

FITSI Manager Practice Exam (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

- 1. What is the purpose of Incident Management?**
 - A. To prevent future incidents from occurring**
 - B. To restore normal service operation as quickly as possible**
 - C. To document all incidents for analysis**
 - D. To initiate changes in service operations**
- 2. What is one of the main functions of IT governance?**
 - A. Increasing employee morale**
 - B. Ensuring IT investments align with business goals**
 - C. Reducing customer service interactions**
 - D. Improving network performance**
- 3. What does ROI stand for in management terminology?**
 - A. Rate of Investment**
 - B. Return on Investment**
 - C. Return on Interest**
 - D. Risk of Investment**
- 4. What do resource constraints refer to in project management?**
 - A. Limitations on available resources like time and budget**
 - B. Open resources with no restrictions**
 - C. Excess resources leading to project delays**
 - D. Non-financial resources unrelated to project execution**
- 5. What is the first step in SP 800-30 risk assessment tasks?**
 - A. Prepare for Risk Assessment**
 - B. Conduct Risk Assessment**
 - C. Identify Threat Events**
 - D. Document Results**
- 6. What is the primary function of a project charter?**
 - A. To set project deadlines**
 - B. To authorize a project and outline its objectives**
 - C. To manage team resources**
 - D. To resolve conflicts among stakeholders**

- 7. What is emphasized in the development of security plans for information systems?**
- A. Cost management strategies**
 - B. Security categorization processes**
 - C. User training programs**
 - D. Data backup protocols**
- 8. Which is a primary purpose of security controls?**
- A. To minimize software performance**
 - B. To protect the availability of sensitive information**
 - C. To improve user productivity**
 - D. To reduce budget allocation for security**
- 9. What is the purpose of an IT governance framework?**
- A. To ensure compliance with federal regulations**
 - B. To manage software licenses and updates**
 - C. To ensure that IT investments support business goals**
 - D. To provide technical training to IT staff**
- 10. What is a business case used for in project planning?**
- A. To provide a summary of team members**
 - B. To justify a project with its benefits, costs, and risks**
 - C. To notify stakeholders of changes**
 - D. To track project attendance**

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. B
7. B
8. B
9. C
10. B

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Explanations

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1. What is the purpose of Incident Management?

- A. To prevent future incidents from occurring
- B. To restore normal service operation as quickly as possible**
- C. To document all incidents for analysis
- D. To initiate changes in service operations

The primary purpose of Incident Management is to restore normal service operation as quickly as possible after an interruption occurs. This process is critical in minimizing the impact of incidents on the business and ensuring continuity of service. Swiftly addressing incidents helps maintain productivity, reduces downtime, and enhances user satisfaction. In this context, restoring normal service involves diagnosing the issue, implementing a temporary workaround if needed, and then fully resolving the problem so that services can return to their expected performance levels. The effectiveness of Incident Management can be measured by how quickly services are restored, which is central to the overall goal of minimizing the disruption caused by incidents. While other options may touch on aspects related to incident handling, such as preventing future occurrences or documenting incidents, these are not the immediate focus of Incident Management itself; they are more aligned with other processes such as Problem Management or Change Management. Thus, the core objective remains centered on rapid restoration of services.

2. What is one of the main functions of IT governance?

- A. Increasing employee morale
- B. Ensuring IT investments align with business goals**
- C. Reducing customer service interactions
- D. Improving network performance

One of the main functions of IT governance is to ensure that IT investments align with business goals. This alignment is crucial because it allows organizations to effectively utilize their technology resources to support and drive business objectives. Proper governance structures help in establishing clear processes and decision-making frameworks that connect IT strategy with the overall business strategy. By aligning IT initiatives and investments with the goals of the organization, IT governance aids in prioritizing projects that deliver the most value, reduce wasteful spending on non-essential initiatives, and enhances accountability in technology management. It ensures that stakeholders understand how IT contributes to their strategic plans, fostering a culture of shared responsibility and cooperation between IT and business units. The focus on alignment sets IT governance apart from other functions, such as boosting employee morale, which while beneficial, is not a direct purpose of governance. Similarly, while enhancing customer service interactions and improving network performance are important IT goals, they fall under the broader category of operational management rather than governance.

3. What does ROI stand for in management terminology?

- A. Rate of Investment
- B. Return on Investment**
- C. Return on Interest
- D. Risk of Investment

In management terminology, ROI stands for Return on Investment. This concept is fundamental in evaluating the profitability and efficiency of an investment. ROI provides a measure of the return generated on an investment relative to its cost, allowing managers to assess the financial performance of their investments. Calculating ROI involves taking the net profit from the investment, subtracting the initial cost, and then dividing this figure by the cost of the investment. This calculation yields a percentage that represents the return on the investment made. A high ROI indicates that the investment has been effective and has generated significant profit, whereas a low or negative ROI suggests that the investment may have underperformed. Understanding and utilizing ROI is essential for managers as it helps in making informed decisions about where to allocate resources, prioritize projects, and assess the value of different business strategies. It also facilitates comparisons between different investment opportunities by standardizing the evaluation process. Therefore, knowing that ROI specifically refers to Return on Investment is crucial in management discussions and strategic planning.

4. What do resource constraints refer to in project management?

- A. Limitations on available resources like time and budget**
- B. Open resources with no restrictions
- C. Excess resources leading to project delays
- D. Non-financial resources unrelated to project execution

Resource constraints in project management are primarily limitations that affect the availability and allocation of critical resources necessary for project execution. These resources typically include time, budget, human capital, materials, and technology. When a project manager refers to resource constraints, they are identifying the restrictions that could impact the project's schedule, cost, or quality. The importance of understanding these constraints lies in the necessity for effective planning and decision-making. Limited time may require prioritization of tasks, while a restricted budget could necessitate cost-cutting measures or reevaluation of project scope. Recognizing these limitations helps project managers make informed decisions, allocate resources efficiently, and develop strategies to mitigate risks associated with resource scarcity. In contrast, options that present open resources without restrictions, excess resources leading to delays, or non-financial resources unrelated to project execution do not accurately reflect the concept of resource constraints. Resource constraints are inherently about limitations and their impact on project success.

5. What is the first step in SP 800-30 risk assessment tasks?

A. Prepare for Risk Assessment

B. Conduct Risk Assessment

C. Identify Threat Events

D. Document Results

The first step in the SP 800-30 risk assessment tasks is to prepare for the risk assessment. This preparation phase is crucial as it involves gathering the necessary resources, defining the scope of the assessment, establishing the context, identifying the stakeholders, and determining the methodology that will be used in the assessment process. Preparing adequately sets a strong foundation for the risk assessment process, allowing for a structured approach to identifying and evaluating risks. Without proper preparation, the assessment may lack focus and fail to capture the full scope of potential threats and vulnerabilities, ultimately leading to ineffective risk management. Following this preparatory step, the subsequent phases, such as conducting the actual risk assessment, identifying threat events, and documenting the results, build upon the groundwork laid during this initial stage. Effective risk assessment relies on the thorough preparation to ensure all elements are considered and addressed appropriately.

6. What is the primary function of a project charter?

A. To set project deadlines

B. To authorize a project and outline its objectives

C. To manage team resources

D. To resolve conflicts among stakeholders

The primary function of a project charter is to authorize a project and outline its objectives. The project charter serves as a formal document that signals the commencement of a project, providing the necessary permissions and authority for the project manager and team to begin work. It establishes the project's purpose, goals, and key stakeholders, giving everyone involved a clear understanding of what the project aims to achieve and the foundational reasons for its existence. Additionally, the project charter communicates important information about the project's scope, constraints, and assumptions, serving as a reference point throughout the project's lifecycle. By setting the stage for effective leadership and decision-making, the project charter helps ensure that all parties are aligned and moving forward toward common objectives.

7. What is emphasized in the development of security plans for information systems?

- A. Cost management strategies**
- B. Security categorization processes**
- C. User training programs**
- D. Data backup protocols**

In developing security plans for information systems, security categorization processes are crucial because they help to identify and classify the information based on its sensitivity and the potential impact it could have if compromised. This classification informs the level of protection required for various types of data and systems, ensuring that resources are allocated effectively and appropriate security measures are implemented. The categorization process typically considers factors such as the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the data, which are essential components of information security. By assessing these attributes, organizations can prioritize security efforts based on the significance of the information assets, aligning their security strategies with the overall risk management framework. This structured approach promotes a thorough understanding of the specific security requirements, guiding the development of policies, procedures, and technical controls tailored to safeguard critical information systems effectively. Without proper security categorization, organizations may either over-allocate resources to protect less sensitive information or inadequately protect critical data, leading to vulnerabilities and potential breaches.

8. Which is a primary purpose of security controls?

- A. To minimize software performance**
- B. To protect the availability of sensitive information**
- C. To improve user productivity**
- D. To reduce budget allocation for security**

The primary purpose of security controls is to protect the availability of sensitive information. Security controls are designed to safeguard data and ensure that it remains confidential, integral, and accessible only to authorized users. By implementing security controls, organizations can mitigate risks related to unauthorized access, data breaches, and other threats that could compromise the security and availability of sensitive information. These controls not only help in maintaining data integrity and confidentiality but also ensure that critical assets are protected against potential vulnerabilities and attacks. Protecting sensitive information is fundamental to maintaining trust, regulatory compliance, and overall organizational security posture. In contrast, minimizing software performance is not a goal of security controls; rather, it is typically a concern that organizations strive to avoid. Similarly, improving user productivity is a beneficial outcome, but it is not the primary purpose of security controls. Finally, reducing budget allocation for security runs counter to the intent of security measures, which is to enhance protection rather than cut investment in critical security systems.

9. What is the purpose of an IT governance framework?

- A. To ensure compliance with federal regulations**
- B. To manage software licenses and updates**
- C. To ensure that IT investments support business goals**
- D. To provide technical training to IT staff**

The purpose of an IT governance framework centers on ensuring that IT investments are aligned with and support the overarching goals of the business. By establishing clear structures, policies, and processes, an IT governance framework helps organizations make informed decisions regarding IT initiatives, resource allocation, and risk management. This alignment is crucial for maximizing the value derived from IT resources and ensuring that technology supports strategic objectives, leading to improved performance and competitive advantage. While compliance with federal regulations, managing software licenses, and providing technical training are important aspects of IT operations, they do not fully encapsulate the primary goal of IT governance. Instead, these activities might fall under specific operational controls or policies that support the larger framework, but the core of IT governance is focused on aligning IT with business strategy. Thus, the emphasis on supporting business goals makes this option the most accurate representation of what an IT governance framework aims to achieve.

10. What is a business case used for in project planning?

- A. To provide a summary of team members**
- B. To justify a project with its benefits, costs, and risks**
- C. To notify stakeholders of changes**
- D. To track project attendance**

A business case plays a crucial role in project planning as it is a comprehensive document that articulates the rationale for initiating a project. The primary purpose of a business case is to justify the project by detailing its potential benefits, costs involved, and associated risks. This justification is vital, as it helps stakeholders understand the value proposition of the project and provides a framework for decision-making. By outlining these elements, the business case facilitates conversations about resource allocation, prioritization, and alignment with organizational strategy. It allows decision-makers to weigh the expected returns against the costs and risks, ensuring that investments are made in projects that provide value and are achievable within the organization's capacity.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://fitsimanager.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!