MIS 131: Information Systems Administration

Part V: IT Security

Section D: IT Audit

Auditing

- In an organizational setting, it is the periodical examination and check of financial and accounting records and procedures
- Considered an important part of any control system

Auditing IT

- Looks at all potential hazards and controls in information systems
- Additional layer of control and considered as a deterrent to criminal actions
- Can be very broad and complex
- In most cases, geared specifically towards general controls and application controls

Types of Auditor

- Internal auditor
 - Corporate employee who is not in ISD
- External auditor
 - Corporate outsider
 - Reviews findings of internal audit and inputs, processing, and outputs of IS
 - IT audit part of overall external audit performed usually by a CPA firm
 - Other external auditors
 - Government auditor
 - Fraud auditor

Areas of IT Audit

- New systems development
- Operations and maintenance
- Data integrity
- Software application
- Security and privacy
- Business continuity plan
- Disaster planning and recovery
- Strategic IS plan
- Purchasing, budgets, expenditures, chargebacks, and cost control
- Vendor management
- Documentation
- Training
- Productivity

Questions IT Auditors Attempt to Answer

- Are there sufficient controls in the system? Which areas are not covered by controls?
- Which controls are not necessary?
- Are the controls implemented properly?
- Are the controls effective?
- Is there a clear separation of duties of the employees?
- Are there procedures to ensure compliance with the controls?
- Are there procedures to ensure reporting and corrective actions in case of violations of controls?

Types of Audit That Answer the Questions

- Operational Audit
 - Determines whether ISD is working properly
- Compliance Audit
 - Determines whether controls are properly implemented and are adequate

The Audit Process

- Planning of audit
- Preliminary review and assessment of internal control structure
- Evaluation and testing of controls
- Analytical and substantive review
- Audit reporting

IT Audit Categories

- Auditing around the computer
- Auditing through the computer
- Auditing with the computer

Auditing Around the Computer

- Concentrates on inputs and outputs
- Computer is seen as a black box
- Suitable if the following exist:
 - Processing is straightforward, uncomplicated, and low volume
 - Audit trail is complete and visible
 - Documentation is complete, updated, and readily available
- Fast and inexpensive but may give false results (e.g. two errors cancelling each other out)

Auditing Through the Computer

- Focuses on processing steps and programmed controls
- Some common methods include
 - Reviewing program logic
 - Test data
 - Controlling processing and reprocessing

Auditing With the Computer

- Uses the computer along with other tools (checklists, formulas, charts) to aid in performing the steps of a detailed audit program
- Increases auditor effectiveness and efficiency
- Example
 - Generalized Audit Software (GAS)