

Guru Kripa's Guideline Answers for Nov 2011 Final Exam Questions

INFORMATION SYSTEMS CONTROL AND AUDIT

Question No. 1 is Compulsory. Attempt any 5 Questions from the remaining 6 Questions.

Q.	Questions	Reference / Marks	
1.	ABC Udyog, a leading Automobile Company is having several manufacturing units, located in different parts of the world and manufacturing several types of Automobiles. The units are working on legacy systems using an Internet and collating information, but using different software and varied platforms (Operating Systems) which do not allow communication with each other. This results in huge inflow of duplicate data. The Company wishes to centralize and consolidate the information flowing from its manufacturing units in a uniform manner across various levels of the organization, so that the necessary data required for preparing MIS Reports, Budget, Profit / Loss Accounts, etc. could be available timely. The Company decided to engage XYZ consultancy Services for the development of new system. Being a Senior Project Leader of the Consultancy Services, you are entrusted with the responsibilities of handling this project. Read the above carefully and answer the following with justifications:		
(a)	What areas are required to be studied in order to know about the present system? Write the problems that the ABC Udyog is presently facing.	Page 2.12, Q.16 Point 2, and Page 2.17, Q.25	5
(b)	Will you suggest ERP solution to overcome the problems? If yes, explain why.	Page 9.4, Q.8	5
(c)	What kind of training you will recommend to enrich the human resources for effective utilization of the proposed new system and standards?	Page 4.15, Q.33, & Page 4.17, Q.39	5
(d)	What are various backup techniques? Which backup technique, you will recommend & why?	Page 8.14, Q.28	5
2 (a)	Define the term "Information" Discuss various important attributes that are required for useful and effective information.	Page 1.7, Q.19&20 (M 06)	8
2 (b)	At the end of analysis phase, the Systems Analyst prepare a document called "Systems Requirement Specifications (SRS)". Write the contents of SRS.	Page 2.24, Q.37	4
2 (c)	What is the significance of Post Implementation Review? How it is performed?	Page 2.40, Q.37, Page 2.3, Q.2 Pt 7	4
3 (a)	How will you define a Risk Assessment? Briefly explain various review areas to be focused upon.	Page 7.6, Q.12 & 13 (N 08)	8
3 (b)	Following are involved in the System Development Life Cycle (SDLC). Discuss their roles: (1) Project Manager, (2) System Analyst, (3) Database Administrator (DBA), (4) IS Auditor.	Page 2.46, Q.54	4
3 (c)	Draw the Flowchart to find the sum of first 50 even numbers, starting from 2.	Refer below.	4
4 (a)	Explain the various general components of Disaster Recovery Plan.	Page 8.9, Q.21	6
4 (b)	What is Data Privacy? Explain the major techniques that are used to address Privacy Protection for IT Systems.	Page 5.10, Q.22, 23 & 24	6
4 (c)	In what ways, an audit trail is used to support security objectives ? Describe each one of them.	Page 3.13, Q.27 (N 05, M 10)	4
5 (a)	As a system auditor, what control measures will you check to minimize Threats, Risks and Exposures to a computerized system?	Page 3.9, Q.21	8
5 (b)	Describe the advantages and disadvantages of Continuous Auditing Techniques in brief.	Page 6.22, Q.37, 38	4
5 (c)	What are the commonly used techniques to assess and evaluate risks? Explain each one of them.	Page 7.8, Q.15 (M 09, N 09)	4
6 (a)	What is significance of Business Impact Analysis? Enumerate the tasks to be undertaken in this analysis. In what ways the information can be obtained for this analysis?	Page 8.4, Q.10	8
6 (b)	Give the hierarchy of Information Security Policies and discuss each one of them.	Page 11.5, Q.13 (N 08)	4
6 (c)	Describe the composition and powers of Cyber Regulatory Appellate Tribunal.	Page 12.21, Q.36 - Point 4, 5	4

Q.	Questions	Reference / Marks
7	Write short notes on any four of the following –	4
(a)	Objectives of an Operating System	Refer below.
(b)	Information System Maintenance	Page 2.41, Q.39 (N 10) 4
(c)	Client / Server Technology	Refer below. 4
(d)	Locks on Doors with respect to Physical Access Control	Page 5.27, Q.60 4
(e)	HIPAA	Page 10.21, Q.40 4

Q.No.3(c) Flowchart for finding out the sum of first 50 even numbers starting from 2 [IPCC Infotech & Strat.Mgmt Page 5.6 Q.2] <pre> graph TD START([START]) --> CLEAR[CLEAR ALL WORKING LOCATIONS] CLEAR --> N2[N = 2] N2 --> SUM0[SUM = 0] SUM0 --> SUMADD[SUM = SUM + N] SUMADD --> N100{N=100?} N100 -- NO --> NINC[N = N + 2] NINC --> SUMADD N100 -- YES --> PRINTSUM[/PRINT SUM/] PRINTSUM --> STOP([STOP]) </pre>	Q.No.7(a): Objectives of Operating System [IPCC Infotech & Strategic Management – Page 1.52, Q.11 Pt 2] (a) Schedule Jobs: OS gives priorities to different work based on User needs, and can determine the sequence in which they the job needs to be managed. (b) Manage Hardware and Software Resources: The programs required by the User gets loaded in the primary storage, and then cause the various hardware units to perform as specified by the program. (c) Maintain System Security: A Password is created for every User, to ensure that unauthorized persons are denied access to data and system. (d) Enable Multiple User Resource Sharing: Many Users can share the programs at the same time. (e) Handling Interrupts: It is a technique used by the Operating System to temporarily suspend processing of one program and enable the other program to be executed. (f) Maintain Usage records: This is useful in Companies where the usage of system resources by various departments have to be recorded and also charged sometimes.
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Q.No.7(c): Client Server Technology [IPCC Infotech & Strategic Management – Page 3.23, Q.42]

- Client Server(C/S) Technology is an advancement of the traditional computing model.
- Client / Server Computing refers to the technology in which the Server software accepts requests for data from Client software and returns the results to the Client. The Client manipulates the data and presents the results to the User or, acting as a Server, sends the results to the Client (Server) that requested it.
- The Client Server method intelligently divides the processing work between the Server and the Workstation.
- The Server handles all the global tasks, and the Workstation (i.e. Client) handles all the local tasks.
- The Server only sends those records to the workstation that are needed to satisfy the information request.
- The advantages of C/S Model are – (a) Speed, (b) Security, (c) Reliability, (d) Efficiency, (e) Economy, (f) Ease of use, and (g) Reduction in network traffic.

