



# CISA<sup>Q&As</sup>

Certified Information Systems Auditor

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**QUESTION 1**

An internal IS auditor recommends that incoming accounts payable payment files be encrypted. Which type of control is the auditor recommending?

- A. Corrective
- B. Detective
- C. Preventive
- D. Directive

Correct Answer: D

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**QUESTION 2**

How does a continuous integration/continuous development (CI/CD) process help to reduce software failure risk?

- A. Easy software version rollback
- B. Smaller incremental changes
- C. Fewer manual milestones
- D. Automated software testing

Correct Answer: B

A continuous integration/continuous development (CI/CD) process helps to reduce software failure risk by enabling smaller incremental changes to the software code, rather than large and infrequent updates<sup>12</sup>. Smaller incremental changes allow developers to detect and fix errors, bugs, or vulnerabilities more quickly and easily, and to ensure that the software is always in a working state<sup>34</sup>. Smaller incremental changes also reduce the complexity and uncertainty of the software development process, and improve the quality and reliability of the software product<sup>5</sup>. References

1: What is CI/CD? Continuous integration and continuous delivery explained<sup>1</sup> 2: 5 CI/CD challenges--and how to solve them | TechBeacon<sup>4</sup> 3: Continuous Integration vs Continuous Delivery vs Continuous Deployment<sup>2</sup> 4: 7 CI/CD Challenges and their Must-Know Solutions | BrowserStack<sup>3</sup> 5: 5 common pitfalls of CI/CD--and how to avoid them | InfoWorld<sup>5</sup>

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**QUESTION 3**

The PRIMARY reason for allocating sufficient time between the "go-live" phase of a new system and conducting a post-implementation review is to:

- A. update project requirements and design documentation
- B. increase availability of system implementation team resources
- C. allow the system to stabilize in production



D. obtain sign-off on the scope of post-implementation review

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 4

Which of the following will identify a deviation in the information security management process from generally accepted standards of good practices?

- A. Gap analysis
- B. Risk assessment
- C. Business impact analysis (BIA)
- D. Penetration testing

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 5

Which of the following is the MOST important responsibility of data owners when implementing a data classification process?

- A. Reviewing emergency changes to data
- B. Authorizing application code changes
- C. Determining appropriate user access levels
- D. Implementing access rules over database tables

Correct Answer: C

The most important responsibility of data owners when implementing a data classification process is determining appropriate user access levels (option C). This is because: Data owners are the persons or entities that have the authority and responsibility for the business processes and functions that collect, use, store, and dispose of data<sup>1</sup>. Data owners are accountable for ensuring that the data is handled in compliance with the applicable laws, regulations, policies, and standards, such as the GDPR and the PIPEDA<sup>1234</sup>. Data owners are in the best position to determine the purpose and necessity of collecting and retaining data, as well as the risks and benefits associated with it<sup>1</sup>. Data owners should consult with other stakeholders, such as the risk manager, the database administrator (DBA), and the privacy manager, to establish and implement appropriate data classification policies and procedures<sup>2</sup>. Data classification is the process of organizing data in groups based on their attributes and characteristics, and then assigning class labels that describe a set of attributes that hold true for the corresponding data sets<sup>345</sup>. Data classification helps organizations to identify, manage, protect, and understand their data, as well as to comply with modern data privacy regulations<sup>345</sup>. Data classification also helps to determine appropriate user access levels, which means defining who can access, modify, share, or delete data based on their roles, responsibilities, and needs<sup>345</sup>. Determining appropriate user access levels is the most important responsibility of data owners when implementing a data classification process, as it ensures that only authorized and legitimate users can access sensitive or important data. This provides confidentiality, integrity, availability, and accountability of data<sup>345</sup>. Reviewing emergency changes to data (option A), authorizing application code changes (option B), and implementing access rules over database tables (option D) are not the most important responsibilities of data owners when implementing a data classification process. These are more related to the operational aspects of data management, which are usually delegated to other roles, such as the DBA or the IT staff.



The data owner should oversee and approve these activities, but not perform them directly1.

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