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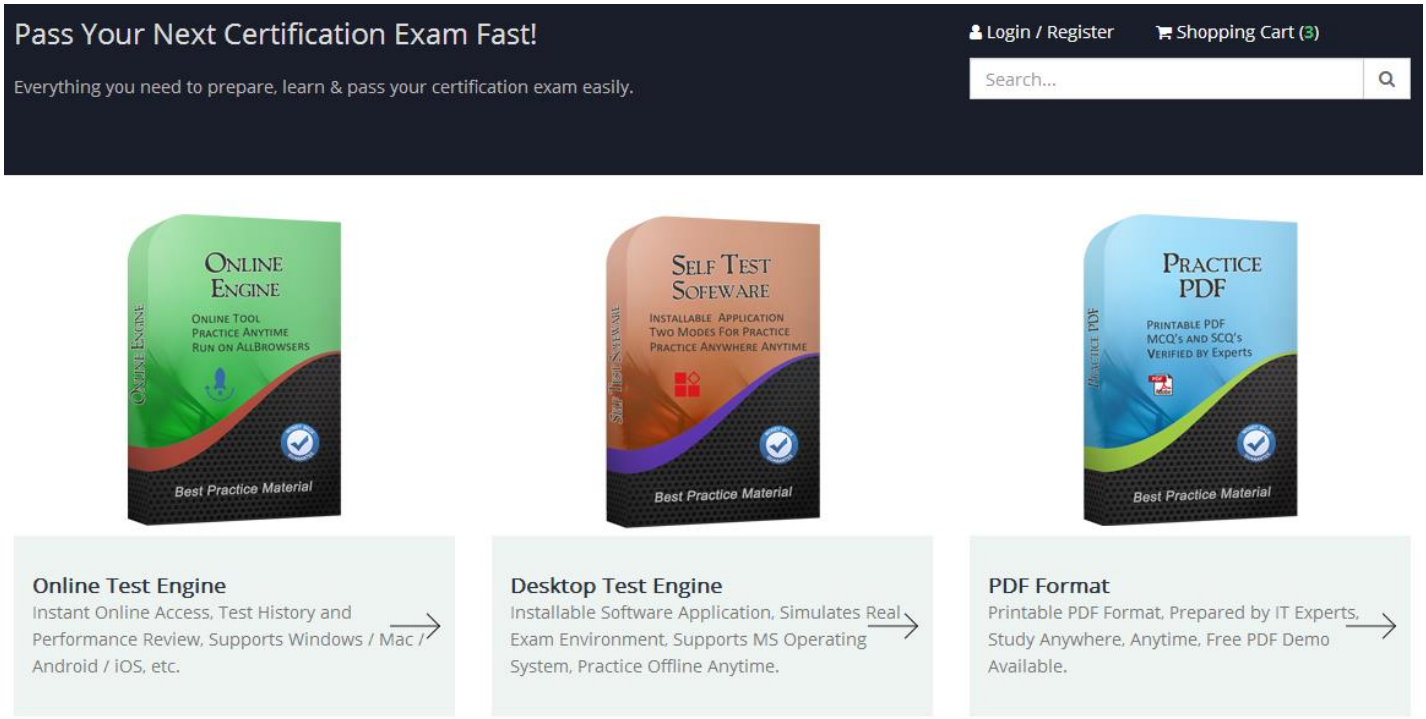

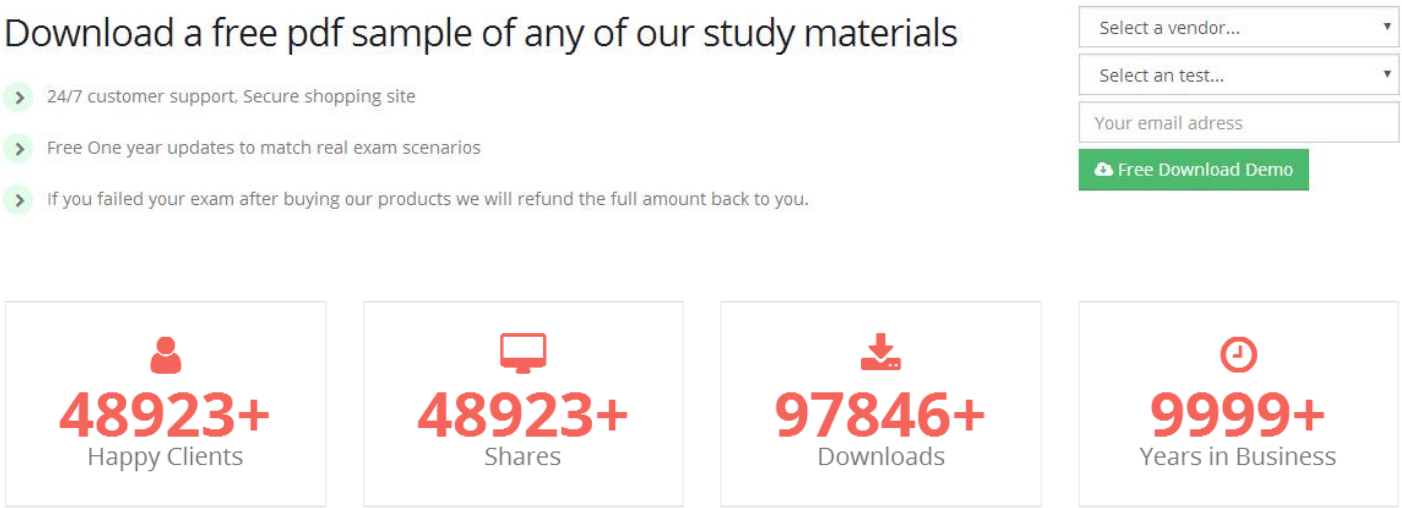

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Exam : **CISM-CN**

Title : Certified Information Security Manager (CISM中文版)

Vendor : ISACA

Version : DEMO

QUESTION NO: 1
在製定事件回應計畫的升級程序時，要確保下列哪一項最重要？
A.每個流程都分配給一個負責方。
B.聯絡人清單定期更新。
C.維持最低監理要求。
D.高階管理層的批准已記錄在案。
Answer: B
Explanation:
= The contact list is the most important element of the escalation procedures for an incident response plan, as it ensures that the appropriate stakeholders are notified and involved in the incident management process. A contact list should include the names, roles, responsibilities, phone numbers, email addresses, and backup contacts of the key personnel involved in the incident response, such as the incident response team, senior management, legal counsel, public relations, law enforcement, and external service providers. The contact list should be regularly updated and tested to ensure its accuracy and availability123. References =
1: Information Security Incident Response Escalation Guideline2, page 4
2: A Practical Approach to Incident Management Escalation1, section "Step 2: Log the escalation and record the related incident problems that occurred"
3: Computer Security Incident Handling Guide4, page 18

QUESTION NO: 2
誰負責確保採取適當的控制措施來解決資訊系統的機密性和可用性？
A.高階管理層
B.資訊擁有者
C.業務經理
D.資訊安全經理
Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 3
當面臨個人資料跨境傳輸時，組織應該先執行下列哪項操作？
A.定義資料處理的政策和標準。
B.實施適用的隱私權原則
C.評估當地或地區法規
D.研究網路保險政策
Answer: C
Explanation:
Before transferring personal data across borders, an organization should first assess the local or regional regulations that apply to the data protection and privacy of the data subjects. This will help the organization to identify the legal requirements and risks involved in the data transfer, and to choose the appropriate tools and safeguards to ensure compliance and protection. For example, the organization may need to obtain consent from the data subjects, use adequacy decisions, standard contractual clauses, or other mechanisms to ensure an adequate level of protection in the third country, or rely on specific derogations for certain situations. The other options are not the first steps to take, although they may be relevant at

later stages of the data transfer process. References = Guide to the cross-border transfer of personal data in the GDPR New guidance issued by the EDPB on international transfers of personal data Requirements for transferring personal information across borders

QUESTION NO: 4
下列哪一項最能讓資訊安全經理獲得實施安全控制的組織支援？
A.定期進行漏洞評估
B.傳達業務影響分析 (BIA) 結果
C.建立有效的利害關係人關係
D.定義組織的風險管理框架
Answer: A
Explanation:
The best way to obtain organizational support for the implementation of security controls is to establish effective stakeholder relationships. Stakeholders are the individuals or groups that have an interest or influence in the organization's information security objectives, activities, and outcomes. They may include senior management, business owners, users, customers, regulators, auditors, vendors, and others. By establishing effective stakeholder relationships, the information security manager can communicate the value and benefits of security controls to the organization's performance, reputation, and competitiveness. The information security manager can also solicit feedback and input from stakeholders to ensure that the security controls are aligned with the organization's needs and expectations. The information security manager can also foster collaboration and cooperation among stakeholders to facilitate the implementation and operation of security controls. The other options are not the best way to obtain organizational support for the implementation of security controls, although they may be some steps or outcomes of the process. Conducting periodic vulnerability assessments is a technical activity that can help identify and prioritize the security weaknesses and gaps in the organization's information assets and systems. However, it does not necessarily obtain organizational support for the implementation of security controls unless the results are communicated and justified to the stakeholders. Communicating business impact analysis (BIA) results is a reporting activity that can help demonstrate the potential consequences of disruptions or incidents on the organization's critical business processes and functions. However, it does not necessarily obtain organizational support for the implementation of security controls unless the results are linked to the organization's risk appetite and tolerance. Defining the organization's risk management framework is a strategic activity that can help establish the policies, procedures, roles, and responsibilities for managing information security risks in a consistent and effective manner. However, it does not necessarily obtain organizational support for the implementation of security controls unless the framework is endorsed and enforced by the stakeholders

QUESTION NO: 5
一旦為組織的業務部門成功實施了一套安全控制措施，資訊安全經理最重要的是：
A.將控制權交給相關企業主。
B.確保定期測試控制措施的持續效度。
C.執行測試以將控制性能與行業水平進行比較。
D.準備調整控制項以適應未來的系統升級。

Answer: B

QUESTION NO: 6
當機密資訊無意間傳播到組織外部時，下列哪一項是最佳行動方案？
A.查看合規性要求。
B.傳達曝光。
C.宣告一個事件。
D.更改加密金鑰。
Answer: C
Explanation:
Declaring an incident is the best course of action when confidential information is inadvertently disseminated outside the organization, as it triggers the incident response process, which aims to contain, analyze, eradicate, recover, and learn from the incident. Declaring an incident also helps to communicate the exposure to the relevant stakeholders, such as senior management, legal authorities, customers, or regulators, and to comply with the applicable laws and regulations regarding notification and disclosure. Changing the encryption keys, reviewing compliance requirements, or communicating the exposure are possible steps within the incident response process, but they are not the first course of action.
References = CISM Review Manual 2022, page 3121; CISM Exam Content Outline, Domain 4, Task
4.12; CISM 2020: Incident Management; How to Respond to a Data Breach

QUESTION NO: 7
下列何者最有利於安全計畫的有效策略調整？
A.業務策略定期更新
B.程序和標準由部門主管批准。
C.由第三方定期進行安全審核。
D.組織單位對優先事項做出貢獻並達成一致
Answer: D
Explanation:
Organizational units contribute to and agree on priorities is the best way to facilitate effective strategic alignment of security initiatives because it ensures that the security initiatives are aligned with the business goals and objectives, supported by relevant stakeholders, and prioritized based on risk and value. The business strategy is periodically updated is not sufficient to facilitate effective strategic alignment of security initiatives because it does not involve collaboration or communication between different organizational units.
Procedures and standards are approved by department heads is not sufficient to facilitate effective strategic alignment of security initiatives because it does not reflect the strategic direction or vision of the organization.
Periodic security audits are conducted by a third-party is not sufficient to facilitate effective strategic alignment of security initiatives because it does not address the planning or implementation of security initiatives. References: https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2016/volume-2/how-to-align- security-initiatives-with-business-goals-and

-objectives https://www.isaca.org/resources/isaca-journal/issues/2015/volume-1/how-to-measure-the-effectiveness-of-information-security-governance

QUESTION NO: 8
下列哪一項是在製定資訊安全計畫時考慮組織文化的最重要原因？
A.組織中的每個人都對資訊安全負責。
B.它有助於加快資訊安全預算的批准。
C.它幫助組織滿足合規性要求。
D.安全事件對整個組織產生不利影響。
Answer: A

QUESTION NO: 9
當組織網路中的物聯網 (IoT) 設備被確認遭到駭客攻擊時，第一步應該是什麼？
A.監控網路。
B.執行取證分析。
C.斷開設備與網路的連接，
D.升級至事件回應團隊
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"

QUESTION NO: 10
在取證分析期間嘗試恢復特定文件的資料時，最大的挑戰是：
A.磁碟上的分割區表已被刪除。
B.圖塊已被覆蓋。
C.目錄中的所有檔案已刪除。
D.已執行高階磁碟格式化。
Answer: B
Explanation:
Data recovery is the process of restoring data that has been lost, corrupted, or deleted. When a file is deleted, it is usually not physically erased from the disk, but only marked as free space by the operating system.
Therefore, it may be possible to recover the file by using specialized tools that scan the disk for the file's data.
However, if the file has been overwritten by another file or data, then the original file's data is

lost and cannot be recovered. The other options are not as challenging as overwriting, because they only affect the logical structure of the disk, not the physical data. For example, the partition table, the directory, and the formatting information can be reconstructed or bypassed by using forensic tools. References = CISM Review Manual,
16th Edition, Chapter 5, Section 5.4.1.2

QUESTION NO: 11
在決定資訊資產的保護等級時，下列哪一項將提供最多的指導？
A.對資訊安全計畫的影響
B.控製成本
C.對業務功能的影響
D.更換成本
Answer: C
Explanation:
The level of protection for an information asset should be based on the impact to the business function that depends on the asset. The impact to the business function reflects the value and criticality of the information asset to the organization, and the potential consequences of its loss, compromise, or unavailability. The impact to the business function can be measured in terms of financial, operational, reputational, legal, or strategic effects. The higher the impact, the higher the level of protection required.
Impact on information security program, cost of controls, and cost to replace are not the best factors to provide guidance when deciding the level of protection for an information asset. Impact on information security program is a secondary effect that depends on the impact to the business function. Cost of controls and cost to replace are important considerations for implementing and maintaining the protection, but they do not determine the level of protection needed. Cost of controls and cost to replace should be balanced with the impact to the business function and the risk appetite of the organization. References = CISM Certified Information Security Manager Study Guide, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, page 671; CISM Foundations: Module 2 Course, Part One: Information Risk Management2; CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, page 693 When deciding the level of protection for an information asset, the most important factor to consider is the impact to the business function. The value of the asset should be evaluated in terms of its importance to the organization's operations and how its security posture affects the organization's overall security posture.
Additionally, the cost of implementing controls, the potential impact on the information security program, and the cost to replace the asset should be taken into account when determining the appropriate level of protection for the asset.

QUESTION NO: 12
資訊安全經理應先執行下列哪項操作來解決與不滿足組織安全要求的新第三方雲端應用程式相關的風險？
A.在合約中包含安全要求。
B.更新風險登記冊。
C.與企業主協商。
D.暫時限制應用程式網路存取。

Answer: C
Explanation:
Consulting with the business owner is the FIRST course of action that the information security manager should take to address the risk associated with a new third-party cloud application that will not meet organizational security requirements, because it helps to understand the business needs and expectations for using the application, and to communicate the security risks and implications. The information security manager and the business owner should work together to evaluate the trade-offs between the benefits and the risks of the application, and to determine the best course of action, such as modifying the requirements, finding an alternative solution, or accepting the risk.
References =
CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2020, p. 41: "The information security manager should consult with the business owners to understand their needs and expectations for using third-party services, and to communicate the security risks and implications." CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, ISACA, 2020, p. 42: "The information security manager and the business owners should collaborate to evaluate the trade-offs between the benefits and the risks of using third- party services, and to determine the best course of action, such as modifying the requirements, finding an alternative solution, or accepting the risk." Best Practices to Manage Risks in the Cloud - ISACA: "The information security manager should work with the business owner to define the security requirements for the cloud service, such as data protection, access control, incident response, and compliance."

QUESTION NO: 13
某組織正計劃將網路管理外包給服務提供者。在合約中包含下列哪一項是減輕資訊安全風險最有效的方法？
A.定期資訊安全意識的要求
B.審計權條款
C.服務等級協定 (SLA)
D.遵守公司安全政策的要求
Answer: D
Explanation:
The most effective way to mitigate information security risk when outsourcing network management to a service provider is to include a requirement for the service provider to comply with the corporate security policy in the contract. This requirement ensures that the service provider follows the same security standards, procedures, and controls as the organization, and protects the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the organization's data and systems. The requirement also defines the roles and responsibilities, the reporting and escalation mechanisms, and the penalties for non-compliance.
References = A Risk-Based Management Approach to Third-Party Data Security, Risk and Compliance, CISM Domain 2: Information Risk Management (IRM) [2022 update]

QUESTION NO: 14
某組織的行銷部門想要使用線上協作服務，該服務不符合資訊安全策略，已進行風險評估，並尋求風險接受。風險接受的批准應由以下人員提供：
A.首席風險長 (CRO)。

B.企業高階主管。
C.資訊安全經理。
D.合規官。
Answer: B
Explanation:
Risk acceptance is the decision to accept the level of residual risk after applying security controls, and to tolerate the potential impact and consequences of a security incident. Approval of risk acceptance should be provided by business senior management, as they are the owners and accountable parties of the business processes, activities, and assets that are exposed to the risk. Business senior management should also have the authority and responsibility to allocate the resources, personnel, and budget to implement and monitor the risk acceptance decision, and to report and escalate the risk acceptance status to the board of directors or the executive management.
The chief risk officer (CRO) (A) is a senior executive who oversees the organization's risk management function, and provides guidance, direction, and support for the identification, assessment, treatment, and monitoring of risks across the organization. The CRO may be involved in the risk acceptance process, such as by reviewing, endorsing, or advising the risk acceptance decision, but the CRO is not the ultimate approver of risk acceptance, as the CRO is not the owner or accountable party of the business processes, activities, and assets that are exposed to the risk.
The information security manager is the manager who leads and coordinates the information security function, and provides guidance, direction, and support for the development, implementation, and maintenance of the information security program and activities. The information security manager may be involved in the risk acceptance process, such as by conducting the risk assessment, recommending the risk treatment options, or documenting the risk acceptance decision, but the information security manager is not the ultimate approver of risk acceptance, as the information security manager is not the owner or accountable party of the business processes, activities, and assets that are exposed to the risk.
The compliance officer (D) is the officer who oversees the organization's compliance function, and provides guidance, direction, and support for the identification, assessment, implementation, and monitoring of the compliance requirements and obligations across the organization. The compliance officer may be involved in the risk acceptance process, such as by verifying, validating, or advising the risk acceptance decision, but the compliance officer is not the ultimate approver of risk acceptance, as the compliance officer is not the owner or accountable party of the business processes, activities, and assets that are exposed to the risk.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 2: Information Risk Management, Section: Risk Treatment, Subsection: Risk Acceptance, page 95-961

QUESTION NO: 15
當適當降低風險的預防性控制不可行時，下列何者是資安經理最重要的行動？
A.管理影響
B.識別不可接受的風險等級
C.評估漏洞

D.評估潛在威脅

Answer: A

Explanation:

When preventive controls to appropriately mitigate risk are not feasible, the most important action for the information security manager is to manage the impact, which means taking measures to reduce the likelihood or severity of the consequences of the risk. Managing the impact can involve using alternative controls, such as engineering, administrative, or personal protective controls, that can lower the exposure or harm to the organization. The other options, such as identifying unacceptable risk levels, assessing vulnerabilities, or evaluating potential threats, are part of the risk assessment process, but they are not actions to mitigate risk when preventive controls are not feasible. References:
https://bcmmetrics.com/risk-mitigation-evaluating-your-controls/
https://www.osha.gov/safety-management/hazard-prevention
https://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/hierarchy/default.html

QUESTION NO: 16

對於新聘用的負責制定和實施資訊安全策略的資訊安全經理來說，下列哪一項最有用？

A.資訊安全團隊的能力與專業知識

B.組織的使命宣言與路線圖

C.先前成功的資訊安全策略

D.組織的資訊科技 (IT) 策略

Answer: B

Explanation:

= The most useful source of information for a newly hired information security manager who has been tasked with developing and implementing an information security strategy is the organization's mission statement and roadmap. The mission statement defines the organization's purpose, vision, values, and goals, and the roadmap outlines the organization's strategic direction, priorities, and initiatives. By reviewing the mission statement and roadmap, the information security manager can understand the organization's business objectives, risk appetite, and security needs, and align the information security strategy with them. The information security strategy should support and enable the organization's mission and roadmap, and provide the security governance, policies, standards, and controls to protect the organization's information assets and processes.
The capabilities and expertise of the information security team (A) are important factors for the information security manager to consider, but they are not the most useful source of information for developing and implementing an information security strategy. The information security team is responsible for executing and maintaining the information security program and activities, such as risk management, security awareness, incident response, and compliance. The information security manager should assess the capabilities and expertise of the information security team to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats, and to plan the resource allocation, training, and development of the team. However, the capabilities and expertise of the information security team do not directly inform the information security strategy, which should be driven by the organization's business objectives, risk appetite, and security needs.
A prior successful information security strategy is a possible source of information for the

information security manager to refer to, but it is not the most useful one. A prior successful information security strategy is a strategy that has been implemented and evaluated by another organization or a previous information security manager, and has achieved the desired security outcomes and benefits. The information security manager can learn from the best practices, lessons learned, and challenges of a prior successful information security strategy, and apply them to the current organization or situation. However, a prior successful information security strategy may not be relevant, applicable, or suitable for the organization, as it may not reflect the current or future business objectives, risk appetite, and security needs of the organization, or the changing threat landscape and business environment.
The organization's information technology (IT) strategy (D) is also a possible source of information for the information security manager to consult, but it is not the most useful one. The IT strategy is a strategy that defines the IT vision, goals, and initiatives of the organization, and how IT supports and enables the business processes and activities. The information security manager should review the IT strategy to understand the IT infrastructure, systems, and services of the organization, and how they relate to the information security program and activities. However, the IT strategy is not the primary driver of the information security strategy, which should be aligned with the organization's business objectives, risk appetite, and security needs, and not only with the IT objectives, capabilities, and requirements.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section:
Information Security Strategy Development, page 23-241

QUESTION NO: 17
當決定遷移到基於雲端的模型時，首先考慮的因素應該是：
A.共享環境中的儲存。
B.資料的可用性。
C.資料分類。
D.資料的物理位置。
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.

QUESTION NO: 18
安全審查發現文件伺服器上的機密資訊已被組織內未經授權的使用者存取。資訊安全經理應該先執行下列哪一項操作？
A.呼叫事件回應計劃
B.實現基於角色的存取控制（RBAC）
C.刪除對資訊的存取權限
D.從檔案伺服器中刪除訊息
Answer: A
Explanation:
The first step is to invoke the incident response plan to ensure a systematic, controlled, and compliant response to the security incident.
"The incident response plan should be activated immediately to investigate, contain, and resolve incidents of unauthorized access."
- CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 4: Incident Management, Section: Incident Response Plan Execution* ISACA practice questions also reinforce that invoking the incident response plan is the essential first response to contain the breach.

QUESTION NO: 19
下列哪一項是加強事件回應團隊訓練的最佳方法？
A.執行事件後檢討。
B.建立事件關鍵績效指標 (KPI)。
C.與組織單位進行訪談。
D.參與緊急應變活動。
Answer: A
Explanation:
Performing post-incident reviews is the best way to enhance training for incident response teams because it allows them to identify the strengths and weaknesses of their response, learn from the lessons and best practices, and implement corrective actions and improvement plans for future incidents. Post-incident reviews also help to evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the incident response process and procedures, and to update them as needed.
References: The CISM Review Manual 2023 states that "post-incident reviews are an essential part of the incident response process" and that "they provide an opportunity to assess the performance of the incident response team, identify areas for improvement, and

document lessons learned and best practices" (p. 191).
The CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023 also provides the following rationale for this answer: "Performing post-incident reviews is the best way to enhance training for incident response teams, as it enables them to learn from their experience and improve their skills and knowledge" (p. 97).

QUESTION NO: 20
對組織而言，下列何者對於決定資訊安全治理的有效性最為重要？
A.程序指標
B.關鍵風險指標 (KRI)
C.風險登記冊
D.安全策略
Answer: A
Explanation:
Program metrics measure the effectiveness of governance processes and provide a basis for continuous improvement and informed decision-making.
"Metrics are essential for evaluating governance performance, demonstrating effectiveness, and identifying areas for improvement."
- CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 1: Information Security Governance, Section: Monitoring and Metrics* ISACA's practice questions confirm that program metrics are key to evaluating governance effectiveness.

QUESTION NO: 21
某個組織正在收購一家新公司，下列哪一項是確定如何在整合之前保護新收購的資料資產的最佳方法？
A.在合約中包含安全要求
B.評估安全控制。
C.執行風險評估
D.查看資料架構。
Answer: C
Explanation:
Performing a risk assessment is the best approach to determine how to protect newly acquired data assets prior to integration, as it will help to identify the threats, vulnerabilities, impacts, and likelihoods of the data assets, and to prioritize the appropriate risk treatment options. Including security requirements in the contract is a good practice, but it may not be sufficient to address the specific risks of the data assets. Assessing security controls and reviewing data architecture are also important steps, but they should be done after performing a risk assessment, as they will depend on the risk level and the risk app The best approach to determine how to protect newly acquired data assets prior to integration is to perform a risk assessment. A risk assessment will identify the various threats and vulnerabilities associated with the data assets and help the organization develop an appropriate security strategy. This risk assessment should include an assessment of the security controls in place to protect the data, a review of the data architecture, and a review of any contractual requirements related to security.

QUESTION NO: 22
在評估雲端儲存解決方案時，首先應該考慮的是：
A.加密金鑰的服務等級協定 (SLA)
B.與組織的資料分類政策保持一致
C.組織敏感資料將如何傳輸
D.要儲存在雲端的資料量
Answer: B
Explanation:
The first consideration when evaluating cloud storage solutions is alignment with the organization's data classification policy (B). CISM emphasizes that security requirements must be driven by data sensitivity and business value. Before assessing encryption methods, SLAs, or data transfer mechanisms, the organization must determine what type of data will be stored and what protection level is required. Data classification informs confidentiality, integrity, availability, privacy, and regulatory requirements. Evaluating SLAs (A) or transfer methods (C) without understanding data sensitivity risks misalignment with governance and compliance obligations. Data volume (D) is an operational consideration, not a security driver.
References: ISACA CISM Review Manual (Risk management-data classification, cloud risk evaluation); CISM Exam Content Outline (Domain 1).

QUESTION NO: 23
下列哪一項最有助於確保第三方備份站點持續符合組織的資訊安全標準？
A.服務等級協定 (SLA)
B. 諒解備忘錄 (MoU)
C.業務連續性計劃 (BCP)
D.災難復原計畫 (DRP)
Answer: A
Explanation:
A Service Level Agreement (SLA) is a legally binding document that defines the performance and compliance expectations for third-party services, including information security requirements. It is the best mechanism to ensure that the third-party backup site meets ongoing security standards.
"SLAs should include security, availability, and performance expectations to align third-party services with organizational policies."
- CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 3: Program Development, Section: Third-Party Relationships*

QUESTION NO: 24
下列哪一項對於成功實施資安計畫最重要？
A.為程式分配了足夠的安全資源。
B.定義關鍵績效指標 (KPI)。
C.平衡計分卡由指導委員會批准。
D.該程式是使用全球安全標準開發的。
Answer: A

Explanation:
The successful implementation of an information security program depends largely on the availability and allocation of adequate security resources, such as budget, staff, technology, and training. Without sufficient resources, the program may not be able to achieve its objectives, comply with the security strategy, or address the security risks. Key performance indicators (KPIs), a balanced scorecard, and global security standards are also important elements of an information security program, but they are not as critical as the resource allocation.
References = CISM Review Manual, 16th Edition, page 69

QUESTION NO: 25
在設計安全控制措施時，最重要的是：
A.採用風險為本的方法
B.對敏感資料應用技術控制
C.考慮業務影響分析(BIA)結果
D.重點在於預防性控制
Answer: A
Explanation:
A risk-based approach (A) is fundamental to control design in CISM. Controls must be proportionate to risk, aligned with business objectives, and consistent with risk appetite. Focusing solely on technical controls (B), BIA results (C), or preventive controls (D) limits effectiveness. A risk-based approach ensures balanced use of preventive, detective, and corrective controls.
References: ISACA CISM Review Manual (Risk management-control selection); CISM Exam Content Outline (Domain 1).

QUESTION NO: 26
在決定採用哪種類型的故障轉移站點時，下列哪一項是最重要的考慮因素？
A.互惠協議
B.災難復原測試結果
C.復原時間目標 (RTO)
D.資料保留要求
Answer: C
Explanation:
The most important consideration when determining which type of failover site to employ is the recovery time objectives (RTOs). A failover site is a backup site that can be used to restore the functionality and operations of an organization's primary site in the event of a disaster or disruption. There are different types of failover sites, such as hot sites, warm sites, and cold sites, that vary in terms of availability, cost, and complexity. A recovery time objective (RTO) is a metric that defines the maximum acceptable amount of time that an organization can tolerate to restore a system or an application after a disaster or disruption. By determining the RTOs for each system or application, the organization can choose the most suitable type of failover site that can meet its recovery needs and expectations. For example, if the RTO for a critical system is very low, the organization may opt for a hot site that can provide immediate failover and minimal downtime. However, if the RTO for a non-

critical system is high, the organization may choose a cold site that requires manual setup and activation, but has lower cost and maintenance. The other options are not the most important consideration when determining which type of failover site to employ, although they may be some factors or constraints that affect the decision. Reciprocal agreements are arrangements between two or more organizations that agree to provide backup facilities or resources to each other in case of a disaster or disruption. Reciprocal agreements can help reduce the cost and complexity of setting up and maintaining a failover site, but they may not guarantee the availability or compatibility of the backup facilities or resources.
Disaster recovery test results are outcomes of testing and validating the functionality and performance of a failover site. Disaster recovery test results can help evaluate and improve the effectiveness and efficiency of a failover site, but they do not determine which type of failover site to employ. Data retention requirements are policies and regulations that define how long and in what format an organization must store its data. Data retention requirements can affect the design and configuration of a failover site, but they do not dictate which type of failover site to employ

QUESTION NO: 27
已發現一個後門，該後門使得針對某組織系統的網路攻擊成為可能。將下列哪一項整合到軟體開發生命週期中，最能幫助該組織在未來緩解類似攻擊？
A.增強型使用者驗收測試(UAT)
B.職責分離
C.客製化開發者培訓
D.漏洞測試
Answer: D
Explanation:
Integrating vulnerability testing (D) into the SDLC is the most effective way to identify backdoors and security weaknesses before deployment. CISM emphasizes secure development practices, including testing and validation, as essential controls. UAT (A) focuses on functionality, separation of duties (B) addresses governance, and training (C) is supportive but insufficient on its own. Vulnerability testing provides direct detection of exploitable flaws.
References: ISACA CISM Review Manual (Program management-secure SDLC practices); CISM Exam Content Outline (Domain 3).

QUESTION NO: 28
下列哪一項是評估與使用軟體即服務 (SaaS) 供應商相關的風險的最佳方法？
A.驗證合約中是否包含資訊安全要求。
B.向供應商請求客戶參考。
C.請供應商完成資訊安全問卷。
D.檢視供應商獨立控制報告的結果。
Answer: D
Explanation:
Reviewing the results of the vendor's independent control reports is the best way to assess the risk associated with using a SaaS vendor because it provides an objective and reliable evaluation of the vendor's security controls and practices. Independent control reports, such

as SOC 2 or ISO 27001, are conducted by third-party auditors who verify the vendor's compliance with industry standards and best practices. These reports can help the customer identify any gaps or weaknesses in the vendor's security posture and determine the level of assurance and trust they can place on the vendor.
Verifying that information security requirements are included in the contract is a good practice, but it does not provide sufficient assurance that the vendor is actually meeting those requirements. The contract may also have limitations or exclusions that reduce the customer's rights or remedies in case of a breach or incident.
Requesting customer references from the vendor is not a reliable way to assess the risk associated with using a SaaS vendor because the vendor may only provide positive or biased references that do not reflect the true experience or satisfaction of the customers. Customer references may also not have the same security needs or expectations as the customer who is conducting the assessment.
Requiring vendors to complete information security questionnaires is a useful way to gather information about the vendor's security policies and procedures, but it does not provide enough evidence or verification that the vendor is actually implementing and maintaining those policies and procedures. Information security questionnaires are also subject to the vendor's self-reporting and interpretation, which may not be accurate or consistent.
References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, page 144 SaaS Security Risk and Challenges - ISACA1 SaaS Security Checklist & Assessment Questionnaire | LeanIX2 Risk Assessment Guide for Microsoft Cloud3

QUESTION NO: 29
由於組織環境的變化，安全控制可能不再足夠。資訊安全經理的最佳行動方案是什麼？
A.回顧先前的風險評估與對策。
B.執行新的風險評估，
C.評估減輕新風險的對策。
D.將新風險轉移給第三方。
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.

QUESTION NO: 30
員工的無意行為導致了重大資料遺失事件。下列哪一項是資訊安全經理防止組織內再次發生此類事件的最佳方法？
A.實施補償控制。
B.傳達未來實例的後果。
C.增強資料遺失防護 (DLP) 解決方案。
D.改進安全意識培訓計畫。
Answer: D

QUESTION NO: 31
一家線上銀行發現正在進行的成功網路攻擊。銀行應該首先：
A.隔離受影響的網段。
B.向董事會報告根本原因。
C.評估個人識別資訊 (PII) 是否受到洩漏。
D.關閉整個網路。
Answer: A
Explanation:
The online bank should first isolate the affected network segment, as this is the most effective way to contain the attack and prevent it from spreading to other parts of the network or compromising more data or systems.
Isolating the affected network segment also helps to preserve the evidence and facilitate the investigation and recovery process. Reporting the root cause to the board of directors, assessing whether personally identifiable information (PII) is compromised, and shutting down the entire network are not the first actions that the online bank should take, as they may not be feasible or appropriate at the time of the attack, and may cause more disruption, confusion, or damage to the business operations and reputation. References = CISM Review Manual 2023, page 1641; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 2023, page 362; ISACA CISM - iSecPrep, page 213

QUESTION NO: 32
下列哪一項是資訊資產分類的主要目標？
A.減少漏洞
B.合規管理
C.風險管理
D.威脅最小化
Answer: C
Explanation:
The primary objective of information asset classification is C. Risk management. This is

because information asset classification is a process of assigning labels or categories to information assets based on their value, sensitivity, and criticality to the organization. Information asset classification helps the organization to identify, assess, and treat the risks associated with the information assets, and to apply the appropriate level of protection and controls to them. Information asset classification also helps the organization to comply with the legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations regarding the information assets, and to optimize the use of resources and costs for information security.
Information asset classification is a process of assigning labels or categories to information assets based on their value, sensitivity, and criticality to the organization. Information asset classification helps the organization to identify, assess, and treat the risks associated with the information assets, and to apply the appropriate level of protection and controls to them. (From CISM Manual or related resources) References = CISM Review Manual 15th Edition, Chapter 2, Section 2.2.1, page 751; CISM Review Questions, Answers & Explanations Manual 9th Edition, Question 7, page 3; Certified Information Security Manager Exam Prep Guide - Packt Subscription2

QUESTION NO: 33
下列哪一項是成熟資訊安全計畫的最佳標誌？
A.安全事件已妥善管理。
B.安全支出低於預算。
C.安全資源最佳化。
D.安全審核結果減少。
Answer: C
Explanation:
A mature information security program is one that is aligned with the business strategy, objectives, and culture, and that delivers value to the organization by effectively managing the information security risks and enhancing the security posture. Optimizing the security resources means that the program uses the available human, financial, and technical resources in the most efficient and effective way, and that it continuously monitors and improves the performance and maturity of the security processes and controls.
References = CISM Review Manual 2022, page 331; CISM Exam Content Outline, Domain 1, Knowledge Statement 1.22; What is a Mature Information Security Program?; How to Measure the Maturity of Your Cybersecurity Program

QUESTION NO: 34
下列哪一項是有效災難復原規劃流程的最佳指標？
A.任何已宣布的災難都需要熱點站點。
B.在整個災難復原過程中維護監管鏈。
C.每次事件後都會進行事件後檢討。
D.復原時間目標 (RTO) 比復原點目標 (RPO) 短。
Answer: C

QUESTION NO: 35
為了使組織的資訊安全計畫有效，下列何者最重要？
A.記錄的資訊安全流程

B.全面的 IT 策略
C.高階管理層支持
D.定義和分配的預算
Answer: C
Explanation:
Senior management support is the most important factor to have in place for an organization's information security program to be effective because it helps to establish the vision, direction, and goals of the program, as well as to allocate the necessary resources and authority to implement and maintain it. Senior management support also helps to foster a security culture within the organization, where security is seen as a shared responsibility and a business enabler. Senior management support also helps to ensure compliance with internal and external security policies and standards, as well as to communicate the value and impact of security to stakeholders. Therefore, senior management support is the correct answer.
References:
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