

Vendor: EXIN

Exam Code: ISFS

Exam Name: Information Security Foundation based on

ISO/IEC 27002

Version: DEMO

QUESTION 1

What is a risk analysis used for?

- A. A risk analysis is used to express the value of information for an organization in monetary terms.
- B. A risk analysis is used to clarify to management their responsibilities.
- C. A risk analysis is used in conjunction with security measures to reduce risks to an acceptable level.
- D. A risk analysis is used to ensure that security measures are deployed in a cost-effective and timely fashion.

Answer: D

QUESTION 2

A well executed risk analysis provides a great deal of useful information. A risk analysis has four main objectives. What is not one of the four main objectives of a risk analysis?

- A. Identifying assets and their value
- B. Determining the costs of threats
- C. Establishing a balance between the costs of an incident and the costs of a security measure
- D. Determining relevant vulnerabilities and threats

Answer: B

QUESTION 3

What is an example of a security incident?

- A. The lighting in the department no longer works.
- B. A member of staff loses a laptop.
- C. You cannot set the correct fonts in your word processing software.
- D. A file is saved under an incorrect name.

Answer: B

QUESTION 4

Which of the following measures is a corrective measure?

- A. Incorporating an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) in the design of a computer centre
- B. Installing a virus scanner in an information system
- C. Making a backup of the data that has been created or altered that day
- D. Restoring a backup of the correct database after a corrupt copy of the database was written over the original

Answer: D

QUESTION 5

We can acquire and supply information in various ways. The value of the information depends on whether it is reliable. What are the reliability aspects of information?

- A. Availability, Information Value and Confidentiality
- B. Availability, Integrity and Confidentiality
- C. Availability, Integrity and Completeness
- D. Timeliness, Accuracy and Completeness

Answer: B

QUESTION 6

What is an example of a non-human threat to the physical environment?

- A. Fraudulent transaction
- B. Corrupted file
- C. Storm
- D. Virus

Answer: C

QUESTION 7

In most organizations, access to the computer or the network is granted only after the user has entered a correct username and password. This process consists of 3 steps: identification, authentication and authorization. What is the purpose of the second step, authentication?

- A. In the second step, you make your identity known, which means you are given access to the system.
- B. The authentication step checks the username against a list of users who have access to the system.
- C. The system determines whether access may be granted by determining whether the token used is authentic.
- D. During the authentication step, the system gives you the rights that you need, such as being able to read the data in the system.

Answer: C

QUESTION 8

Which of these is not malicious software?

- A. Phishing
- B. Spyware
- C. Virus
- D. Worm

Answer: A

QUESTION 9

Some threats are caused directly by people, others have a natural cause. What is an example of an intentional human threat?

- A. Lightning strike
- B. Arson
- C. Flood
- D. Loss of a USB stick

Answer: B

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