認定するISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor認定資格試験試験-試験の準備方法-ユニークなISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor合格受験記

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この認証プログラムは、情報セキュリティ管理システムと監査原則を深く理解している専門家を対象に設計されています。PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor試験は、情報セキュリティ管理システムの標準、監査技術、リスク管理、法的および規制要件の遵守など、様々なトピックをカバーしています。試験では、ISO/IEC 27001標準に従ってISMSの監査を計画、実施、報告、およびフォローアップする能力も試されます。

>> ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor認定資格試験 <<

試験の準備方法-ハイパスレートのISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor認定資格試験試験-認定するISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor合格受験記

我々の係員は全日24時間あなたのお問い合わせをお待ちしております。あなたは我々のISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor問題集に疑問を持っているなら、あなたはいつでもどこでもオンラインで我々の係員を問い合わせたり、メールで我々のメールアドレスに送ったりすることができます。我々はタイムリーにあなたのISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor問題集についての質問を回復しています。あなたの来信を歓迎しております。あなたにサービスを提供するのは我々の幸いです。

ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor認定試験は、情報セキュリティ管理と監査の経験がある専門家を対象としています。これは、個人が効果的で効率的なISM監査を実施するために必要なスキルと知識を獲得できるように設計されています。認証試験では、情報セキュリティ管理の原則、ISO 27001標準、監査手法、認定プロセスなど、さまざまなトピックをカバーしています。

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam 認定 ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor 試験問題 (Q116-Q121):

質問 # 116
Select the words that best complete the sentence:
"The purpose of maintaining regulatory compliance in a management system is to To complete the sentence with the best word(s), click on the blank section you want to complete so that it is highlighted in red, and then click on the applicable text from the options below. Alternatively, you may drag and drop the option to the appropriate blank section.

正解：

解説：
Explanation:
According to ISO 27001:2013, clause 5.2, the top management of an organization must establish, implement and maintain an information security policy that is appropriate to the purpose of the organization and provides a framework for setting information security objectives. The information security policy must also include a commitment to comply with the applicable legal, regulatory and contractual requirements, as well as any other requirements that the organization subscribes to. Therefore, maintaining regulatory compliance is part of fulfilling the management system policy and ensuring its effectiveness and suitability. References:
* ISO/IEC 27001:2013, Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 5.2
* PECB Candidate Handbook ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, page 10
* ISO 27001 Policy: How to write it according to ISO 27001

質問 # 117
Scenario 5
Scenario 5
CyberShielding Systems Inc. provides security services spanning the entire information technology infrastructure. It provides cybersecurity software, including endpoint security, firewalls, and antivirus software. CyberShielding Systems Inc. has helped various companies secure their networks for two decades through advanced products and services. Having achieved a reputation in the information and network security sector, CyberShielding Systems Inc. decided to implement a security information management system (ISMS) based on ISO/IEC 27001 and obtain a certification to better secure its internal and customer assets and gain a competitive advantage.
The certification body initiated the process by selecting the audit team for CyberShielding Systems Inc.'s ISO /IEC 27001 certification. They provided the company with the name and background information of each audit member. However, upon review, CyberShielding Systems Inc. discovered that one of the auditors did not hold the security clearance required by them. Consequently, the company objected to the appointment of this auditor. Upon review, the certification body replaced the auditor in response to CyberShielding Systems Inc.'s objection.
As part of the audit process, CyberShielding Systems Inc.'s approach to risk and opportunity determination was assessed as a standalone activity. This involved examining the organization's methods for identifying and managing risks and opportunities. The audit team's core objectives encompassed providing assurance on the effectiveness of CyberShielding Systems Inc.'s risk and opportunity identification mechanisms and reviewing the organization's strategies for addressing these determined risks and opportunities. During this, the audit team also identified a risk due to a lack of oversight in the firewall configuration review process, where changes were implemented without proper approval, potentially exposing the company to vulnerabilities. This finding highlighted the need for stronger internal controls to prevent such issues.
The audit team accessed process descriptions and organizational charts to understand the main business processes and controls. They performed a limited analysis of the IT risks and controls because their access to the IT infrastructure and applications was limited by third-party service provider restrictions. However, the audit team stated that the risk of a significant defect occurring in CyberShielding's ISMS was low since most of the company's processes were automated. They therefore evaluated that the ISMS, as a whole, conforms to the standard requirements by questioning CyberShielding representatives on IT responsibilities, control effectiveness, and anti-malware measures. CyberShielding's representatives provided sufficient and appropriate evidence to address all these questions.
Despite the agreement signed before the audit, which outlined the audit scope, criteria, and objectives, the audit was primarily focused on assessing conformity with established criteria and ensuring compliance with statutory and regulatory requirements.

Question
Based on Scenario 5, is the approach used by the audit team to assess the conformity of the ISMS to the standard requirements in line with audit recommended practices?

- A. No, only if the audit team has considered the time constraints and deemed it necessary to assess the ISMS as a whole for efficiency.
- B. Yes, as the audit team has obtained a reasonable assurance that helps them evaluate the ISMS conformity.
- C. No, the audit team should obtain assurance that the ISMS conforms to the standard requirements by assessing each process individually.

正解：B

解説：
The audit team's approach is in line with recommended auditing practices, making option A the correct answer. ISO management system audits, including ISO/IEC 27001 audits, are designed to provide reasonable assurance, not absolute assurance, that the management system conforms to the standard requirements. This principle is explicitly supported by ISO 19011 and ISO/IEC 17021-1.
In the scenario, the audit team assessed conformity by reviewing key processes, questioning responsible personnel, examining representative evidence, and evaluating control effectiveness. Although access to IT systems was limited, the auditors compensated by gathering sufficient and appropriate evidence through alternative means. This approach reflects the reality of auditing complex environments, particularly those involving third-party service providers.
Option B is incorrect because ISO standards do not require auditors to assess every process in full detail.
Audits are sample-based by design. Expecting a complete, exhaustive assessment of each process would be impractical and inconsistent with audit principles. Option C is incorrect because assessing the ISMS as a whole is not merely an efficiency-driven decision; it is an accepted and intentional audit approach aimed at evaluating system-level effectiveness.
Therefore, obtaining reasonable assurance through a structured, evidence-based approach confirms that the audit team acted in accordance with recommended audit practices.

質問 # 118
Select the correct sequence for the information security risk assessment process in an ISMS.
To complete the sequence click on the blank section you want to complete so that it is highlighted in red, and then click on the applicable text from the options below. Alternatively, you may drag and drop the options to the appropriate blank

正解：

解説：
Explanation:
A group of black text Description automatically generated
According to ISO 27001:2022, the standard for information security management systems (ISMS), the correct sequence for the information security risk assessment process is as follows:
* Establish information security criteria
* Identify the information security risks
* Analyse the information security risks
* Evaluate the information security risks
The first step is to establish the information security criteria, which include the risk assessment methodology, the risk acceptance criteria, and the risk evaluation criteria. These criteria define how the organization will perform the risk assessment, what level of risk is acceptable, and how the risks will be compared and prioritized.
The second step is to identify the information security risks, which involve identifying the assets, threats, vulnerabilities, and existing controls that are relevant to the ISMS. The organization should also identify the potential consequences and likelihood of each risk scenario.
The third step is to analyse the information security risks, which involve estimating the level of risk for each risk scenario based on the criteria established in the first step. The organization should also consider the sources of uncertainty and the confidence level of the risk estimation.
The fourth step is to evaluate the information security risks, which involve comparing the estimated risk levels with the risk acceptance criteria and determining whether the risks are acceptable or need treatment. The organization should also prioritize the risks based on the risk evaluation criteria and the objectives of the ISMS.
References: ISO 27001:2022 Clause 6.1.2 Information security risk assessment, ISO 27001 Risk Assessment & Risk Treatment: The Complete Guide - Advisera, ISO 27001 Risk Assessment: 7 Step Guide - IT Governance UK Blog

質問 # 119
You are the person responsible for managing the audit programme and deciding the size and composition of the audit team for a specific audit. Select the two factors that should be considered.

- A. The audit scope and criteria
- B. Seniority of the audit team leader
- C. The duration preferred by the auditee
- D. The overall competence of the audit team needed to achieve audit objectives
- E. The cost of the audit
- F. Customer relationships

正解：A、D

解説：
The overall competence of the12:
* The audit scope and criteria: The audit scope defines the extent and boundaries of the audit, such as the locations, processes, functions, and time period to be audited. The audit criteria are the set of policies, procedures, standards, or requirements used as a reference against which the audit evidence is compared.
The audit scope and criteria determine the complexity and extent of the audit, and thus influence the number and expertise of the auditors needed to cover all the relevant aspects of the audit.
* The overall competence of the audit team needed to achieve audit objectives: The audit team should have the appropriate knowledge, skills, and experience to conduct the audit effectively and efficiently, and to provide credible and reliable audit results.
The audit team competence should include the following elements12:
* Generic competence: The ability to apply the principles and methods of auditing, such as planning, conducting, reporting, and following up the audit, as well as the personal behaviour and attributes of the auditors, such as ethical conduct, fair presentation, professional care, independence, and impartiality.
* Discipline and sector-specific competence: The ability to understand and apply the audit criteria and the relevant technical or industry aspects of the audited organization, such as the information security management system (ISMS) requirements, the information security risks and controls, the legal and regulatory obligations, the organizational context and culture, the processes and activities, the products and services, etc.
* Audit team leader competence: The ability to manage the audit team and the audit process, such as coordinating the audit activities, communicating with the audit programme manager and the auditee, resolving any audit-related problems, ensuring the quality and consistency of the audit work and the audit report, etc.
The person responsible for managing the audit programme should not consider the following factors when deciding the size and composition of the audit team for a specific audit, as they are either irrelevant or inappropriate for the audit process12:
* Customer relationships: The audit team should not be influenced by any personal or professional relationships with the auditee or other interested parties, as this may compromise the objectivity and impartiality of the audit. The audit team should avoid any conflicts of interest or self-interest that may affect the audit results or the audit decisions.
* Seniority of the audit team leader: The audit team leader should be selected based on their competence and experience, not on their seniority or rank within the organization or the audit programme. The audit team leader should have the authority and responsibility to manage the audit team and the audit process, regardless of their seniority or position.
* The cost of the audit: The cost of the audit should not be the primary factor for determining the size and composition of the audit team, as this may compromise the quality and effectiveness of the audit. The audit team should have sufficient resources and time to conduct the audit in accordance with the audit objectives, scope, and criteria, and to provide accurate and reliable audit results and recommendations.
* The duration preferred by the auditee: The duration of the audit should be based on the audit objectives, scope, and criteria, and the availability and cooperation of the auditee, not on the preference or convenience of the auditee. The audit team should have enough time to conduct the audit in a thorough and systematic manner, and to collect and evaluate sufficient and relevant audit evidence.
References:
* ISO 19011:2018 - Guidelines for auditing management systems
* PECB Candidate Handbook ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, pages 19-20

質問 # 120
In the event of an Information security incident, system users' roles and responsibilities are to be observed, except:

- A. Make the information security incident details known to all employees
- B. Preserve evidence if necessary
- C. Report suspected or known incidents upon discovery through the Servicedesk
- D. Cooperate with investigative personnel during investigation if needed

正解：A

解説：
The role and responsibility that system users should not observe in the event of an information security incident is D: make the information security incident details known to all employees. This is not a proper role or responsibility for system users, as it could cause unnecessary panic, confusion or speculation among employees who are not involved in the incident response process. It could also compromise the confidentiality and integrity of the incident information, which could be sensitive or confidential in nature. Making the information security incident details known to all employees could also violate the information security policies and procedures of the organization, which may require a certain level of discretion and confidentiality when dealing with incidents. The other roles and responsibilities are correct, as they describe what system users should do in the event of an information security incident, such as reporting the incident to the Servicedesk (A), preserving evidence if necessary (B), and cooperating with investigative personnel if needed
. These roles and responsibilities help to ensure a quick, effective and orderly response to information security incidents. ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organization to implement procedures for reporting and managing information security incidents (see clause A.16.1). References: CQI & IRCA Certified ISO/IEC
27001:2022 Lead Auditor Training Course, ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, What is Information Security Incident Management?

質問 # 121
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