

JAYPEE UNIVERSITY OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, WAKNAGHAT

Make-up Examination-Nov-2025

COURSE CODE (CREDITS): 19B1WCI736(3)

MAX. MARKS: 25

COURSE NAME: INFORMATION AUDITING & RISK MANAGEMENT

COURSE INSTRUCTORS: DR. RUCHI VERMA

MAX. TIME: 1 Hour 30 Minutes

**Note: Note:** (a) All questions are compulsory.

(b) The candidate is allowed to make Suitable numeric assumptions wherever required for solving problems

Q.No	Question	CO	Marks
Q1	In an enterprise deploying cloud-native applications and AI-based analytics, risk management becomes increasingly complex due to shared responsibility models. Critically analyze how the following factors influence IT audit effectiveness and control assurance: (a) data residency and multi-cloud governance, (b) algorithmic transparency and bias auditing, (c) continuous monitoring and automated compliance. Propose a risk assessment framework suitable for hybrid digital ecosystems.	CO1	5
Q2	Organizations are shifting from periodic IT audits to continuous auditing using data analytics tools. Evaluate how automation, visualization, and anomaly detection enhance: (a) control monitoring accuracy (b) fraud prevention (c) audit trail integrity Design a conceptual model for integrating real-time dashboards and AI-driven exception analysis within an enterprise audit function.	CO2	5
Q3	Cybersecurity risk often originates from insider threats and shadow IT (unauthorized apps and tools used by employees). Critically assess systemic risks associated with shadow IT in corporate environments. Explain how these risks affect confidentiality, integrity, and availability and how auditors can design detection mechanisms using log analysis and access control policies.	CO3	5
Q4	Emerging technologies like Blockchain, AI, and IoT redefine traditional risk boundaries. As a computer science professional, propose two technology-enabled audit interventions that improve: (a) audit transparency, and (b) operational risk traceability. Integrate your answer with concepts from IT Governance, Control Objectives, or Smart Contract Auditing, and justify how each	CO2	5

	intervention strengthens organizational trust and compliance.		
Q5	The Risk-Based Auditing approach emphasizes prioritization of audit efforts according to risk severity and impact probability. Critically evaluate how Risk-Based Auditing improves audit planning and resource allocation in large-scale IT environments. Illustrate your answer with an example showing how risk scoring, control mapping, and dashboard visualization contribute to strategic decision-making in audit management.	CO3	5

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