Lesson 11

Audit and Controls of Information Systems

Why Audit Information Systems?

- Ensure data integrity and accuracy.
- Verify security measures.
- Evaluate compliance with policies/regulations.

What is an IS Audit?

- Independent examination of IS controls.
- Objective: Determine adequacy and effectiveness.
- Covers hardware, software, data, people, and procedures.

Types of IS Controls

- Preventive: Stop problems before they occur (e.g., access controls).
- Detective: Identify issues after they occur (e.g., logs).
- Corrective: Fix identified problems (e.g., recovery procedures).

IT General Controls (ITGCs)

- Data center operations
- System software acquisition and maintenance
- Access security
- Application system development

Application Controls

- Input Controls (validation checks)
- Processing Controls (run-to-run totals)
- Output Controls (distribution logs)

The IS Audit Process

- Planning: Understand the system and objectives.
- Fieldwork: Gather evidence, test controls.
- Evaluation: Analyze findings, identify gaps.
- Reporting: Deliver audit findings and recommendations.
- Follow-up: Verify action plans are executed.

Risk Assessment in IS Audits

- Identify potential risks
- Assess impact and likelihood
- Prioritize audit focus

Tools & Techniques

- Audit software (e.g., ACL, IDEA)
- Interviews and observations
- Log reviews
- Control self-assessments

Real-World Examples

- Banking systems (e.g., transaction logs)
- Healthcare IS (e.g., access to medical records)
- E-commerce sites (e.g., payment process auditing)

IS Auditing in Field Projects

- Ensuring data collection systems are secure
- Reviewing system logs during analysis
- Evaluating risks in your project scope

Common Audit Findings

- Poor access control
- Lack of backup procedures
- Incomplete documentation
- No change management process

Summary

- Audits ensure system reliability and security.
- Controls are your toolkit.
- Apply these concepts in your field projects.

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Q&A

