develop and maintain a sense of ownership and responsibility for the risks and associated risk response actions. Risk Register is the only output of this process.



Incorrect Answers:

A, B, C: Identify Risks process takes place at all the stages of a project, because risk changes over time.

QUESTION 11

Which of the following terms is described in the statement below?

"They are the prime monitoring indicators of the enterprise, and are highly relevant and possess a high probability of predicting or indicating important risk."

- A. Key risk indicators
- B. Lag indicators
- C. Lead indicators
- D. Risk indicators

Correct Answer: A

Key Risk Indicators are the prime monitoring indicators of the enterprise. KRIs are highly relevant and possess a high probability of predicting or indicating important risk. KRIs help in avoiding excessively large number of risk indicators to manage and report that a large enterprise may have.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Lag indicators are the risk indicators that is used to indicate risk after events have occurred.

C: Lead indicators are the risk indicators that is used to indicate which capabilities are in place to prevent events from occurring.

D: Risk indicators are metrics used to indicate risk thresholds, i.e., it gives indication when a risk level is approaching a high or unacceptable level of risk. The main objective of a risk indicator is to ensure tracking and reporting mechanisms that alert staff about the potential risks.

QUESTION 12

Which of the following BEST indicates the effectiveness of an organization\\'s data loss prevention (DLP) program?

- A. Reduction in financial impact associated with data loss incidents
- B. Reduction in the number of false positives and false negatives
- C. Reduction in the number of approved exceptions to the DLP policy
- D. Reduction in the severity of detected data loss events

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 13



Which of the following is the MOST effective way to incorporate stakeholder concerns when developing risk scenarios?

- A. Evaluating risk impact
- B. Creating quarterly risk reports
- C. Establishing key performance indicators
- D. Conducting internal audits

Correct Answer: C

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