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| 1. It is the responsibility of InfoSec personnel to deter and, where possible, prevent unethical and illegal acts.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Ethical Deterrence p. 49 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 2:13 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 2:14 PM | |

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| 2. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act (HIPAA) of 1996, which is also known as Gramm-Leach-Bliley, attempts to protect the confidentiality and security of healthcare data by establishing and enforcing standards and by standardizing electronic data interchange.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Laws Germane to Contingency Planning p. 50 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 2:16 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 11:27 AM | |

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| 3. A business simulation outline is an investigation and assessment of adverse events that can affect the organization.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 52 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 2:26 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 11:28 AM | |

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| 4. Effective contingency planning begins with effective policy.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 56 H1: CONTINGENCY PLANNING POLICY | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.3 - Discuss how CP policy is used to define the scope of the CP operations and establish managerial intent | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | |

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| 5. The recovery time objective (RTO) metric is defined as the point in time to which lost systems and data can be recovered after an outage as determined by the business unit.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 60 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 11:29 AM | |

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| 6. Work recovery time is commonly used to model operations and information flows in both manual and automated  systems.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | True | |  | b. | False |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 64 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: BIA Data Collection | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 2:56 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 2:57 PM | |

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| 7. The general categories of unethical behavior that an organization’s management seeks to eliminate include each of the following EXCEPT:   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Opportunism | |  | b. | Ignorance | |  | c. | Accident | |  | d. | Malicious intent |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 49 H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Ethical Deterrence | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 3:02 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 6:57 PM | |

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| 8. Which of the following laws addresses privacy and security concerns associated with the electronic transmission of PHI, in part through several provisions that strengthen HIPAA rules for civil and criminal enforcement?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act of 2009 | |  | b. | Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act of 2002 | |  | c. | Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) of 1986 | |  | d. | Computer Fraud and Abuse (CFA) Act of 1986 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Laws Germane to Contingency Planning p. 50 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 3:12 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 11:30 AM | |

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| 9. Which of the following laws is the cornerstone of many U.S. computer-related federal laws and enforcement efforts and formally criminalizes “accessing a computer without authorization or exceeding authorized access” for systems that contain information of national interest as determined by the U.S. government?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH) Act of 2009 | |  | b. | Sarbanes-Oxley (SOX) Act of 2002 | |  | c. | Electronic Communications Privacy Act (ECPA) of 1986 | |  | d. | Computer Fraud and Abuse (CFA) Act of 1986 |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Laws Germane to Contingency Planning p. 50 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 3:07 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 11:31 AM | |

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| 10. The elements required to begin the \_\_\_\_ process are a planning methodology; a policy environment to enable the planning process; an understanding of the causes and effects of core precursor activities and access to financial and other resources.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | human resource planning | |  | b. | information security planning | |  | c. | relocation planning | |  | d. | contingency planning |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 52 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:21 AM | |

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| 11. The \_\_\_\_ is an investigation and assessment of the impact that various events or incidents can have on the organization.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | business impact analysis | |  | b. | threat of attack analysis | |  | c. | forensic analysis | |  | d. | cross-training analysis |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 52 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/6/2021 3:00 PM | |

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| 12. In a CPMT, the \_\_\_\_ should be a high-level manager with influence and resources that can be used to support the project team, promote the objectives of the CP project, and endorse the results that come from the combined effort.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | incident manager | |  | b. | champion | |  | c. | crisis manager | |  | d. | project manager |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 54 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:21 AM | |

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| 13. A CPMT should include \_\_\_\_\_ who can oversee the security planning of the project and provide information on threats, vulnerabilities, and recovery requirements needed in the planning process.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | business managers | |  | b. | human resource managers | |  | c. | physical plant managers | |  | d. | information security managers |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 54 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:22 AM | |

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| 14. Within an organization, a(n) \_\_\_\_ is a group of individuals who are united by shared interests or values and who have a common goal of making the organization function to meet its objectives.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | database community | |  | b. | network community | |  | c. | community of interest | |  | d. | incident response community |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 56 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:22 AM | |

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| 15. The job functions and organizational roles of \_\_\_\_ focus on protecting the organization’s information systems and stored information from attacks.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | information technology management and professionals | |  | b. | organizational management and professionals | |  | c. | information security management and professionals | |  | d. | human resource management and professionals |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 56 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 11:33 AM | |

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| 16. The job functions and organizational roles of \_\_\_\_ focus on costs of system creation and operation, ease of use for system users, timeliness of system creation, and transaction response time.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | information technology management and professionals | |  | b. | organizational management and professionals | |  | c. | information security management and professionals | |  | d. | human resource management and professionals |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 56 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 11:34 AM | |

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| 17. The purpose of the \_\_\_\_ is to define the scope of operations and establish managerial intent with regard to timetables for response to incidents, recovery from disasters, and  reestablishment of operations for continuity.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | incident response policy | |  | b. | contingency planning policy | |  | c. | disaster recovery policy | |  | d. | cross-training policy |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 56 H1: CONTINGENCY PLANNING POLICY | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.3 - Discuss how CP policy is used to define the scope of the CP operations and establish managerial intent | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:22 AM | |

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| 18. The \_\_\_\_ is the point in time before a disruption or system outage to which business process data can be recovered after an outage, given the most recent backup copy of the data.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | recovery point objective | |  | b. | mean time to repair | |  | c. | recovery time objective | |  | d. | work recovery time |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 60 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:22 AM | |

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| 19. The \_\_\_\_ is the amount of effort (expressed as elapsed time) needed to make business functions work again after the technology element is recovered.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | recovery point objective | |  | b. | mean time to repair | |  | c. | work recovery time | |  | d. | training objective |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality p. 60 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 7:01 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:22 AM | |

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| 20. The \_\_\_\_ is the maximum amount of time that a system resource can remain unavailable before there is an unacceptable impact on other system resources.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | recovery point objective | |  | b. | mean time to repair | |  | c. | recovery time objective | |  | d. | work recovery time |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality p. 60 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:22 AM | |

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| 21. The \_\_\_\_ is the total amount of time the system owner or authorizing official is willing to accept for a business process outage or disruption.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | recovery point objective | |  | b. | recovery time objective | |  | c. | maximum tolerable downtime | |  | d. | work recovery time |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality p. 60 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 7:03 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:22 AM | |

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| 22. The last stage of a business impact analysis is prioritizing the resources associated with the \_\_\_\_, which brings a better understanding of what must be recovered first.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | contingency planning | |  | b. | information assets | |  | c. | mission/business processes | |  | d. | insurance costs |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 62 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Identify Recovery Priorities for System Resources | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:23 AM | |

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| 23. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a manual alternative to the normal way of accomplishing an IT task might be employed in the event that IT is unavailable.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | workload shift | |  | b. | business disruption experience | |  | c. | work outflow | |  | d. | work-around procedure |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 63 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: BIA Data Collection | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:23 AM | |

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| 24. The \_\_\_\_ is used to collect information directly from those who know the most about a business area and its functions.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | facilitated data-gathering session | |  | b. | data management session | |  | c. | system log session | |  | d. | BIA questionnaire |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: BIA Data Collection p. 63 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 7:23 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:23 AM | |

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| 25. The \_\_\_\_ is used to collect information directly from the end users and business managers.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | facilitated data-gathering session | |  | b. | data management session | |  | c. | system log session | |  | d. | BIA questionnaire |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 64 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: BIA Data Collection | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:23 AM | |

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| 26. What is a common approach used in the discipline of systems analysis and design to understand the ways systems operate and to chart process flows and interdependency studies?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | database diagramming | |  | b. | network diagramming | |  | c. | application diagramming | |  | d. | systems diagramming |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 64 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: BIA Data Collection | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:23 AM | |

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| 27. One modeling technique drawn from systems analysis and design that can provide an excellent way to illustrate how a business functions is a(n) \_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | focus group | |  | b. | IT application log | |  | c. | production schedule | |  | d. | collaboration diagram |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 64 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: BIA Data Collection | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:23 AM | |

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| 28. The final component to the CPMT planning process is to deal with \_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | BIA data collection | |  | b. | prioritizing mission/business processes | |  | c. | budgeting for contingency operations | |  | d. | identifying recovery priorities |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: BUDGETING FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS p. 67 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.5 - List the steps needed to create and maintain a budget used for the contingency planning process | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:24 AM | |

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| 29. To a large extent, incident response capabilities are part of a normal IT budget; however, the only area in which additional budgeting is absolutely required for incident response is the maintenance of  \_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | audit documentation | |  | b. | redundant equipment | |  | c. | BIA questionnaires | |  | d. | local area networks |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 68 H1: BUDGETING FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS H2: Incident Response Budgeting | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.5 - List the steps needed to create and maintain a budget used for the contingency planning process | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:24 AM | |

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| 30. Companies may want to consider budgeting for contributions to employee loss expenses (such as funerals) as well as for counseling services for employees and loved ones as part of \_\_\_\_.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | crisis management budgeting | |  | b. | incident response budgeting | |  | c. | risk assessment budgeting | |  | d. | recovery criticality budgeting |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 69 H1: BUDGETING FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS H2: Crisis Management Budgeting | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.5 - List the steps needed to create and maintain a budget used for the contingency planning process | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:24 AM | |

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| 31. In contingency planning operations, \_\_\_\_\_ requires the largest budget expenditure; maintaining service contracts to cover all the contingencies that the organization faces can be quite expensive.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | business continuity | |  | b. | disaster recovery | |  | c. | incident response | |  | d. | crisis management |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 69 H1: BUDGETING FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS H2: Business Continuity Budgeting | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Multiple Choice | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.5 - List the steps needed to create and maintain a budget used for the contingency planning process | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 7:19 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 1/7/2021 11:24 AM | |

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| 32. \_\_\_\_\_ is the best method for preventing an illegal or unethical activity.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Deterrence | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 50 H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Ethical Deterrence | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 7:28 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 7:28 PM | |

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| 33. Many U.S. laws have reporting requirements that must be followed in the event an organization detects a \_\_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | breach  violation  loss | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 50 H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Laws Germane to Contingency Planning | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 7:30 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 11:39 AM | |

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| 34. A \_\_\_\_\_ law is one that specifies a requirement for an organization to notify affected parties when they detect the loss of a specified type of information.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | breach | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 51 H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Laws Germane to Contingency Planning | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 7:33 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 7:34 PM | |

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| 35. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the collection of individuals responsible for the overall planning and development of the contingency planning process.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | contingency planning management team  CPMT  contingency planning management team (CPMT) | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS p. 52 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/19/2020 6:25 PM | |

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| 36. In a CPMT, a(n) \_\_\_\_ should be a high-level manager with influence and resources that can be used to support the project team, promote the objectives of the CP project, and endorse the results that come from the combined effort.     |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | champion | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 54 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 7:57 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 7:57 PM | |

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| 37. In a CPMT, a(n) \_\_\_\_ leads the project to make sure a sound project planning process is used, a complete and useful project plan is developed, and project resources are prudently managed.     |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | project manager | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 54 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 7:59 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 8:00 PM | |

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| 38. Before the CPMT can fully develop the planning document, the team must receive guidance from the executive management team in the form of formal contingency planning \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | policy | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 56 H1: CONTINGENCY PLANNING POLICY | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.3 - Discuss how CP policy is used to define the scope of the CP operations and establish managerial intent | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 7:37 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 7:38 PM | |

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| 39. The \_\_\_\_\_ adds insight into what the organization must do to respond to adverse events, minimize the damage from such events, recover from the effects, and return to normal operations.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | business impact analysis  business impact analysis (BIA)  BIA | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 57 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/19/2020 6:27 PM | |

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| 40. The first major task of business impact analysis is to analyze and prioritize the organization’s \_\_\_\_\_ based on their relationships to the organization’s mission.       |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | business processes | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 58 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 8:02 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:07 PM | |

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| 41. A task performed by an organization or organizational subunit in support of the organization’s overall mission is referred to as a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | business process | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 58 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/19/2020 6:29 PM | |

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| 42. Work recovery time (WRT) can be added to the \_\_\_\_\_ to determine the realistic amount of elapsed time required before a business function is back in useful service.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Recovery time objective  Recovery time objective (RTO)  RTO | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 60 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 7/22/2020 3:03 PM | |

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| 43. The downtime metric known as \_\_\_\_\_, is also referred to as maximum acceptable data loss.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | recovery point objective  RPO  recovery point objective (RPO) | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 61 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:08 PM | |

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| 44. A system \_\_\_\_\_\_ is a file that collects and provides reports on failed login attempts, probes, scans, denial-of-service attacks, and detected malware.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | log | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 65 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: BIA Data Collection | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 8:08 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:08 PM | |

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| 45. The primary budgetary expense for disaster recovery is \_\_\_\_\_.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | insurance | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 68 H1: BUDGETING FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS H2: Disaster Recovery Budgeting | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.5 - List the steps needed to create and maintain a budget used for the contingency planning process | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 8:11 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 8:11 PM | |

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| 46. In contingency planning operations, \_\_\_\_\_ requires the largest budget expenditure; maintaining service contracts to cover all the contingencies that the organization faces can be quite expensive.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | business continuity | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 69 H2: Business Continuity Budgeting H1: BUDGETING FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Completion | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.5 - List the steps needed to create and maintain a budget used for the contingency planning process | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 8:13 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:08 PM | |

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| *Match each item with a statement below.*   |  |  | | --- | --- | | a. | Review of financial reports and budgets | | b. | BIA questionnaire | | c. | Focus group | | d. | Maximum tolerable downtime | | e. | Use case diagram | | f. | System logs | | g. | Insurance | | h. | Employee overtime | | i. | Paid employee leave |  |  |  | | --- | --- | | *REFERENCES:* | p.59-61, 64-65, 67-69 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Matching | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:11 PM | |

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| 47. Information about processes, their impacts and dependencies   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | b | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 48. The total amount of time acceptable for process outage or disruption   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | d | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 49. Can provide a description of the attack environment the organization faces   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | f | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 50. Also known as a facilitated data-gathering session   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | c | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 51. A potential crisis management expense   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | i | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 52. A common business continuity expense   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | h | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 53. Modeling technique used to help understand the interactions between entities and business functions   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | e | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 54. Most common method of calculating business impact   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | a | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 55. The primary budgetary expense for disaster recovery   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | g | | *POINTS:* | 1 | |

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| 56. Briefly describe the functions of the contingency planning management team.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ∙ Obtaining commitment and support from senior management  ∙ Managing and conducting the overall CP process  ∙ Writing the master CP document  ∙ Conducting the business impact analysis (BIA), which includes:     ∙ Assisting in identifying and prioritizing threats and attacks     ∙ Assisting in identifying and prioritizing business functions  ∙ Organizing and staffing the leadership for the subordinate teams:     ∙ Incident response     ∙ Disaster recovery     ∙ Business continuity     ∙ Crisis management  ∙ Providing guidance to and integrating the work of the subordinate teams | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p.53-54 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Subjective Short Answer | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:14 PM | |

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| 57. What are three communities of interest with roles and responsibilities in information security?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | 1. Managers and professionals in the field of information security  2. Managers and professionals in the field of information technology  3. Managers and professionals from general management | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 52 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Subjective Short Answer | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:15 PM | |

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| 58. What are the elements required to begin contingency planning?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | The elements required to begin the CP process are a planning methodology; a policy environment to enable the planning process; an understanding of the causes and effects of core precursor activities, known as the business impact analysis (BIA); and access to financial and other resources, as articulated and outlined by the planning budget. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 52 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Subjective Short Answer | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | |

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| 59. What is the purpose of formal contingency planning policy?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | The purpose of policy is to define the scope of CP operations and establish managerial intent with regard to timetables for response to incidents, recovery from disasters, and reestablishment of operations for continuity. This policy also establishes responsibility for the development and operations of the CPMT in general, and it may provide specifics on the constituencies of all CP-related teams. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 56 H1: CONTINGENCY PLANNING POLICY | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Subjective Short Answer | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.3 - Discuss how CP policy is used to define the scope of the CP operations and establish managerial intent | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | |

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| 60. In one or two sentences, define business impact analysis (BIA).   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Business impact analysis (BIA) is an investigation and assessment of the impact that various events or incidents can have on the organization. A crucial component of the initial planning stages,  it also provides a detailed identification and prioritization of critical business functions that would require protection and continuity in an adverse event. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | 57 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Subjective Short Answer | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:19 PM | |

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| 61. What are the five “keys to BIA success” noted by Zawada and Evans that contribute to a successful business impact analysis?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | 1. Set the scope for the project carefully. Be sure to consider the functional and administrative units to include, the categories of risks to be addressed, and the range of impacts to be considered.  2. Initiate a data-gathering process that will find the information senior managers need to make informed decisions.  3. Seek out objective rather than subjective data. Subjective data can be useful when used by experienced analysts, but facts are important.  4. Determine the needs of higher management prior to the data collection. The final reported risk assessment and BIA must address those needs to be of value.  5. Gain validation of the results derived from the risk assessment and BIA from the owners of the business processes being examined, or else the final product may not have their support. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 57-58 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Subjective Short Answer | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:20 PM | |

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| 62. Briefly describe three key downtime metrics.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | Maximum tolerable downtime (MTD): The MTD represents the total amount of time the system owner or authorizing official is willing to accept for a mission/business process outage or disruption. The MTD includes all impact considerations.  ​  Recovery time objective (RTO): The period of time within which systems, applications, or functions must be recovered after an outage. RTOs are often used as the basis for the development of recovery strategies and as a determinant of whether to implement the recovery strategies during a disaster.  ​  Recovery point objective (RPO): The point in time to which lost systems and data can be recovered after an outage, as determined by the business unit. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 60-61 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Subjective Short Answer | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:24 PM | |

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| 63. How does the length of the recovery time objective (RTO) of a contingency plan affect the possible solutions that can be enacted to meet the RTO? Give an example.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | When plans require a short RTO, the solutions will usually be more expensive to design and use. For example, if a system must be recovered immediately, it will have an RTO of 0. These types of solutions will require fully redundant alternate processing sites, which will have much higher costs. However, a longer RTO would allow a less expensive recovery system. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 62 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Subjective Short Answer | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:25 PM | |

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| 64. What are some of the methods that can be used to collect data to support a business impact analysis (BIA)?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | ∙ Online questionnaires  ∙ Facilitated data-gathering sessions  ∙ Process flows and interdependency studies  ∙ Risk assessment research  ∙ IT application or system logs  ∙ Financial reports and departmental budgets  ∙ BCP/DRP audit documentation  ∙ Production schedules | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 63 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: BIA Data Collection | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Subjective Short Answer | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:27 PM | |

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| 65. What expenses are normally associated with disaster recovery budgeting? What expenses might be incurred if a company is specifically worried about losses from cyber attacks such as denial-of-service events?   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | The primary budgetary expense of disaster recovery (DR) is insurance. Insurance policies provide for the capabilities to rebuild and reestablish operations at the primary site. Should a fire, flood, earthquake, or other natural disaster strike, the insurance carrier oversees the funding of replacement structures and services until the primary site is restored.  ​  One problem with insurance is that much of the damage from electronic attacks is not covered in normal policies. Some forward-thinking insurance companies are starting to roll out data loss policies (hacker insurance). Natural disasters are familiar to insurance adjusters, but losses from electronic attacks are not. Some companies find it difficult to estimate exactly how much they will need in order to cover expected losses. | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 68 H1: BUDGETING FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS H2: Disaster Recovery Budgeting | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Subjective Short Answer | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.5 - List the steps needed to create and maintain a budget used for the contingency planning process | | *DATE CREATED:* | 4/16/2020 9:59 AM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:28 PM | |

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| 66. It is the responsibility of InfoSec personnel to deter and, where possible, prevent unethical and illegal acts.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 49 H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Ethical Deterrence | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 5:41 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 5:42 PM | |

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| 67. Individuals with the authorization and privileges to manage information within the organization have the lowest opportunity to cause harm or damage by accident.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - greatest | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 49 H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Ethical Deterrence | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 5:52 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 5:53 PM | |

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| 68. The Computer Fraud and Abuse (CFA ) Act of 1986 is the cornerstone of many computer-related federal laws and enforcement efforts.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 50 H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Laws Germane to Contingency Planning | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 5:55 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:31 PM | |

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| 69. Personally identifiable information is information that is specifically excluded by law.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - protected | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 51 H1: KEY LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ASSOCIATED WITH CONTINGENCY PLANNING H2: Laws Germane to Contingency Planning | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.1 - Discuss key laws, regulations, and standards associated with contingency planning (CP) | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 5:57 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 5:59 PM | |

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| 70. The elements recommended to begin the CP process include forming the contingency planning management team (CPMT).   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - required | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS p. 52 | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:00 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 6:01 PM | |

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| 71. When forming the CPMT, some organizations use their own employees; others hire consultants or contractors.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 53 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:03 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 6:04 PM | |

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| 72. A CP project should have a ramrod, an executive or a high-level manager with influence and resources that can be used to support the project team, promote the objectives of the CP project, and endorse the results that come from the effort.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - champion | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 54 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:10 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:32 PM | |

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| 73. Like any major project or process within an organization, the CP process will fail without the clear and formal commitment of junior executive management.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - senior | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 56 H1: BEGINNING THE CONTINGENCY PLANNING PROCESS H2: Forming the CPMT | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.2 - Explain the contingency planning life cycle, the elements needed to begin the contingency planning process, the initiation of the process, and the composition of the CP management team | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:30 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 6:31 PM | |

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| 74. The CP policy establishes responsibility for the development and operations of the CPMT in general, and it may provide specifics on the constituencies of all CP-related teams.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 56 H1: CONTINGENCY PLANNING POLICY | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.3 - Discuss how CP policy is used to define the scope of the CP operations and establish managerial intent | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:33 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 12/29/2020 3:32 PM | |

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| 75. The business impact assessment (BIA) is an investigation and assessment of the impact that various events or incidents can have on the organization   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - analysis | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 57 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:35 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 6:37 PM | |

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| 76. The last major BIA task is to analyze and prioritize the organization’s business processes based on their relationships to the organization’s mission.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - first | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 58 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Determine Mission/Business Processes and Recovery Criticality | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:38 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 6:39 PM | |

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| 77. After the organization has created a prioritized list of its mission and business processes, it can determine what resources would be needed to recover and subsequently support those processes and their associated information assets.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 62 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: Identify Resource Requirements | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:41 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 6:41 PM | |

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| 78. The first stage of the BIA is prioritizing the resources associated with the mission/business processes, which brings a better understanding of what must be recovered.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - last | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 62 H2: Identify Recovery Priorities for System Resources H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:43 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/11/2020 6:44 PM | |

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| 79. An organization’s risk management effort can provide a wealth of information that can be used in the BIA.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | True | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 65 H1: BUSINESS IMPACT ANALYSIS H2: BIA Data Collection | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.4 - Define business impact analysis and describe each of its components | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:46 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/19/2020 6:38 PM | |

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| 80. The primary budgetary expense for DR is hardware.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | *ANSWER:* | False - insurance | | *POINTS:* | 1 | | *REFERENCES:* | p. 69 H1: BUDGETING FOR CONTINGENCY OPERATIONS H2: Disaster Recovery Budgeting | | *QUESTION TYPE:* | Modified True / False | | *HAS VARIABLES:* | False | | *STUDENT ENTRY MODE:* | Basic | | *LEARNING OBJECTIVES:* | 2.5 - List the steps needed to create and maintain a budget used for the contingency planning process | | *DATE CREATED:* | 8/11/2020 6:48 PM | | *DATE MODIFIED:* | 8/19/2020 6:39 PM | |