

# 現実的なISO-IEC-27002-Foundation赤本合格率 |最初の 試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する &信頼できる ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation: ISO/IEC 27002 Foundation Exam



一般的には、あなたは多くの時間と精力を利用してISO-IEC-27002-Foundation試験を準備する必要があります。悩んでいるなら、弊社のISO-IEC-27002-Foundation資料を利用して、あなたは試験に関する情報を了解することができます。我々の問題集の的中率は高いですから、CertJukenの資料を利用して試験を準備して、あなたの学習効率を高めることができます。

## PECB ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ISO</li><li>• IEC 27002の組織、人、物理的、および技術的管理策を組織の具体的な状況に合わせて解釈する: この領域では、ISO</li><li>• IEC 27002で定義されている組織、人、物理的、および技術的管理策の4つの管理カテゴリと、それぞれが実際の組織環境にどのように適用されるかについて説明します。組織の具体的なニーズ、リスク、および運用条件に基づいて、これらの管理策を読み解き、解釈し、状況に応じて適用する方法を理解することが求められます。</li></ul>
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• ISO</li><li>• IEC 27002に基づき、情報セキュリティ、サイバーセキュリティ、プライバシーの基本概念を説明します。この領域では、機密性、完全性、可用性といった概念を含む、情報セキュリティを支える中核的な原則と定義を網羅しています。また、ISO</li><li>• IEC 27002がサイバーセキュリティとプライバシーを組織全体のセキュリティ体制の基礎要素としてどのように位置づけているかに焦点を当てています。</li></ul>

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ISO</li> <li>• IEC 27001、ISO</li> <li>• IEC 27002、およびその他の規格や規制枠組みの関係について考察する：この領域では、ISO</li> <li>• IEC 27002がISO</li> <li>• IEC 27001に規定された要求事項をサポートする実施規範としてどのように機能するか、また両規格が他の関連枠組みとどのように相互作用するかを検証する。さらに、組織がこれらの規格を適用される法律、規制、および業界固有の要求事項にどのように適合させるかについても考察する。</li> </ul>
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## PECB ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation日本語版復習資料 & ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation試験時間

それぞれのIT認証試験を受ける受験生の身近な利益が保障できるために、CertJukenは受験生のために特別に作成されたPECBのISO-IEC-27002-Foundation試験トレーニング資料を提供します。この資料はCertJukenのIT専門家たちに特別に研究されたものです。彼らの成果はあなたが試験に合格することを助けるだけでなく、あなたにもっと美しい明日を与えることもできます。

## PECB ISO/IEC 27002 Foundation Exam 認定 ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation 試験問題 (Q14-Q19):

### 質問 # 14

What is a PII controller?

- A. A natural person to whom the PII relates
- **B. A privacy stakeholder that determines the purpose and means for processing PII besides individuals who use data for personal purposes**
- C. A privacy stakeholder that handles PII on behalf of and in accordance with the instructions of a PII controller

正解: B

解説:

A PII controller is the privacy stakeholder that determines the purposes and means of processing personally identifiable information. This means the controller decides why PII is processed, what PII is needed, how it is processed, how long it is retained, who receives it, and which controls are required. Option A describes the PII principal, which is the natural person to whom the PII relates. Option C describes a PII processor, which processes PII on behalf of and according to the instructions of the controller. ISO/IEC 27002 includes privacy and PII protection as part of its information security control guidance where privacy obligations apply. The distinction matters because controllers carry decision-making responsibility and accountability for lawful, secure, and appropriate processing. Processors must protect the information but do not independently determine the processing purpose. Relevant controls include privacy and protection of PII, access control, supplier relationships, information deletion, data masking, data leakage prevention, and cloud service controls. The verified answer is therefore option B. References/Chapters: ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control 5.34 Privacy and protection of PII; Control 5.19 Information security in supplier relationships; Control 8.11 Data masking.

### 質問 # 15

Which situation presented below indicates that the confidentiality of information has been breached?

- A. One of the employees of the Financial Department of an organization accidentally modified banking information of other staff members
- B. The Customer Service Department is not able to access customers' phone numbers due to an equipment failure
- **C. Employees of all departments of an organization have access to personal data of their colleagues**

正解: C

解説:

Confidentiality is breached when information is made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entities, or processes. Option A is the correct answer because employees from all departments have access to colleagues' personal data, even though such access should normally be restricted to authorized roles such as HR, payroll, compliance, or designated management. Internal users can still be unauthorized users when their role does not justify access. ISO/IEC 27002 addresses this through access control, access rights management, classification, privacy protection, and information access restriction. Option B is an availability issue because a department cannot access needed customer phone numbers due to equipment failure. Option C is an integrity issue because banking information was accidentally modified. The confidentiality principle is specifically about limiting disclosure and availability of information to authorized parties only. Personal data requires additional care because privacy obligations may apply, and excessive internal access can create legal, ethical, and reputational harm. The verified answer is therefore option A. References/Chapters: ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control 5.15 Access control; Control 5.18 Access rights; Control 5.34 Privacy and protection of PII; Control 8.3 Information access restriction.

#### 質問 # 16

What is continual improvement?

- A. The process of increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of the organization to fulfill its policy and objectives
- B. The action taken to eliminate a detected nonconformity
- C. A method of examining the nature of something or of determining its essential features and their relations

正解: A

解説:

Continual improvement is the process of increasing an organization's effectiveness and efficiency so that it better fulfills its policies and objectives. In information security, improvement is not limited to fixing one defect. It is the ongoing refinement of controls, processes, responsibilities, technologies, awareness, monitoring, and response capabilities. Option B describes analysis, which may support improvement but is not the definition. Option C describes correction or corrective action for a nonconformity, which can be one mechanism of improvement but does not cover the complete concept. ISO/IEC 27002 supports continual improvement through controls such as learning from information security incidents, independent review, compliance monitoring, threat intelligence, vulnerability management, change management, and documented operating procedures. A mature organization uses evidence from incidents, audits, metrics, user behavior, supplier performance, new threats, and business changes to adjust its controls. The key idea is progressive enhancement of suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness. Therefore, option A aligns with the management system and ISO/IEC 27002 control logic. References/Chapters: ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control 5.27 Learning from information security incidents; Control 5.35 Independent review of information security; Control 8.8 Management of technical vulnerabilities.

#### 質問 # 17

What should NOT be taken into account when locating and constructing physical premises?

- A. System requirements
- B. Urban threats
- C. Local topography

正解: A

解説:

System requirements should not be the primary factor listed for locating and constructing physical premises in the ISO/IEC 27002 physical security context. When selecting and constructing premises, organizations should consider physical and environmental threats such as local topography, flood risk, earthquake exposure, weather conditions, crime levels, civil unrest, neighboring facilities, hazardous sites, and urban threats. These considerations help reduce risks to secure areas, information processing facilities, equipment, personnel, and supporting utilities. Local topography is relevant because geography can influence flooding, landslides, access routes, drainage, and natural hazards. Urban threats are relevant because location can affect exposure to crime, protests, terrorism, traffic disruption, adjacent buildings, or public access. System requirements are important in technology design and facility planning, but they are not the type of environmental or location threat consideration targeted by this question. ISO/IEC 27002 physical controls emphasize protecting premises from physical and environmental risks, not choosing location based on application or system functional requirements. Therefore, option C is verified. References/Chapters: ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control 7.1 Physical security perimeters; Control 7.5 Protecting against physical and environmental threats; Control 7.8 Equipment siting and protection.

## 質問 # 18

Which of the following controls aims to protect the production environment and data?

- A. Control 6.6 Confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements
- **B. Control 8.31 Separation of development, testing and operational environments**
- C. Control 5.13 Labelling of information

正解: B

解説:

Control 8.31, Separation of development, testing and operational environments, aims to protect the production environment and production data from unauthorized or inappropriate change, exposure, or disruption.

Development and testing activities often involve code changes, debugging, experimental configurations, test accounts, incomplete controls, and simulated transactions. If these activities occur directly in production, they can compromise confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Separation reduces the risk that untested software, test data, developer privileges, or debugging tools affect live systems and real business information. Control

5.13, Labelling of information, supports correct handling by communicating classification and protection needs, but it does not specifically protect production environments. Control 6.6, Confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements, supports legal and people-related confidentiality commitments, but it does not directly separate technical environments. The exam logic focuses on the control whose stated purpose is to protect production systems and data from risks introduced by development and testing. Therefore, option B is correct.

References/Chapters: ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control 8.31 Separation of development, testing and operational environments; Control 8.32 Change management; Control 8.29 Security testing in development and acceptance.

## 質問 # 19

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ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation試験に出席するための勉強は、メソッドに注意を払います。良い方法は、多くの場合、半分の労力で結果をもたらすことができます。したがって、私たちは試験の時間であり、また受験スキルを知っている必要があります。ISO-IEC-27002-Foundationクイズガイドは過去数年間の要約に基づいており、回答には特定のルールがあり、主観的または客観的な質問のいずれかが見つかります。共通する類似の対応モジュールで見つけることができます。このため、ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation試験のダンプでは、ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation試験に合格するのに役立つ資格試験のいくつかのタイプの質問をまとめています。

ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation日本語版復習資料: <https://www.certjuken.com/ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation-exam.html>

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