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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Weight	Objectives
Planning an ISMS implementation	15-20%	- Gap analysis and scope definition - Implementation plan and resource allocation - Risk assessment and risk treatment
ISMS requirements and controls	15-20%	- Understanding ISO/IEC 27001 clauses 4–10 - Control selection and justification - Annex A controls and categories
Fundamental principles and concepts of an ISMS	10-15%	- Concepts of information security, ISMS, risk management - Structure, requirements and benefits of ISO/IEC 27001 - Relationship with ISO/IEC 27002 and other standards
Continual improvement	5-10%	- Nonconformity and corrective action - Improvement processes
Implementing the ISMS	20-25%	- Documentation development - Applying controls and managing operations - Operational implementation and training

Monitoring, measurement and evaluation	10-15%	- Performance measurement and internal audit - Management review - Compliance evaluation
Preparation for certification audit	5-10%	- Audit preparation and evidence gathering - Addressing audit findings - Audit principles and process

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam Sample Questions (Q196-Q201):

NEW QUESTION # 196
Infralink is a medium-sized IT consultancy firm headquartered in Dublin, Ireland. It specializes in secure cloud infrastructure, software integration, and data analytics, serving a diverse client base in the healthcare, financial services, and legal sectors, including hospitals, insurance providers, and law firms. To safeguard sensitive client data and support business continuity, Infralink has implemented an information security management system (ISMS) aligned with the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001.
In developing its security architecture, the company adopted services to support centralized user identification and shared authentication mechanisms across its departments. These services also governed the creation and management of credentials within the company. Additionally, Infralink deployed solutions to protect sensitive data in transit and at rest, maintaining confidentiality and integrity across its systems.
In preparation for implementing information security controls, the company ensured the availability of necessary resources, personnel competence, and structured planning. It conducted a cost-benefit analysis, scheduled implementation phases, and prepared documentation and activity checklists for each phase. The intended outcomes were clearly defined to align security controls with business objectives.
Infralink started by implementing several controls from Annex A of ISO/IEC 27001. These included regulating physical and logical access to information and assets in accordance with business and information security requirements, managing the identity life cycle, and establishing procedures for providing, reviewing, modifying, and revoking access rights. However, controls related to the secure allocation and management of authentication information, as well as the establishment of rules or agreements for secure information transfer, have not yet been implemented. During the documentation process, the company ensured that all ISMS- related documents supported traceability by including titles, creation or update dates, author names, and unique reference numbers. Based on the scenario above, answer the following question.
Based on the controls implemented by Infralink. which category of information security controls do They fall under? Refer to scenario 3.

- A. Technological
- B. People
- C. Organizational

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct and verified answer is A. Technological, based on the nature of the controls implemented by Infralink in Scenario 3.
The controls implemented-A.5.15 Access control, A.5.16 Identity management, and A.5.18 Access rights- are enforced primarily through technical mechanisms, such as:
* Centralized identity systems
* Authentication platforms
* Access control lists
* Role-based access control

* System-enforced provisioning and revocation
Although these controls are classified under "Organizational controls" in Annex A's grouping, their implementation and enforcement mechanisms are technological in nature. ISO/IEC 27001:2022 emphasizes that effective security requires technical enforcement, not reliance on human behavior alone.
These controls are supported by technological services such as identity and access management (IAM), directory services, and authentication systems, which automatically enforce restrictions.
* People controls relate to awareness, training, and disciplinary processes.
* Organizational controls define policy and governance.
* Technological controls enforce access restrictions, identity validation, and authorization at system level.
Given that the scenario focuses on centralized identification, shared authentication mechanisms, and system- enforced access control, the implemented controls fall under the Technological category in practice.

NEW QUESTION # 197
Scenario 5: Operaze is a small software development company that develops applications for various companies around the world. Recently, the company conducted a risk assessment to assess the information security risks that could arise from operating in a digital landscape. Using different testing methods, including penetration Resting and code review, the company identified some issues in its ICT systems, including improper user permissions, misconfigured security settings, and insecure network configurations. To resolve these issues and enhance information security, Operaze decided to implement an information security management system (ISMS) based on ISO/IEC 27001.
Considering that Operaze is a small company, the entire IT team was involved in the ISMS implementation project. Initially, the company analyzed the business requirements and the internal and external environment, identified its key processes and activities, and identified and analyzed the interested parties In addition, the top management of Operaze decided to Include most of the company's departments within the ISMS scope. The defined scope included the organizational and physical boundaries. The IT team drafted an information security policy and communicated it to all relevant interested parties In addition, other specific policies were developed to elaborate on security issues and the roles and responsibilities were assigned to all interested parties.
Following that, the HR manager claimed that the paperwork created by ISMS does not justify its value and the implementation of the ISMS should be canceled However, the top management determined that this claim was invalid and organized an awareness session to explain the benefits of the ISMS to all interested parties.
Operaze decided to migrate Its physical servers to their virtual servers on third-party infrastructure. The new cloud computing solution brought additional changes to the company Operaze's top management, on the other hand, aimed to not only implement an effective ISMS but also ensure the smooth running of the ISMS operations. In this situation, Operaze's top management concluded that the services of external experts were required to implement their information security strategies. The IT team, on the other hand, decided to initiate a change in the ISMS scope and implemented the required modifications to the processes of the company.
Based on scenario 5. in which category of the interested parties does the MR manager of Operaze belong?

- A. Negatively influenced interested parties, because the HR Department will deal with more documentation
- B. Positively influenced interested parties, because the ISMS will increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the HR Department
- C. Both A and B

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
According to ISO/IEC 27001, interested parties are those who can affect, be affected by, or perceive themselves to be affected by the organization's information security activities, products, or services. Interested parties can be classified into four categories based on their influence and interest in the ISMS:
Positively influenced interested parties: those who benefit from the ISMS and support its implementation and operation Negatively influenced interested parties: those who are adversely affected by the ISMS and oppose its implementation and operation High-interest interested parties: those who have a strong interest in the ISMS and its outcomes, regardless of their influence Low-interest interested parties: those who have a weak interest in the ISMS and its outcomes, regardless of their influence In scenario 5, the HR manager of Operaze belongs to the category of negatively influenced interested parties, because he/she perceives that the ISMS will create more paperwork and documentation for the HR Department, and therefore opposes its implementation and operation. The HR manager does not benefit from the ISMS and does not support its objectives and requirements.
References:
ISO/IEC 27001:2013, clause 4.2: Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties ISO/IEC 27001:2013, Annex A.18.1.4: Assessment of and decision on information security events ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 2: Introduction to Information Security Management System (ISMS) concepts as required by ISO/IEC 27001 ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 4: Planning the ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001 ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 6: Implementing the ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001 ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 7: Performance

evaluation, monitoring and measurement of the ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001 ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 8: Continual improvement of the ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001 ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 9: Preparing for the ISMS certification audit

NEW QUESTION # 198
Scenario 8: SunDee is an American biopharmaceutical company, headquartered in California, the US. It specializes in developing novel human therapeutics, with a focus on cardiovascular diseases, oncology, bone health, and inflammation. The company has had an information security management system (ISMS) based on SO/IEC 27001 in place for the past two years. However, it has not monitored or measured the performance and effectiveness of its ISMS and conducted management reviews regularly Just before the recertification audit, the company decided to conduct an internal audit. It also asked most of their staff to compile the written individual reports of the past two years for their departments. This left the Production Department with less than the optimum workforce, which decreased the company's stock.
Tessa was SunDee's internal auditor. With multiple reports written by 50 different employees, the internal audit process took much longer than planned, was very inconsistent, and had no qualitative measures whatsoever Tessa concluded that SunDee must evaluate the performance of the ISMS adequately. She defined SunDee's negligence of ISMS performance evaluation as a major nonconformity, so she wrote a nonconformity report including the description of the nonconformity, the audit findings, and recommendations. Additionally, Tessa created a new plan which would enable SunDee to resolve these issues and presented it to the top management How does SunDee's negligence affect the ISMS certificate? Refer to scenario 8.

- A. SunDee will renew the ISMS certificate, because it has conducted an Internal audit to evaluate the ISMS effectiveness
- B. SunDee might not be able to renew the ISMS certificate, because the internal audit lasted longer than planned
- C. SunDee might not be able to renew the ISMS certificate, because it has not conducted management reviews at planned intervals

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 27001:2013, clause 9.3, the top management of an organization must review the ISMS at planned intervals to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness. The management review must consider the status of actions from previous management reviews, changes in external and internal issues, the performance and effectiveness of the ISMS, feedback from interested parties, results of risk assessment and treatment, and opportunities for continual improvement. The management review must also result in decisions and actions related to the ISMS policy and objectives, resources, risks and opportunities, and improvement. The management review is a critical process that demonstrates the commitment and involvement of the top management in the ISMS and its alignment with the strategic direction of the organization. The management review also provides input for the internal audit and the certification audit.
SunDee has neglected to conduct management reviews regularly, which means that it has not fulfilled the requirement of clause 9.3. This is a major nonconformity that could jeopardize the renewal of the ISMS certificate. The certification body will verify whether SunDee has conducted management reviews and whether they have been effective and documented. If SunDee cannot provide evidence of management reviews, it will have to take corrective actions and undergo a follow-up audit before the certificate can be renewed. Alternatively, the certification body may decide to suspend or withdraw the certificate if SunDee fails to address the nonconformity within a specified time frame.
ISO/IEC 27001:2013, Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 9.3 PECB, ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 9: Performance evaluation, measurement, and monitoring of an ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001 PECB, ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam Preparation Guide, Section 9: Performance evaluation, measurement, and monitoring of an ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001

NEW QUESTION # 199
What service did Auto Tsaab implement to manage and protect information effectively?

- A. Cryptographic services
- B. Integrity services
- C. Access control services
- D. Backup services

Answer: B

Explanation:
The scenario states that Auto Tsaab "established automated checking systems that detect and correct corruption... improved its ability to maintain data accuracy and consistency." These features correspond to integrity services, which protect information from

unauthorized alteration and ensure accuracy and consistency.
"Integrity: property of accuracy and completeness. Integrity services protect information from unauthorized alteration or destruction."
- ISO/IEC 27000:2018, 3.8;
- ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 6.1.2, Annex A controls on data integrity

NEW QUESTION # 200
Which statement regarding residual risk is correct?

- A. It can consist of unidentified risk.
- B. It consists of only retained risk.
- C. It excludes any risk that has been transferred through contracts or insurance.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Residual risk is defined in ISO/IEC 27000:2018 as the risk remaining after risk treatment. According to ISO /IEC 27005:2022, residual risk can include risks that were not identified during the risk assessment process - meaning unidentified risks form part of the residual risk. This is because no risk assessment is exhaustive; unknown or emerging threats may exist outside the assessed scope. Option B is incorrect because residual risk is not limited to retained risk alone; it includes any risk remaining after all treatment options, including modification, sharing, and avoidance. Option C is incorrect because transferred risks (via insurance or contracts) still contribute to residual risk, as the transfer may be partial or incomplete. Therefore, the only fully correct statement is that residual risk can consist of unidentified risk, consistent with ISO/IEC 27005:
2022 risk management guidance.

NEW QUESTION # 201
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