

DUMPS ARENA

Information Security Foundation (based on
ISO/IEC 27002) (EX0-105)

Exin ISFS

Version Demo

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QUESTION NO: 1

Susan sends an email to Paul. Who determines the meaning and the value of information in this email?

- A. Paul, the recipient of the information.
- B. Paul and Susan, the sender and the recipient of the information.
- C. Susan, the sender of the information.

ANSWER: A

QUESTION NO: 2

What is an example of a physical security measure?

- A. A code of conduct that requires staff to adhere to the clear desk policy, ensuring that confidential information is not left visibly on the desk at the end of the work day
- B. An access control policy with passes that have to be worn visibly
- C. The encryption of confidential information
- D. Special fire extinguishers with inert gas, such as Argon

ANSWER: D

QUESTION NO: 3

When we are at our desk, we want the information system and the necessary information to be available. We want to be able to work with the computer and access the network and our files.

What is the correct definition of availability?

- A. The degree to which the system capacity is enough to allow all users to work with it
- B. The degree to which the continuity of an organization is guaranteed
- C. The degree to which an information system is available for the users
- D. The total amount of time that an information system is accessible to the users

ANSWER: C

QUESTION NO: 4

Which one of the threats listed below can occur as a result of the absence of a physical measure?

- A. A user can view the files belonging to another user.
- B. A server shuts off because of overheating.
- C. A confidential document is left in the printer.
- D. Hackers can freely enter the computer network.

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 5**

There was a fire in a branch of the company Midwest Insurance. The fire department quickly arrived at the scene and could extinguish the fire before it spread and burned down the entire premises. The server, however, was destroyed in the fire. The backup tapes kept in another room had melted and many other documents were lost for good. What is an example of the indirect damage caused by this fire?

- A. Melted backup tapes
- B. Burned computer systems
- C. Burned documents
- D. Water damage due to the fire extinguishers

ANSWER: D**QUESTION NO: 6**

A couple of years ago you started your company which has now grown from 1 to 20 employees. Your company's information is worth more and more and gone are the days when you could keep it all in hand yourself. You are aware that you have to take measures, but what should they be? You hire a consultant who advises you to start with a qualitative risk analysis. What is a qualitative risk analysis?

- A. This analysis follows a precise statistical probability calculation in order to calculate exact loss caused by damage.
- B. This analysis is based on scenarios and situations and produces a subjective view of the possible threats.

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 7**

What is the best description of a risk analysis?

- A. A risk analysis is a method of mapping risks without looking at company processes.
- B. A risk analysis helps to estimate the risks and develop the appropriate security measures.
- C. A risk analysis calculates the exact financial consequences of damages.

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 8**

You are the owner of a growing company, Speedelivery, which provides courier services.

You

decide that it is time to draw up a risk analysis for your information system. This includes an inventory of the threats and risks. What is the relation between a threat, risk and risk analysis?

- A. A risk analysis identifies threats from the known risks.
- B. A risk analysis is used to clarify which threats are relevant and what risks they involve.
- C. A risk analysis is used to remove the risk of a threat.
- D. Risk analyses help to find a balance between threats and risks.

ANSWER: B**QUESTION NO: 9**

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 NO: 10

You are the owner of the Speedelivery courier service. Last year you had a firewall installed. You now discover that no maintenance has been performed since the installation. What is the biggest risk because of this?

- A.** The risk that hackers can do as they wish on the network without detection
- B.** The risk that fire may break out in the server room
- C.** The risk of a virus outbreak
- D.** The risk of undesired e-mails

ANSWER: A