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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

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 The scan revealed a critical vulnerability due to the software using outdated encryption algorithms that are susceptible to decryption by modern methods that posed a significant risk of asset exposure.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. Referring to scenario 7, Konzolo conducted a forensic analysis after all systems had been fully restored and normal operations resumed. Is this recommended?

- A. Yes, they should conduct it after all systems have been fully restored and normal operations have resumed
- B. No, they should have conducted it before responding to the incident to understand its cause
- C. No, they should have conducted it concurrently with the response to preserve evidence

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Forensic analysis is most effective when conducted during or immediately following the detection and containment phases-before recovery processes begin-so that critical evidence is preserved. ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2 emphasizes the importance of conducting evidence collection early in the incident lifecycle to maintain integrity and avoid contamination.

Performing forensic analysis after systems are restored risks overwriting or losing crucial data such as logs, memory states, and malicious artifacts. Therefore, Paulina should have conducted the analysis concurrently with or directly after containment, not post-recovery.

Reference:

* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2: "Evidence collection should begin as early as possible during incident detection and containment to preserve forensic integrity."

* ISO/IEC 27043:2015 (Digital Forensics), Clause 7.2.1: "Evidence should be collected prior to recovery to maintain chain of custody and ensure integrity." Correct answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 68

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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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION # 69

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, was Mark's information security incident management policy appropriately developed?

- A. **Yes, the information security incident management policy was appropriately developed**
- B. No, he should have outlined any awareness and training initiatives within the organization that are related to incident management
- C. No, the purpose of the information security incident management policy was not appropriately defined, as it failed to address all potential threats

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Yes, Mark's approach to developing NoSpace's information security incident management policy was aligned with the structured guidelines outlined in ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2. These standards emphasize the importance of establishing an effective and realistic policy framework that supports the identification, management, and learning from information security incidents. ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.1, outlines the core components of the "Prepare" phase of the incident management lifecycle. A well-developed incident management policy should:

- * Define the purpose, scope, and applicability of the policy
- * Focus on critical assets and threats identified through a formal risk assessment
- * Be shaped by stakeholder input
- * Be realistic, enforceable, and capable of being integrated across departments
- * Include training and awareness tailored to relevant personnel

In this scenario, Mark held a strategic session with stakeholders, ensured the policy was risk-based, and tailored training initiatives to critical roles only - which aligns precisely with ISO guidance on optimizing resource allocation and ensuring enforceability.

Option A is incorrect because the scenario clearly states that Mark implemented training and awareness initiatives tailored to critical response roles, which meets ISO/IEC 27035-1 expectations.

Option B is incorrect because ISO/IEC 27035-1 emphasizes prioritization of high-risk threats rather than attempting to address all potential threats equally. A focused and actionable policy that targets the most significant risks is more practical and aligns with international best practices.

Reference Extracts:

- * ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.1: "The preparation phase should include the definition of incident management policy, development of procedures, and awareness/training initiatives."
- * ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 5.1: "The policy should be concise, focused on relevant threats, and shaped by organizational structure and risk appetite."
- * ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A.5.25 & A.5.27: "Clear roles, responsibilities, and awareness should be assigned and supported through training."

Therefore, the correct answer is: C. Yes, the information security incident management policy was appropriately developed.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Why is it important for performance measures to be specific according to the SMART methodology?

- A. To avoid misconception and ensure clarity
- B. To compare them to other data easily
- C. To ensure they are aligned with organizational culture

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The SMART model (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) is outlined in ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 for defining and tracking performance metrics in incident response. The "Specific" component ensures that measures are clearly defined and understood by stakeholders to avoid ambiguity.

This clarity is essential for accountability, tracking, and reporting performance accurately, which directly aligns with Option B.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.3.2: "Performance indicators should be SMART to ensure they are effective and meaningful."

Correct answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 71

Why is it important to identify all impacted hosts during the eradication phase?

- A. To optimize hardware performance
- B. To facilitate recovery efforts
- C. To enhance overall security

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

During the eradication phase of the information security incident management process, identifying all impacted hosts is essential to ensure that every element affected by the incident is addressed before proceeding to recovery. According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.5, the eradication phase involves removing malware, disabling unauthorized access, and remediating vulnerabilities that led to the incident.

Identifying all impacted hosts ensures:

Comprehensive removal of malicious artifacts

Prevention of reinfection or further propagation

A smooth and complete transition into the recovery phase

This directly supports recovery planning because it helps teams understand which systems need to be restored, rebuilt, or validated.

Option B (optimizing hardware performance) is not a goal of incident management, and Option C (enhancing overall security) is a long-term objective but not the immediate goal of the eradication phase.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.5: "During eradication, it is important to identify all affected systems so that root causes and malicious components are removed prior to recovery." Correct answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 72

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