Certified Information Systems Auditor Study Guide Exam CISA

CONTENTS AT A GLANCE

Chapter 1	Becoming a CISA	
Chapter 2	IT Governance and Management	
Chapter 3	The Audit Process	
Chapter 4	IT Life Cycle Management	
Chapter 5	IT Service Delivery and Infrastructure	
Chapter 6	Information Asset Protection	
Appendix A	Conducting a Professional Audit	
Appendix B	Popular Methodologies, Frameworks, and Guidanc	

CONTENTS

Introduction

Chapter 1 Becoming a CISA

Benefits of CISA Certification

The CISA Certification Process

Experience Requirements

ISACA Code of Professional Ethics

ISACA IS Standards

The Certification Exam

Exam Preparation

Before the Exam

Day of the Exam

After the Exam

Applying for CISA Certification

Retaining Your CISA Certification

Continuing Education

CPE Maintenance Fees

Revocation of Certification

CISA Exam Preparation Pointers

Summary

Chapter 2 IT Governance and Management

IT Governance Practices for Executives and Boards of Directors

IT Governance

IT Governance Frameworks

IT Strategy Committee

The Balanced Scorecard

Information Security Governance

IT Strategic Planning

The IT Steering Committee

Policies, Processes, Procedures, and Standards

Information Security Policy

Privacy Policy

Data Classification Policy

System Classification Policy

Site Classification Policy

Access Control Policy

Mobile Device Policy

Social Media Policy

Other Policies

Processes and Procedures

Standards

Applicable Laws, Regulations, and Standards

Risk Management

The Risk Management Program

The Risk Management Process

Risk Treatment

IT Management Practices

Personnel Management

Sourcing

Change Management

Financial Management

Quality Management

Portfolio Management

Controls Management

Security Management

Performance and Capacity Management

Organization Structure and Responsibilities

Roles and Responsibilities

Segregation of Duties

Business Continuity Planning

Disasters

The Business Continuity Planning Process

Developing Continuity Plans

Testing Recovery Plans

Training Personnel

Making Plans Available to Personnel When Needed

Maintaining Recovery and Continuity Plans

Sources for Best Practices

Auditing IT Governance

Auditing Documentation and Records

Auditing Contracts

Auditing Outsourcing

Auditing Business Continuity Planning

Summary

Notes

Questions

Answers

Chatper 3 The Audit Process

Audit Management

The Audit Charter

The Audit Program

Strategic Audit Planning

Audit and Technology

Audit Laws and Regulations

ISACA Auditing Standards

ISACA Code of Professional Ethics

ISACA Audit and Assurance Standards

ISACA Audit and Assurance Guidelines

Risk Analysis

Auditors' Risk Analysis and the Corporate Risk

Management Program

Evaluating Business Processes

Identifying Business Risks

Risk Mitigation

Countermeasures Assessment

Monitoring

Controls

Control Classification

Internal Control Objectives

IS Control Objectives

General Computing Controls

IS Controls

Performing an Audit

Audit Objectives

Types of Audits

Compliance vs. Substantive Testing

Audit Methodology

Audit Evidence

Reliance Upon the Work of Other Auditors

Computer-Assisted Audit and Automated Work Papers

Reporting Audit Results

Other Audit Topics

Control Self-Assessment

CSA Advantages and Disadvantages

The Control Self-Assessment Life Cycle

Self-Assessment Objectives

Auditors and Self-Assessment

Implementation of Audit Recommendations

Summary

Notes

Questions

Answers

Chapter 4 IT Life Cycle Management

Benefits Realization

Portfolio and Program Management

Business Case Development

Measuring Business Benefits Project Management Organizing Projects Developing Project Objectives Managing Projects Project Roles and Responsibilities **Project Planning** Project Management Methodologies The System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) **SDLC Phases** Software Development Risks Alternative Software Development Approaches and **Techniques System Development Tools** Acquiring Cloud-Based Infrastructure and Applications Infrastructure Development and Implementation **Review of Existing Architecture** Requirements Design **Procurement Testing** Implementation Maintenance **Maintaining Information Systems** Change Management **Configuration Management Business Processes** The Business Process Life Cycle (BPLC) and Business Process Reengineering (BPR) Capability Maturity Models **Managing Third Parties Risk Factors** Onboarding and Due Diligence

Classification

Assessment Remediation **Enterprise Architecture** The Zachman Framework **Data Flow Diagrams Application Controls Input Controls Processing Controls Output Controls** Auditing the System Development Life Cycle **Auditing Project Management** Auditing the Feasibility Study **Auditing Requirements Auditing Design Auditing Software Acquisition Auditing Development Auditing Testing Auditing Implementation Auditing Post-Implementation Auditing Change Management Auditing Configuration Management Auditing Business Controls Auditing Application Controls Transaction Flow Observations Data Integrity Testing Testing Online Processing Systems Auditing Applications Continuous Auditing Auditing Third-Party Management Summary Notes** Questions

Exam-Labs - 100% Real IT Certification Exam Dumps www.exam-labs.com

Answers

Chapter 5 IT Service Delivery and Infrastructure

Information Systems Operations

Management and Control of Operations

IT Service Management

IT Operations and Exception Handling

End-User Computing

Software Program Library Management

Quality Assurance

Security Management

Media Control

Data Management

Information Systems Hardware

Computer Usage

Computer Hardware Architecture

Hardware Maintenance

Hardware Monitoring

Information Systems Architecture and Software

Computer Operating Systems

Data Communications Software

File Systems

Database Management Systems

Media Management Systems

Utility Software

Software Licensing

Digital Rights Management

Network Infrastructure

Enterprise Architecture

Network Architecture

Network-Based Services

Network Models

Network Technologies

Local Area Networks

Wide Area Networks

Wireless Networks

TCP/IP Protocols and Devices

The Global Internet

Network Management

Networked Applications

Disaster Recovery Planning

Disaster Response Teams' Roles and Responsibilities

Recovery Objectives

Developing Recovery Strategies

Developing Recovery Plans

Data Backup and Recovery

Testing DR Plans

Auditing IT Infrastructure and Operations

Auditing Information Systems Hardware

Auditing Operating Systems

Auditing File Systems

Auditing Database Management Systems

Auditing Network Infrastructure

Auditing Network Operating Controls

Auditing IT Operations

Auditing Lights-Out Operations

Auditing Problem Management Operations

Auditing Monitoring Operations

Auditing Procurement

Auditing Disaster Recovery Planning

Summary

Notes

Questions

Answers

Chapter 6 Information Asset Protection

Information Security Management

Aspects of Information Security Management

Roles and Responsibilities

Business Alignment

Asset Inventory and Classification

Access Controls

Privacy

Third-Party Management

Human Resources Security

Computer Crime

Security Incident Management

Forensic Investigations

Logical Access Controls

Access Control Concepts

Access Control Models

Access Control Threats

Access Control Vulnerabilities

Access Points and Methods of Entry

Identification, Authentication, and Authorization

Protecting Stored Information

Managing User Access

Protecting Mobile Computing

Network Security Controls

Network Security

Securing Client-Server Applications

Securing Wireless Networks

Protecting Internet Communications

Encryption

Voice over IP

Private Branch Exchange (PBX)

Malware

Information Leakage

Environmental Controls

Environmental Threats and Vulnerabilities

Environmental Controls and Countermeasures

Physical Security Controls

Physical Access Threats and Vulnerabilities

Physical Access Controls and Countermeasures

Auditing Asset Protection Auditing Security Management Auditing Logical Access Controls Auditing Network Security Controls Auditing Environmental Controls Auditing Physical Security Controls Summary Notes Questions Answers **Appendix A** Conducting a Professional Audit Understanding the Audit Cycle How the Information Systems Audit Cycle Is Discussed "Client" and Other Terms in This Appendix Overview of the IS Audit Cycle **Project Origination Engagement Letters and Audit Charters Ethics and Independence** Launching a New Project: Planning an Audit Developing the Audit Plan Developing a Test Plan Performing a Pre-Audit (or "Readiness Assessment") Organizing a Testing Plan Resource Planning for the Audit Team **Performing Control Testing Developing Audit Opinions Developing Audit Recommendations** Managing Supporting Documentation **Delivering Audit Results** Management Response **Audit Closing Procedures** Audit Follow-up **Summary**



Appendix B Popular Methodologies, Frameworks, and Guidance

Common Terms and Concepts

Governance

Goals, Objectives, and Strategies

Processes

Capability Maturity Models

Controls

The Deming Cycle

Projects

Frameworks, Methodologies, and Guidance

Business Model for Information Security (BMIS)

COSO Internal Control – Integrated Framework

COBIT

GTAG

GAIT

ISF Standard of Good Practice for Information Security

ISO/IEC 27001 and 27002

ITAF

ITIL

PMBOK Guide

PRINCE2

Risk IT

Val IT

Summary of Frameworks

Pointers for Successful Use of Frameworks

Notes

References

Figure Credits

Figure 4-6 courtesy of Digital Aardvark, Inc.

Figure 4-7 courtesy of AXELOS Limited. Copyright © AXELOS Limited 2016. PRINCE2® is a registered trade mark of AXELOS Limited. Used under permission of AXELOS Limited. All rights reserved.

Figure 4-9 courtesy of Oxford University Press, Inc. From Alexander et al., *The Oregon Experiment*, 1975, p. 44. Used by Permission of Oxford University Press, Inc.

Figure 5-2 courtesy of Fir0002/Flagstaffotos with permission granted under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2, http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:GNU_Free_Documentation_L

Figure 5-3 courtesy of Sassospicco with permission granted under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 2.5 License, http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5/.

Figure 5-4, courtesy of Robert Jacek Tomczak, has been released into the public domain by its author at the Polish Wikipedia project.

Figure 5-5 courtesy of Robert Kloosterhuis with permission granted under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 2.5 License, http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5/.

Figure 5-15 courtesy of Rebecca Steele.

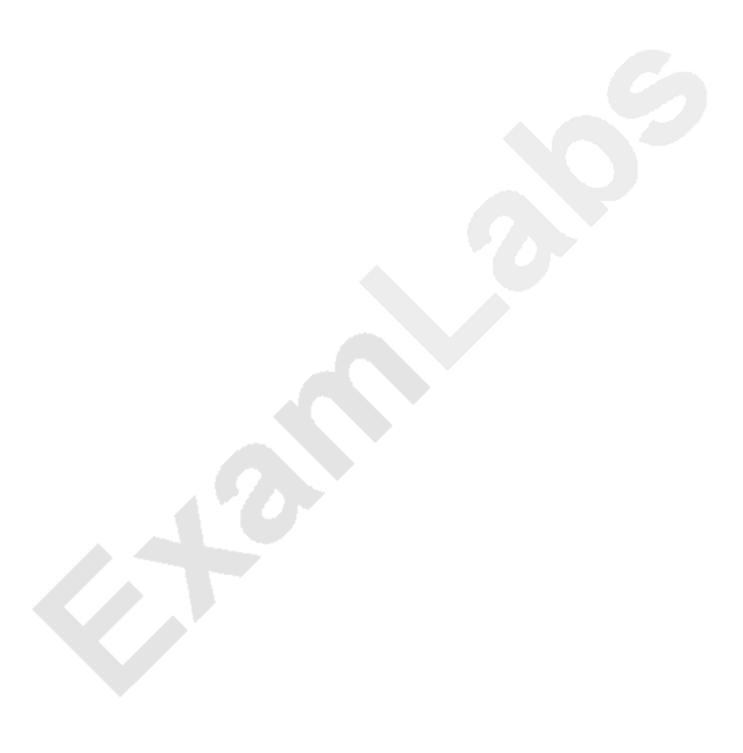
Figure 5-16 courtesy of Harout S. Hhedeshian with permission granted under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported License, http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/.

Figure 5-17 courtesy of Stephanie Tsacas with permission granted under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Share-Alike 2.5 License, http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5/.

Figure 5-18 courtesy of Fdominec with permission granted under the terms of the GNU Free Documentation License, Version 1.2, http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Commons:GNU_Free_Documentation_L



Figure 6-3 courtesy Ingersoll Rand Security Technologies.





INTRODUCTION

The dizzying pace of information systems innovation has made vast expanses of information available to organizations and the public. Often, design flaws and technical vulnerabilities bring unintended consequences, often in the form of information theft and disclosure. The result: a patchwork of laws, regulations, and standards such as Sarbanes-Oxley, the European Data Protection Directive, Gramm-Leach-Bliley, HIPAA, PCI-DSS, PIPEDA, and scores of U.S. state laws requiring public disclosure of security breaches involving private information. Through these, organizations are either required or incentivized to perform their own internal audits or undergo external audits that measure compliance in order to avoid penalties, sanctions, and embarrassing news headlines.

These developments continue to drive demand for IT security professionals and IS auditors. These highly sought professionals play a crucial role in the development of better compliance programs and reduced risk.

The Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA) certification, established in 1978, is indisputably the leading certification for IS auditing. Demand for the CISA certification has grown so much that the once-per-year certification exam was changed to twice per year in 2005, and is now offered three times each year. In 2005, the CISA certification was awarded accreditation by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) under international standard ISO/IEC 17024. CISA is also one of the few certifications formally approved by the U.S. Department of Defense in its Information Assurance Technical category (DoD 8570.01-M). In 2009, *SC Magazine* named CISA the best professional certification program. In 2016, there were over 100,000 professionals holding the certification.

IS auditing is not a "bubble" or a flash in the pan. Rather, IS auditing is a permanent fixture in IS/IT organizations that have to contend with new



technologies; new systems; new threats; and new data security and privacy laws, regulations, and standards. The CISA certification is the gold standard certification for professionals who work in this domain.

Purpose of This Book

Let's get the obvious out of the way: this is a comprehensive study guide for the IT or audit professional who needs a serious reference for individual or group-led study for the Certified Information Systems Auditor (CISA) certification. The majority of the content in this book contains the technical information that CISA candidates are required to know.

This book is also a reference for aspiring and practicing IS auditors. The content that is required to pass the CISA exam is the same content that practicing auditors need to be familiar with in their day-to-day work. This book is an ideal CISA exam study guide as well as a desk reference for those who have already earned their CISA certification.

This book is also invaluable for security and business professionals who are required to undergo external audits from audit firms and examinations from regulators. Readers will gain considerable insight into the practices and methods used by auditors; this helps not only in internal audit operations but also to better understand external auditors and how they work.

This book is an excellent guide for someone exploring the IS audit profession. The study chapters explain all of the relevant technologies and audit procedures, and the appendices explain process frameworks and the practical side of professional audits. This is useful for those readers who may wonder what the IS audit profession is all about.

How This Book Is Organized

This book is logically divided into four major sections:

- **Introduction** This Introduction to the book plus Chapter 1 provide an overview of the CISA certification and the IS audit profession.
- **CISA study material** Chapters 2 through 6 contain everything an aspiring CISA candidate is required to know for the CISA exam. This same material is a handy desk reference for aspiring and practicing IS



auditors.

• **IS auditor reference** Appendix A walks the reader through the entire process of a professional IS audit, from audit planning to delivery of the final report. Appendix B discusses control frameworks; this will help an IS auditor who needs to understand how control frameworks function, or who is providing guidance to an organization that needs to implement a control framework.

Notes on the Third Edition

ISACA has historically recalibrated the contents of its certifications every five years. In late 2015, ISACA announced that it would update the CISA job practice (the basis for the exam and the requirements to earn the certification), effective in the June 2016 examination. In order to keep this book up to date, I contacted Tim Green at McGraw-Hill so that we might develop a plan for the third edition of this book as quickly as possible. This book is the result of that effort.

The new CISA job practice information was made available in late December 2015. We began work at that time to update the second edition manuscript. The result is this book, which has been updated to reflect all of the changes in the CISA job practice, as well as changes in audit practices, information security, and information technology since the second edition was published.

Changes to the CISA Job Practice

Table 1 illustrates the old and new CISA job practices and their relation to chapters in this book.

2011-2015 CISA Job Practice	2016 CISA Job Practice	Book Chapter
1. The Process of Auditing Information Systems (14%)	1. The Process of Auditing Information Systems (21%)	3. The Audit Process
2. Governance and Management of IT (14%)	2. Governance and Management of IT (16%)	2. IT Governance and Management
3. Information Systems Acquisition, Development, and Implementation (19%)	3. Information Systems Acquisition, Development, and Implementation (18%)	4. IT Life Cycle Management
4. Information Systems Operation, Maintenance, and Support (23%)	4. Information Systems Operations, Maintenance, and Service Management (20%)	5. IT Service Delivery and Infrastructure
5. Protection of Information Assets (30%)	5. Protection of Information Assets (25%)	6. Information Asset Protection

Table 1 Old and New CISA Job Practices

A noteworthy change to the 2016 CISA job practice is the increase in weight of the first domain, The Process of Auditing Information Systems. In 2010 this was only 10 percent of the exam, during 2011–15 it was 14 percent, and now it is 21 percent of the exam. The "A" in CISA receives more emphasis.

Within each domain, the CISA job practice contains many Knowledge Statements and Task Statements. These Knowledge Statements and Task Statements have undergone significant changes in their wording, but often the underlying meanings are similar to the old CISA job practice.

There are, however, several CISA job practice Knowledge Statements that are entirely new, listed here:

- **KS1.11** Knowledge of various types of audits (e.g., internal, external, financial) and methods for assessing and placing reliance on the work of other auditors or control entities
- **KS2.12** Knowledge of the practices for monitoring and reporting of controls performance (e.g., continuous monitoring, quality assurance [QA])
- KS2.17 Knowledge of the procedures used to invoke and execute the

business continuity plan (BCP) and return to normal operations

- **KS3.2** Knowledge of IT acquisition and vendor management practices (e.g., evaluation and selection process, contract management, vendor risk and relationship management, escrow, software licensing), including third-party outsourcing relationships, IT suppliers, and service providers.
- **KS4.1** Knowledge of service management frameworks
- **KS4.4** Knowledge of enterprise architecture (EA)
- KS4.8 Knowledge of job scheduling practices, including exception handling
- **KS4.14** Knowledge of data quality (completeness, accuracy, integrity) and life cycle management (aging, retention)
- KS4.17 Knowledge of the operational risk and controls related to enduser computing
- **KS5.1** Knowledge of the generally accepted practices and applicable external requirements (e.g., laws, regulations) related to the protection of information assets
- **KS5.2** Knowledge of privacy principles
- **KS5.19** Knowledge of the security risk and controls related to enduser computing
- **KS5.20** Knowledge of methods for implementing a security awareness program
- **KS5.26** Knowledge of the fraud risk factors related to the protection of information assets

Some of these new Knowledge Statements represent additional emphasis on subjects that have been a part of the CISA job practice (e.g., types of audits, security awareness, and control performance), while others are evidence of the need for IS auditors to be familiar with emerging threats, trends, and practices (e.g., enterprise architecture, service management frameworks, and privacy).

A few Task Statements are also new:

• **TS4.6** Evaluate data quality and life cycle management to determine



whether they continue to meet strategic objectives.

- **TS4.9** Evaluate end-user computing to determine whether the processes are effectively controlled and support the organization's objectives.
- **TS5.6** Evaluate the information security program to determine its effectiveness and alignment with the organization's strategies and objectives.