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**Vendor:**ISC

**Exam Code:**CAP

**Exam Name:**CAP - Certified Authorization  
Professional

**Version:**Demo

### QUESTION 1

David is the project manager of HGF project for his company. David, the project team, and several key stakeholders have completed risk identification and are ready to move into qualitative risk analysis. Tracy, a project team member, does not understand why they need to complete qualitative risk analysis. Which one of the following is the best explanation for completing qualitative risk analysis?

- A. It is a rapid and cost-effective means of establishing priorities for the plan risk responses and lays the foundation for quantitative analysis.
- B. It is a cost-effective means of establishing probability and impact for the project risks.
- C. Qualitative risk analysis helps segment the project risks, create a risk breakdown structure, and create fast and accurate risk responses.
- D. All risks must pass through quantitative risk analysis before qualitative risk analysis.

Correct Answer: A

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### QUESTION 2

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

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

Correct Answer: B

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### QUESTION 3

Harry is a project manager of a software development project. In the early stages of planning, he and the stakeholders operated with the belief that the software they were developing would work with their organization's current computer operating system. Now that the project team has started developing the software it has become apparent that the software will not work with nearly half of the organization's computer operating systems. The incorrect belief Harry had in the software compatibility is an example of what in project management?

- A. Issue
- B. Risk
- C. Constraint
- D. Assumption

Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 4

You are the project manager for your organization. You are working with your key stakeholders in the qualitative risk analysis process. You understand that there is certain bias towards the risk events in the project that you need to address, manage, and ideally reduce. What solution does the PMBOK recommend to reduce the influence of bias during qualitative risk analysis?

- A. Establish the definitions of the levels of probability and impact
- B. Isolate the stakeholders by project phases to determine their risk bias
- C. Involve all stakeholders to vote on the probability and impact of the risk events
- D. Provide iterations of risk analysis for true reflection of a risk probability and impact

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 5

Which of the following methods of authentication uses finger prints to identify users?

- A. PKI
- B. Mutual authentication
- C. Biometrics
- D. Kerberos

Correct Answer: C

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#### QUESTION 6

You are the project manager of the NNQ Project for your company and are working with your project team to define contingency plans for the risks within your project. Mary, one of your project team members, asks what a contingency plan is. Which of the following statements best defines what a contingency response is?

- A. Some responses are designed for use only if certain events occur.
- B. Some responses have a cost and a time factor to consider for each risk event.
- C. Some responses must counteract pending risk events.
- D. Quantified risks should always have contingency responses.

Correct Answer: A

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#### QUESTION 7

What does OCTAVE stand for?

- A. Operationally Computer Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Evaluation
- B. Operationally Critical Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Evaluation
- C. Operationally Computer Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Elimination
- D. Operationally Critical Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Elimination

Correct Answer: B

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#### QUESTION 8

Eric is the project manager of the NQQ Project and has hired the ZAS Corporation to complete part of the project work for Eric's organization. Due to a change request the ZAS Corporation is no longer needed on the project even though they have completed nearly all of the project work. Is Eric's organization liable to pay the ZAS Corporation for the work they have completed so far on the project?

- A. No, the ZAS Corporation did not complete all of the work.
- B. Yes, the ZAS Corporation did not choose to terminate the contract work.
- C. It depends on what the outcome of a lawsuit will determine.
- D. It depends on what the termination clause of the contract stipulates

Correct Answer: D

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#### QUESTION 9

Numerous information security standards promote good security practices and define frameworks or systems to structure the analysis and design for managing information security controls. Which of the following are the international information security standards? Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Human resources security
- B. Organization of information security
- C. Risk assessment and treatment
- D. AU audit and accountability

Correct Answer: ABC

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#### QUESTION 10

You are preparing to complete the quantitative risk analysis process with your project team and several subject matter experts. You gather the necessary inputs including the project's cost management plan. Why is it necessary to include the project's cost management plan in the preparation for the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A. The project's cost management plan can help you to determine what the total cost of the project is allowed to be.
- B. The project's cost management plan provides direction on how costs may be changed due to identified risks.
- C. The project's cost management plan provides control that may help determine the structure for quantitative analysis of the budget.
- D. The project's cost management plan is not an input to the quantitative risk analysis process .

Correct Answer: C

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#### **QUESTION 11**

Which of the following RMF phases identifies key threats and vulnerabilities that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the institutional critical assets?

- A. Phase 2
- B. Phase 1
- C. Phase 3
- D. Phase 0

Correct Answer: B

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#### **QUESTION 12**

The risk transference is referred to the transfer of risks to a third party, usually for a fee, it creates a contractual-relationship for the third party to manage the risk on behalf of the performing organization. Which one of the following is NOT an example of the transference risk response?

- A. Use of insurance
- B. Life cycle costing
- C. Warranties
- D. Performance bonds

Correct Answer: B