**Instructions to write exam:**

* These answers are only for you don’t share with friends as we will get plagiarism if you share.
* These are unique answers only for you. Write as it is in the exam. Need not change anything.
* Read question and write answer I gave, questions may come in random order or in same order.

**Question and answers**

1. **What are the 3 areas that a security plan should address. Describe each?**

Elements of a security plan must include protection of physical, operational, and management security, including protection of facilities and hardware, processes and data, policy enforcement and access controls. The concept is designed so that each area works together to prevent vulnerabilities, the continuity and protection of information systems from unauthorized access, threats from within or natural disaster.

1. **What is the difference between a fully functional 13-step Systems Development Life Cycle (SDLC) and a fully functional 3-step SDLC?**

The SDLC has more granularity that consists of 13 steps from feasibility analysis, requirement definition, to testing. On the other hand, the 3-step SDLC reduces the process to plan, execute, and maintain. The 13-step model provides more control and documentation and is most suitable for environments that are agile and more rapid with fewer formalities while the 3-step model is more agile and suitable for development environments with fewer formalities.

1. **Why is the process of prioritization of processes and data supporting critical business functions of particular importance to the business continuity process?**

Prioritization helps recovery of important operations and sensitive information first during disruptions. It helps in efficiently using the resources, sets the recovery point objectives (RPOs), and speeds up the restoration. Paying attention to the 80/20 principle is an essential part of any recovery effort, or it could delay critical services, prolonging the down time, damaging the company’s reputation and its bottom lines during unexpected event and operational failure.

1. **Why is it important to identify requirements for regulatory compliance? Identify one governmental regulation as it relates to Information Assurance.**

It promotes regulatory compliance that eliminates any legal penalties, strengthens trust in the way that data is dealt with and is secured. Secure system designs follow requirements. It is important to note that HIPAA is one key regulation that requires confidentiality, integrity and availability of health information using administrative, physical and technological safeguards to make sure organizations are safeguarding ePHI.

1. **Discuss the three critical resources that are linked to business success when focused on business-driven technology.**

There are three ways in which IT can be aligned with business goals, they are people, processes, and technology. Expertise is provided by people, standard operating processes standardize operations, and technology augment the capability for automation and scalability. Synchronized resources promote innovation, reduce waste and business agility, increasing profitability, market competitiveness and long-term organizational sustainability.

1. **Why is it important to use scholarly resources when researching a topic?**

Reliable, accurate, and credible information is done by the means of scholarly resources. Original data, peer review, and standardized methodologies are what they undertake. Academic integrity is maintained by using such resources as they provide evidence-based findings to enrich analysis of complex topics and provide yet validated theories and frameworks as well as professional and scientific perspectives for understanding the concepts.

1. **Why is source citation required when documenting and sharing research?**

Citing the source enables the reader or people verifying work to find the original author, avoid plagiarizing the content, and make the primary document more credible. This allows the readers to trace back ideas, confirm facts, and explore more. Finally, citations show that a writer practices ethical scholarship and intellectual honesty; both being essential to academic, professional, and research writing of knowledge dissemination.

1. **Discuss some common IT metrics for strategic initiatives and how/why they are measured.**

IT metrics that are common are uptime, system availability, incident response time and user satisfaction. Measures are taken through performance dashboards or analytics tools in order track these, to identify bottlenecks and to evaluate technology investments. Metrics provide guidance to decision making, link IT to business goals, and make it possible to continuously improve and hold people accountable.

1. **How do Ethics apply to Information Technology? Provide two specific examples of information ethics.**

Given the rules of IT ethics, the use of information systems is guided by it. The ethical conduct is defined as a preclusion of the misuse of data and protecting privacy. For instance, collecting data with consideration for user consent, not using privileged access to trade the company’s information for personal gain. They ensure that misuse in digital environments that have real world effects complies, trusts, and has integrity.

1. **Discuss the relationship between critical success factors and key performance indicators in measuring success.**

CSFs are quantifiable metrics that measure the success of their CSFs, in a way they help to know if CSFs are achieved or not. The use of KPIs is how CSFs are put into action, since they serve as performance monitoring checks. When the efforts are aligned with the strategic goals, it allows these efforts to support the strategies, their decision making, and ends up resulting in completing business outcomes that are measurable.