

Question 1

- a) A company personnel that reports to management or the audit committee or board of directors
- b) Process of evaluating the potential risks in an organization's information systems.
- c) Involves the identification and assessment of the level of risk, calculated from the values of assets, threats to assets, and their vulnerabilities and likelihood of exploitation
- d) i. Database server
- hardware
 - Data center
- ii. Application server
- hardware
 - Server room
- iii. Web server
- software
 - Server room
- iv. Routers
- network device
 - Central network

- e)
- i. 1) Steal sensitive data
2) Inject malicious program in systems
 - ii. 1) Accidental policy violation
2) Disgruntled employee sabotaging
 - iii. 1) Reduce in revenue
2) Decrease trust in business partnership
 - iv. 1) Misconfigured web server
2) Single point of failure
 - v. 1) Destruction of assets
2) Attract cybercriminals
- f)
- i. Complete system failure
 - A critical system failure will stop most operations in the information systems
 - ii. Data theft
 - Stolen sensitive data will put a risk in organization but will not affect operations.
 - iii. DDoS attack on web server
 - IPS and Firewall will mitigate DDoS attack

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- g) i. Unprotected critical asset from natural disaster
Recommendation: Surround or move critical assets to protected area with walls
- ii. Server failure causing loss of data
Recommendation: Define disaster recovery plan and backup schedule for servers
- iii. Unauthorized access to sensitive data
Recommendation: Protect data with authentication system with set of roles
- h) - Risk elimination:
- Create backup schedule for critical systems
- i) - Risk reduction
- Set vpn configuration to access organization's network with employee's credentials
- j) - Application server failure
- Router failure
- Database failure

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Question 2

- a) i. the process to determine and evaluate the potential effects of an interruption to critical business operations as a result of disaster, accident or emergency
- ii. document that consists of critical information an organization needs to continue operation during unplanned events.
- b) i. $AV = \text{RM } 10,000,000$
- ii. $EF = 0.25$
- iii. $SLE = AV * EF$
 $= 10\,000\,000 * 0.25$
 $= \text{RM } 2\,500,000$
- iv. $ARO = 5/2 = 2.5$
- v. $ALE = 2\,500\,000 * 2.5$
 $= 6\,250\,000$

c) i. RM 50,000

ii. ARO = 1

iii. RM 250,000

iv. 80%

$$v. 250\,000 \times (80/100) \\ = 200\,000$$

$$vi. ROI = \frac{250\,000 - 200\,000}{50\,000} \times 100 \\ = 100\%$$

$$vii. 200\,000 \times 1 \\ = RM\,200\,000$$

viii. ~~Yes, because the expected loss from a single attack is greatly reduced when the control is implemented, saving more money than the cost of the program.~~

viii. Yes, because for the cost of RM 50,000 of implementing control, the organization can save as much as RM 200,000 annually

Question 3

- a) ISMS defines and manages controls that an organization needs to implement to ensure that it is sensibly protecting the confidentiality, integrity and availability of assets from threats and vulnerabilities
- b) ISO 27002 establish guidelines and general principles for starting, implementing, maintaining and improving the management of information security in an organization.
- c) 1) Secure information and assets
- An ISMS helps protect digital information including intellectual property, company secrets, and personal information
- 2) Increase resilience to cyber attack
- An ISMS helps respond to evolving security threats
- d) ISO 27001 focuses on information security risks while ISO 31000 include other type of risks such as market
- e) 1) Initial certification audit
2) Periodic surveillance audits
3) Re-certification every 3 years
- f) Plan - Establishing the ISMS
Do - Update and improvement of ISMS
Check - Monitor and review ISMS
Act - Implement and workings of ISMS

- g)
- Risk avoidance
 - Risk reduction
 - Risk transfer
 - Risk acceptance

h) IT auditor helps organizations by protecting their internal controls and data within their technology system.