検証するPECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager｜効率的なISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager日本語版試験｜試験の準備方法PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager資格練習

P.S. Pass4TestがGoogle Driveで共有している無料かつ新しいISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerダンプ：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1muhS-fxoPpCuCjU5Rus7NLfEw9oQ2td7

あなたが望ましい反対を獲得し、そしてあなたのキャリアの夢を達成したいなら、あなたは今正しい場所です。 ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager学習ツールは、試験に合格するのに役立ちます。ですから、しないで、ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerテストトレントを選択し、私たちを信じてください。一緒に夢に向かって努力しましょう。私たちにとって人生は短いので、私たちは皆自分の人生を大事にすべきです。 ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerガイド急流は、あなたの貴重な時間を節約し、やりたいことをするのに十分な時間を与えるのに役立ちます。 ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験問題を購入するだけで、ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験に簡単に合格できます。

PECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager練習資料を使用すると、確認と準備に多くの時間と労力を費やす必要がありません。 誰にとっても、時間は貴重です。 オフィスワーカーと母親は仕事や家で非常に忙しいです。学生は勉強や他のものを持っているかもしれません。Pass4Test ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerガイドトレントを使用すると、ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験に合格してISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager証明書を取得するための主要な知識を習得するために少しの時間を費やすだけです。 PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager試験の問題を勉強するのに20〜30時間を費やすと、ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験に簡単に合格できることが証明されています。

>> ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager日本語版 <<

ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager資格練習 & ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerテキスト

Pass4TestのPECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験トレーニング資料は豊富な経験を持っているIT専門

家が研究したもので、問題と解答が緊密に結んでいるものです。それと比べるものがありません。専門的な団体と正確性の高いPECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager問題集があるこそ、Pass4Testのサイトは世界的でISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験トレーニングによっての試験合格率が一番高いです。Pass4Testを選んび、成功を選びます。

PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• ISO • IEC 27035 に基づく情報セキュリティ インシデント管理プロセス:試験のこのセクションでは、インシデント対応マネージャーのスキルを測定し、ISO • IEC 27035 に概説されている標準化された手順とプロセスをカバーします。組織が、検出から終了までのインシデント対応ライフサイクルを一貫性と効率性をもって構築する方法に重点を置いています。
トピック 2	• ISO • IEC 27035 に基づく組織のインシデント管理プロセスの設計と開発:試験のこのセクションでは、情報セキュリティアナリストのスキルを測定し、ポリシー開発、ロール定義、インシデント処理のワークフローの確立など、組織の固有のニーズに合わせて ISO • IEC 27035 フレームワークをカスタマイズする方法を取り上げます。
トピック 3	• 情報セキュリティインシデントに対するインシデント対応計画の策定と実行：この試験セクションでは、インシデント対応マネージャーのスキルを評価し、インシデント対応計画の策定と実行について扱います。チームトレーニング、リソース割り当て、シミュレーション演習といった準備活動に加え、インシデント発生時の実際の対応実行にも重点が置かれます。
トピック 4	• インシデント管理プロセスと活動の改善：この試験セクションでは、インシデント対応マネージャーのスキルを評価し、既存のインシデント管理プロセスのレビューと改善について学びます。インシデント後のレビュー、過去の事例からの学び、そして将来の対応活動を改善するためのツール、トレーニング、および手法の改善が含まれます。

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager 認定 ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager 試験問題 (Q50-Q55):

質問 # 50
Scenario 7: Located in central London, Konzolo has become a standout innovator in the cryptocurrency field.
By introducing its unique cryptocurrency, Konzolo has contributed to the variety of digital currencies and prioritized enhancing the security and reliability of its offerings.
Konzolo aimed to enhance its systems but faced challenges in monitoring the security of its own and third- party systems. These issues became especially evident during an incident that caused several hours of server downtime This downtime was primarily caused by a third-party service provider that failed to uphold strong security measures, allowing unauthorized access.
In response to this critical situation, Konzolo strengthened its information security infrastructure. The company initiated a comprehensive vulnerability scan of its cryptographic wallet software, a cornerstone of its digital currency offerings The scan revealed a critical vulnerability due to the software using outdated encryption algorithms that are susceptible to decryption by modern methods that posed a significant risk of asset exposure Noah, the IT manager, played a central role in this discovery With careful attention to detail, he documented the vulnerability and communicated the findings to the incident response team and management.
Acknowledging the need for expertise in navigating the complexities of information security incident management. Konzolo welcomed Paulina to the team. After addressing the vulnerability and updating the cryptographic algorithms, they recognized the importance of conducting a thorough investigation to prevent future vulnerabilities. This marked the stage for Paulina s crucial involvement. She performed a detailed forensic analysis of the incident, employing automated and manual methods during the collection phase. Her analysis provided crucial insights into the security breach, enabling Konzolo to understand the depth of the vulnerability and the actions required to mitigate it.
Paulina also played a crucial role in the reporting phase, as her comprehensive approach extended beyond analysis. By defining clear and actionable steps for future prevention and response, she contributed significantly to developing a resilient information security incident management system based on ISO/IEC
27035-1 and 27035-2 guidelines. This strategic initiative marked a significant milestone in Konzolo's quest to strengthen its defenses

against cyber threats According to scenario 7, what type of incident has occurred at Konzolo?

- A. Medium severity incident
- B. High severity incident
- C. Critical severity incident

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Severity classification of an incident under ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 is determined by factors such as potential data exposure, business disruption, and impact on critical services. In this scenario, the server downtime caused by a third-party breach and a vulnerability in cryptographic wallet software-capable of leading to asset exposure-signifies serious business and operational risks. Although the vulnerability was critical, no actual asset theft or breach was confirmed. Therefore, while serious, the incident does not reach the "critical" threshold (which would typically involve data exfiltration, irreversible loss, or public impact). The appropriate classification is "High Severity." Reference:
* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.3.1: "Severity is determined by the actual or potential impact on business operations, data, reputation, and legal obligations."
* Annex A (Example Severity Levels): "High-severity incidents involve confirmed vulnerabilities with significant potential for impact, such as financial loss or regulatory violations." Correct answer: B
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質問 # 51
How should vulnerabilities lacking corresponding threats be handled?

- A. They still require controls and should be promptly addressed
- B. They should be disregarded as they pose no risk
- C. They may not require controls but should be analyzed and monitored for changes

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to ISO/IEC 27005:2018 (which supports ISO/IEC 27035 in risk management and threat assessment processes), vulnerabilities that are not currently associated with known threats do not necessarily need immediate remediation or technical control measures. However, they cannot be ignored entirely either.
Such vulnerabilities may not pose an active risk at the present time, but that can change quickly if a new threat emerges that can exploit them. Therefore, these vulnerabilities should be documented, assessed in context, and monitored over time. This process ensures that if the threat landscape evolves, the organization can respond proactively.
The standard emphasizes a risk-based approach, which includes:
* Analyzing vulnerabilities in relation to assets and threat likelihood
* Monitoring the environment for changes that may introduce new threats
* Avoiding unnecessary or unjustified resource expenditure on low-risk issues Option A is incorrect because it suggests addressing all vulnerabilities without considering risk context.
Option B is risky and contradicts ISO best practices, which emphasize continuous risk monitoring.
Reference Extracts:
* ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.2.2: "Vulnerabilities without known threats may not require treatment immediately but should be monitored regularly."
* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A, Control A.8.8 - "Management of technical vulnerabilities should be risk- based and responsive to changes." Therefore, the correct answer is C: They may not require controls but should be analyzed and monitored for changes.
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質問 # 52
Which action is NOT involved in the process of improving controls in incident management?

- A. Documenting risk assessment results
- B. Updating the incident management policy
- C. Implementing new or updated controls

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Improving controls in incident management is a proactive activity focused on directly adjusting and strengthening existing defenses. As per ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.4, this process typically involves identifying deficiencies, updating or implementing new technical or procedural controls, and revising policies.
While risk assessments inform control decisions, simply documenting their results does not constitute direct improvement of controls. Hence, Option A is not part of the control improvement process itself.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.4: "Actions to improve controls include analyzing causes of incidents and updating procedures and policies accordingly." Correct answer: A
-

質問 # 53
Who is responsible for approving an organization's information security incident management policy?

- A. Incident coordinator
- B. Top management
- C. Incident manager

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022 and ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, top management holds accountability for ensuring the alignment of security policies with organizational objectives. Policy approval, particularly for something as critical as incident management, must be authorized by top-level decision-makers to ensure authority, enforcement, and resource support.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 5.1: "Top management shall demonstrate leadership and commitment...
including approval of the information security policy."
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 4.3: "The policy should be approved and issued by top management." Correct answer: A
-

質問 # 54
Scenario 2: NoSpace, a forward-thinking e-commerce store based in London, is renowned for its diverse products and advanced technology. To enhance its information security, NoSpace implemented an ISMS according to ISO/IEC 27001 to better protect customer data and ensure business continuity. Additionally, the company adopted ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2 guidelines. Mark, the incident manager at NoSpace, strategically led the entire implementation. He played a crucial role in aligning the company's ISMS with the requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001, using ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines as the foundation.
During a routine internal audit, a minor anomaly was detected in the data traffic that could potentially indicate a security threat. Mark was immediately notified to assess the situation. Then, Mark and his team immediately escalated the incident to crisis management to handle the potential threat without further assessment. The decision was made to ensure a swift response.
After resolving the situation, Mark decided to update the incident management process. During the initial phase of incident management, Mark recognized the necessity of updating NoSpace's information security policies. This included revising policies related to risk management at the organizational level as well as for specific systems, services, or networks. The second phase of the updated incident management process included the assessment of the information associated with occurrences of information security events and the importance of classifying events and vulnerabilities as information security incidents. During this phase, he also introduced a "count down" process to expedite the evaluation and classification of occurrences, determining whether they should be recognized as information security incidents.
Mark developed a new incident management policy to enhance the organization's resilience and adaptability in handling information security incidents. Starting with a strategic review session with key stakeholders, the team prioritized critical focus areas over less impactful threats, choosing not to include all potential threats in the policy document. This decision was made to keep the policy streamlined and actionable, focusing on the most significant risks identified through a risk assessment. The policy was shaped by integrating feedback from various department heads to ensure it was realistic and enforceable. Training and awareness initiatives were tailored to focus only on critical response roles, optimizing resource allocation and focusing on essential capabilities.
Based on scenario 2, did Mark follow the guidelines of ISO/IEC 27035 series regarding the incident management phases in the updated incident management process?

- A. Yes, all phases of the incident management process were established according to the ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines
- B. No, the decision on whether to classify events as information security incidents should be assessed before initiating the incident management process
- C. No, the second phase of the incident management process should include the collection of information associated with the occurrences of information security events

正解：C

解説：
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Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 outlines a structured five-phase approach to information security incident management, which includes:
1. Prepare
2. Identify (or detect and report)
3. Assess and Decide
4. Respond
5. Lessons Learned
According to the standard, the "Assess and Decide" phase must include the collection, review, and analysis of information associated with the occurrence of a potential incident. This phase ensures that the organization bases its classification decisions on factual data and contextual analysis, allowing the organization to determine whether the event should be categorized as a formal security incident.
In the scenario, Mark does introduce an accelerated "count down" process to evaluate and classify incidents, which is a commendable improvement in efficiency. However, there is no mention of gathering or documenting the actual event data prior to classification. This oversight fails to fully align with the standard.
Option A is incorrect because not all phases were implemented as defined-specifically, phase 3 ("Assess and Decide") lacks an essential component: the collection of evidence/information from the anomaly or event.
Option C is also incorrect. According to ISO/IEC 27035, assessment and classification take place within the formal incident management process-not before it. The initiation of the process includes the evaluation of whether a security event becomes an incident.
Reference Extracts:
* ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.2: "The assessment and decision process involves analyzing the information associated with reported events to decide whether they should be treated as incidents."
* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3: "This phase includes collecting information from available sources...
such as logs, reports, and alerts, to support classification and response decisions." Therefore, the correct answer is B: No, the second phase of the incident management process should include the collection of information associated with the occurrences of information security events.

質問 # 55
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ここ数年、ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager復習教材は、無数の受験者がISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験に合格するのに役立ちました。ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager認定資格証明書を取得した後、仕事機会が増え、偉大な企業家になり、専門家になった人もいました。ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager復習教材は多くのいい評価をもらいました。良い評判で、ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager復習教材を選択する人がますます増えています。

ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager資格練習: https://www.pass4test.jp/ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager.html

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