

ISACA CISA Exam Summary:

Exam Name	ISACA Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA)
Exam Code	CISA
Exam Price ISACA Member	\$575 (USD)
Exam Price ISACA Nonmember	\$760 (USD)
Duration	240 mins
Number of Questions	150
Passing Score	450/800
Books / Training	CISA requirements , CISA Review Manual
Schedule Exam	Exam Registration
Sample Questions	ISACA CISA Sample Questions
Practice Exam	ISACA CISA Certification Practice Exam

ISACA CISA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details	Weights
INFORMATION SYSTEMS AUDITING PROCESS	<p>- Providing audit services in accordance with standards to assist organizations in protecting and controlling information systems. Domain 1 affirms your credibility to offer conclusions on the state of an organization's IS/IT security, risk and control solutions.</p> <p>A. Planning</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. IS Audit Standards, Guidelines, and Codes of Ethics 2. Business Processes 3. Types of Controls 4. Risk-Based Audit Planning 5. Types of Audits and Assessments <p>B. Execution</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Audit Project Management 2. Sampling Methodology 3. Audit Evidence Collection Techniques 4. Data Analytics 5. Reporting and Communication 	21%

Topic	Details	Weights
	Techniques	
Governance and Management of IT	<p>- Domain 2 confirms to stakeholders your abilities to identify critical issues and recommend enterprise-specific practices to support and safeguard the governance of information and related technologies.</p> <p>A. IT Governance</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. IT Governance and IT Strategy2. IT-Related Frameworks3. IT Standards, Policies, and Procedures4. Organizational Structure5. Enterprise Architecture6. Enterprise Risk Management7. Maturity Models8. Laws, Regulations, and Industry Standards affecting the Organization <p>B. IT Management</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. IT Resource Management2. IT Service Provider Acquisition and Management3. IT Performance Monitoring and Reporting4. Quality Assurance and Quality Management of IT	17%
Information Systems Acquisition, Development and Implementation	<p>A. Information Systems Acquisition and Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Project Governance and Management2. Business Case and Feasibility Analysis3. System Development Methodologies4. Control Identification and	12%

Topic	Details	Weights
	<p>Design</p> <p>B. Information Systems Implementation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Testing Methodologies2. Configuration and Release Management3. System Migration, Infrastructure Deployment, and Data Conversion4. Post-implementation Review	
INFORMATION SYSTEMS OPERATIONS AND BUSINESS RESILIENCE	<p>- Domains 3 and 4 offer proof not only of your competency in IT controls, but also your understanding of how IT relates to business.</p> <p>A. Information Systems Operations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Common Technology Components2. IT Asset Management3. Job Scheduling and Production Process Automation4. System Interfaces5. End-User Computing6. Data Governance7. Systems Performance Management8. Problem and Incident Management9. Change, Configuration, Release, and Patch Management10. IT Service Level Management11. Database Management <p>B. Business Resilience</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Business Impact Analysis (BIA)2. System Resiliency	23%

Topic	Details	Weights
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">3. Data Backup, Storage, and Restoration4. Business Continuity Plan (BCP)5. Disaster Recovery Plans (DRP)	
Protection of Information Assets	<p>- Cybersecurity now touches virtually every information systems role, and understanding its principles, best practices and pitfalls is a major focus within Domain 5.</p> <p>A. Information Asset Security and Control</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Information Asset Security Frameworks, Standards, and Guidelines2. Privacy Principles3. Physical Access and Environmental Controls4. Identity and Access Management5. Network and End-Point Security6. Data Classification7. Data Encryption and Encryption-Related Techniques8. Public Key Infrastructure (PKI)9. Web-Based Communication Techniques10. Virtualized Environments11. Mobile, Wireless, and Internet-of-Things (IoT) Devices <p>B. Security Event Management</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Security Awareness Training and Programs2. Information System Attack Methods and	

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	<div>Techniques</div> <div><div>3. Security Testing Tools and Techniques</div><div>4. Security Monitoring Tools and Techniques</div><div>5. Incident Response Management</div><div>6. Evidence Collection and Forensics</div></div> <div>- Supporting Tasks</div> <div><div>1. Plan audit to determine whether information systems are protected, controlled, and provide value to the organization.</div><div>2. Conduct audit in accordance with IS audit standards and a risk-based IS audit strategy.</div><div>3. Communicate audit progress, findings, results, and recommendations to stakeholders.</div><div>4. Conduct audit follow-up to evaluate whether risks have been sufficiently addressed.</div><div>5. Evaluate the IT strategy for alignment with the organization’s strategies and objectives.</div><div>6. Evaluate the effectiveness of IT governance structure and IT organizational structure.</div><div>7. Evaluate the organization’s management of IT policies and practices.</div><div>8. Evaluate the organization’s IT policies and practices for compliance with regulatory and legal</div></div>	

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	<p>requirements.</p> <p>9. Evaluate IT resource and portfolio management for alignment with the organization's strategies and objectives.</p> <p>10. Evaluate the organization's risk management policies and practices.</p> <p>11. Evaluate IT management and monitoring of controls.</p> <p>12. Evaluate the monitoring and reporting of IT key performance indicators (KPIs).</p> <p>13. Evaluate the organization's ability to continue business operations.</p> <p>14. Evaluate whether the business case for proposed changes to information systems meet business objectives.</p> <p>15. Evaluate whether IT supplier selection and contract management processes align with business requirements.</p> <p>16. Evaluate the organization's project management policies and practices.</p> <p>17. Evaluate controls at all stages of the information systems development lifecycle.</p> <p>18. Evaluate the readiness of information systems for implementation and migration into production.</p> <p>19. Conduct post-implementation review of systems to determine whether project deliverables, controls, and</p>	

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	<p>requirements are met.</p> <p>20. Evaluate whether IT service management practices align with business requirements.</p> <p>21. Conduct periodic review of information systems and enterprise architecture.</p> <p>22. Evaluate IT operations to determine whether they are controlled effectively and continue to support the organization's objectives.</p> <p>23. Evaluate IT maintenance practices to determine whether they are controlled effectively and continue to support the organization's objectives.</p> <p>24. Evaluate database management practices.</p> <p>25. Evaluate data governance policies and practices.</p> <p>26. Evaluate problem and incident management policies and practices.</p> <p>27. Evaluate change, configuration, release, and patch management policies and practices.</p> <p>28. Evaluate end-user computing to determine whether the processes are effectively controlled.</p> <p>29. Evaluate the organization's information security and privacy policies and practices.</p> <p>30. Evaluate physical and environmental controls to determine whether information assets are adequately safeguarded.</p> <p>31. Evaluate logical security controls to verify the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of</p>	

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	<p>information.</p> <p>32. Evaluate data classification practices for alignment with the organization's policies and applicable external requirements.</p> <p>33. Evaluate policies and practices related to asset lifecycle management.</p> <p>34. Evaluate the information security program to determine its effectiveness and alignment with the organization's strategies and objectives.</p> <p>35. Perform technical security testing to identify potential threats and vulnerabilities.</p> <p>36. Utilize data analytics tools to streamline audit processes.</p> <p>37. Provide consulting services and guidance to the organization in order to improve the quality and control of information systems.</p> <p>38. Identify opportunities for process improvement in the organization's IT policies and practices.</p> <p>39. Evaluate potential opportunities and threats associated with emerging technologies, regulations, and industry practices.</p>	