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## QUESTION 1

You are the project manager of the NNN project for your company. You and the project team are working together to plan the risk responses for the project. You feel that the team has successfully completed the risk response planning and now you must initiate what risk process it is. Which of the following risk processes is repeated after the plan risk responses to determine if the overall project risk has been satisfactorily decreased?

- A. Risk identification
- B. Qualitative risk analysis
- C. Risk response implementation
- D. Quantitative risk analysis

Correct Answer: D

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## QUESTION 2

Fred is the project manager of the PKL project. He is working with his project team to complete the quantitative risk analysis process as a part of risk management planning. Fred understands that once the quantitative risk analysis process is complete, the process will need to be completed again in at least two other times in the project. When will the quantitative risk analysis process need to be repeated?

- A. Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after the plan risk response planning and as part of procurement.
- B. Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after the cost management planning and as a part of monitoring and controlling.
- C. Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after new risks are identified and as part of monitoring and controlling.
- D. Quantitative risk analysis process will be completed again after the risk response planning and as a part of monitoring and controlling.

Correct Answer: D

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## QUESTION 3

Which of the following NIST CandA documents is the guideline for identifying an information system as a National Security System?

- A. NIST SP800-53
- B. NIST SP 800-59
- C. NIST SP 800-37
- D. NIST SP 800-53A

Correct Answer: B

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## QUESTION 4

In which type of access control do user ID and password system come under?

- A. Administrative
- B. Technical
- C. Physical
- D. Power

Correct Answer: B

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## QUESTION 5

According to FIPS Publication 199, what are the three levels of potential impact on organizations in the event of a compromise on confidentiality, integrity, and availability?

- A. Confidential, Secret, and High
- B. Minimum, Moderate, and High
- C. Low, Normal, and High
- D. Low, Moderate, and High

Correct Answer: D

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## QUESTION 6

During which of the following processes, probability and impact matrix is prepared?

- A. Plan Risk Responses
- B. Perform Quantitative Risk Analysis
- C. Perform Qualitative Risk Analysis
- D. Monitoring and Control Risks

Correct Answer: C

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## QUESTION 7

Which of the following individuals is responsible for the final accreditation decision?

A. Information System Owner

B. Certification Agent

C. User Representative

D. Risk Executive

Correct Answer: A

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## QUESTION 8

Who is responsible for the stakeholder expectations management in a high-profile, high-risk project?

A. Project management office

B. Project sponsor

C. Project risk assessment officer

D. Project manager

Correct Answer: D

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## QUESTION 9

Which of the following acts promote a risk-based policy for cost effective security? Each correct answer represents a part of the solution. Choose all that apply.

A. Clinger-Cohen Act

B. Lanham Act

C. Computer Misuse Act

D. Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA)

Correct Answer: AD

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## QUESTION 10

The Information System Security Officer (ISSO) and Information System Security Engineer (ISSE) play the role of a supporter and advisor, respectively. Which of the following statements are true about ISSO and ISSE?

Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

A. An ISSE provides advice on the impacts of system changes.

- B. An ISSE manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification and Accreditation (CandA).
- C. An ISSO manages the security of the information system that is slated for Certification and Accreditation (CandA).
- D. An ISSO takes part in the development activities that are required to implement system changes.
- E. An ISSE provides advice on the continuous monitoring of the information system.

Correct Answer: ACE

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## QUESTION 11

Which of the following is NOT considered an environmental threat source?

- A. Pollution
- B. Hurricane
- C. Chemical
- D. Water

Correct Answer: B

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## QUESTION 12

Your project has several risks that may cause serious financial impact should they happen. You have studied the risk events and made some potential risk responses for the risk events but management wants you to do more. They'd like for you to create some type of a chart that identified the risk probability and impact with a financial amount for each risk event. What is the likely outcome of creating this type of chart?

- A. Risk response plan
- B. Quantitative analysis
- C. Risk response
- D. Contingency reserve

Correct Answer: D

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## QUESTION 13

Thomas is the project manager of the NHJ Project for his company. He has identified several positive risk events within his project and he thinks these events can save the project time and money. Positive risk events, such as these within the NHJ Project are also known as what?

- A. Opportunities
- B. Benefits

C. Ancillary constituent components

D. Contingency risks

Correct Answer: A

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## QUESTION 14

In which of the following phases do the system security plan update and the Plan of Action and Milestones (POAM) update take place?

A. Continuous Monitoring Phase

B. Accreditation Phase

C. Preparation Phase

D. DITSCAP Phase

Correct Answer: A

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## QUESTION 15

You are the project manager for your organization. You are preparing for the quantitative risk analysis. Mark, a project team member, wants to know why you need to do quantitative risk analysis when you just completed qualitative risk analysis. Which one of the following statements best defines what quantitative risk analysis is?

A. Quantitative risk analysis is the planning and quantification of risk responses based on probability and impact of each risk event.

B. Quantitative risk analysis is the process of prioritizing risks for further analysis or action by assessing and combining their probability of occurrence and impact.

C. Quantitative risk analysis is the review of the risk events with the high probability and the highest impact on the project objectives.

D. Quantitative risk analysis is the process of numerically analyzing the effect of identified risks on overall project objectives.

Correct Answer: D

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