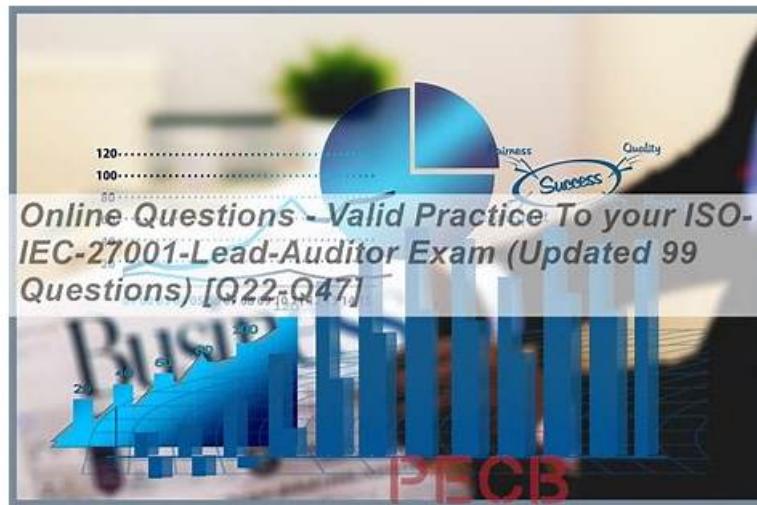


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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor certification exam is a rigorous exam that requires candidates to demonstrate their ability to audit an organization's information security management system. Candidates are expected to have a thorough understanding of the ISO/IEC 27001 standard and be able to apply it to real-world scenarios. They must also be able to communicate effectively with stakeholders and make recommendations for improving the organization's information security management system.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor (PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor) certification exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge, skills, and competence to effectively plan and perform an audit of an information security management system (ISMS) based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by organizations that prioritize information security.

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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who are interested in becoming lead auditors in the field of information security management systems. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam is designed to ensure that individuals have the necessary knowledge and skills to conduct an effective ISMS audit, including the ability to plan, implement, and manage an audit program. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers in the IT and information security industries. Passing the PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Certification Exam is a great way to enhance your career prospects and demonstrate your expertise in the field of information security management systems.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q29-Q34):

NEW QUESTION # 29

You receive the following mail from the IT support team: Dear User, Starting next week, we will be deleting all inactive email accounts in order to create spaces. Share the below details in order to continue using your account. In case of no response, Name:

Email ID:

Password:

DOB:

Kindly contact the webmail team for any further support. Thanks for your attention.

Which of the following is the best response?

- A. Respond it by saying that one should not share the password with anyone
- B. Ignore the email
- C. One should not respond to these mails and report such email to your supervisor

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best response to the email from the IT support team asking for personal details is to not respond to the email and report it to your supervisor. The email is likely a phishing attempt, which is a form of social engineering that uses deceptive emails or other messages to trick recipients into revealing sensitive information, such as passwords, credit card numbers, bank account details, etc. Phishing emails often impersonate legitimate organizations or individuals and create a sense of urgency or curiosity to lure the victims into clicking on malicious links, opening malicious attachments or providing personal information.

The IT support team should never ask for your password or other personal details via email, as this is a violation of information security policies and best practices. Ignoring the email or responding to it by saying that one should not share the password with anyone are not sufficient responses, as they do not alert the IT support team or your supervisor about the phishing attempt, which could affect other users as well. Reporting the email to your supervisor is a responsible action that could help prevent further damage or compromise of information. ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organization to implement awareness and training programs to make users aware of the risks of social engineering attacks, such as phishing, and how to avoid them (see clause A.7.2.2).

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 Phishing?

NEW QUESTION # 30

You are performing an ISMS audit at a residential nursing home that provides healthcare services. The next step in your audit plan is to verify that the Statement of Applicability (SoA) contains the necessary controls.

You review the latest SoA (version 5) document, sampling the access control to the source code (A.8.4), and want to know how the organisation secures ABC's healthcare mobile app source code received from an outsourced software developer.

The IT Security Manager explains the received source code will be checked into the SCM system to make sure of its integrity and security. Only authorised users will be able to check out the software to update it. Both check-in and check-out activities will be logged by the system automatically. The version control is managed by the system automatically.

You found a total of 10 user accounts on the SCM. All of them are from the IT department. You further check with the Human Resource manager and confirm that one of the users, Scott, resigned 9 months ago. The SCM System Administrator confirmed Scott's last check-out of the source code was found 1 month ago. He was using one of the authorised desktops from the local network in a secure area.

You check the user de-registration procedure which states "Managers have to make sure of deregistration of the user account and authorisation immediately from the relevant ICT system and/or equipment after resignation approval." There was no deregistration record for user Scott.

The IT Security Manager explains that Scott is a very good software engineer, an ex-colleague, and a friend.

He still comes back to the office every month after he resigned to provide support on source code maintenance. That's why his account on SCM still exists. "We know Scott well and he passed all our background checks when he joined us. As such we didn't feel it necessary to agree any further information security requirements with him just because he is now an external provider".

You prepare the audit findings. Select the three correct options.

- A. There is a nonconformity (NC). The organisation does not have a documented procedure setting out the use of systematic tools to provide access and version control of the source code. This does not conform with clause 9.1 and control A.8.4.
- B. There is a nonconformity (NC). Scott should have been advised of applicable information security requirements relevant to his new relationship (external provider) with the nursing home. The IT security manager has however confirmed that this did not take place. This does not conform with control A.5.20.

- C. There is a nonconformity (NC). The organisation has failed to identify the security risks associated with leaving Scott's account open when he was only re-engaged for a short period monthly. This does not conform with clause 8.2.
- D. There is a nonconformity (NC). The operating procedures are not well documented. This prevented the SCM System Administrator from being able to remove a user account immediately. This does not conform with clause 9.1 and control A.5.37.
- E. There is a nonconformity (NC). The SCM is open-source system software. It is not secured and cannot be used for access and version control of the source code. This does not conform with clause 9.1 and control A.8.4.
- F. There is a nonconformity (NC). The SCM will log the source code check-in/-out activities automatically. If something goes wrong, the team might not be able to trace it. This does not conform with clause 9.1 and control A.8.4.
- G. There is a nonconformity (NC). The organisation's access control arrangements are not operating effectively as an individual who is no longer employed by the organisation is being permitted to access the nursing home's ICT systems. This does not conform with control A.5.15.
- H. There is a nonconformity (NC). The IT Security manager did not make sure the user account for Scott was removed from the SCM and did not complete the user deregistration process after the resignation. This does not conform with clause 9.1 and control A.5.15.

Answer: C,G,H

Explanation:

The correct options are:

* There is a nonconformity (NC). The organisation's access control arrangements are not operating effectively as an individual who is no longer employed by the organisation is being permitted to access the nursing home's ICT systems. This does not conform with control A.5.15. (B): This option is correct because control A.5.15 requires the organization to implement secure log-on procedures and manage user access rights. The organization should ensure that only authorized users can access the ICT systems and that the access rights are revoked or modified when the user status changes. The fact that Scott, who resigned 9 months ago, still has an active account on the SCM and can check out the source code, indicates a failure of the access control arrangements and a nonconformity with the control A.5.15.

* There is a nonconformity (NC). The IT Security manager did not make sure the user account for Scott was removed from the SCM and did not complete the user deregistration process after the resignation. This does not conform with clause 9.1 and control A.5.15. : This option is correct because clause 9.1 requires the organization to monitor, measure, analyze, and evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the ISMS. The organization should have processes and indicators to verify that the ISMS requirements and objectives are met and that the ISMS is continually improved. The organization should also ensure that the results of the monitoring and measurement are documented and communicated. The fact that the IT Security manager did not follow the user de-registration procedure and did not document or communicate the exception for Scott, indicates a failure of the monitoring and measurement processes and a nonconformity with clause 9.1 and control A.5.15.

* There is a nonconformity (NC). The organisation has failed to identify the security risks associated with leaving Scott's account open when he was only re-engaged for a short period monthly. This does not conform with clause 8.2. (F): This option is correct because clause 8.2 requires the organization to establish and maintain an information security risk management process. The organization should identify the information security risks, analyze and evaluate the risks, and treat the risks according to the risk criteria and the risk treatment options. The organization should also monitor and review the risks and the risk treatment plan periodically and document the results. The fact that the organization did not identify the security risks associated with Scott's access to the SCM and the source code, such as unauthorized disclosure, modification, or deletion of the information, indicates a failure of the risk management process and a nonconformity with clause 8.2.

NEW QUESTION # 31

You are an experienced audit team leader guiding an auditor in training.

Your team is currently conducting a third-party surveillance audit of an organisation that stores data on behalf of external clients. The auditor in training has been tasked with reviewing the PHYSICAL controls listed in the Statement of Applicability (SoA) and implemented at the site.

Select four controls from the following that would you expect the auditor in training to review.

- A. How power and data cables enter the building
- B. The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems
- C. The organisation's arrangements for maintaining equipment
- D. The development and maintenance of an information asset inventory
- E. The conducting of verification checks on personnel
- F. Information security awareness, education, and training
- G. Access to and from the loading bay
- H. The organisation's business continuity arrangements

Answer: A,B,C,G

Explanation:

The four controls from the list that are related to PHYSICAL aspects of the ISMS are:

- *Access to and from the loading bay
- *How power and data cables enter the building
- *The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems
- *The organisation's arrangements for maintaining equipment

These controls are derived from the ISO 27001 Annex A, which provides a comprehensive list of information security controls that can be applied to an ISMS¹. The other controls in the list are more related to ORGANIZATIONAL, LEGAL, or HUMAN aspects of the ISMS, which are also important, but not the focus of this question.

According to the ISMS Auditing Guideline², the auditor in training should review the PHYSICAL controls by:

- *Checking the SoA to identify the applicable controls and their implementation status
 - *Interviewing the relevant staff and management to verify their understanding and involvement in the controls
 - *Observing the physical and environmental conditions to confirm the existence and effectiveness of the controls
 - *Examining the relevant documents and records to validate the compliance and performance of the controls
- I hope this helps you prepare for the exam. # References: 1: What Are ISO 27001 Controls? A Guide to Annex A | Secureframe; 2: ISMS Auditing Guideline - ISO27000

NEW QUESTION # 32

Scenario:

Northstorm is an online retail shop offering unique vintage and modern accessories. It initially entered a small market but gradually grew thanks to the development of the overall e-commerce landscape. Northstorm works exclusively online and ensures efficient payment processing, inventory management, marketing tools, and shipment orders. It uses prioritized ordering to receive, restock, and ship its most popular products.

Northstorm has traditionally managed its IT operations by hosting its website and maintaining full control over its infrastructure, including hardware, software, and data administration. However, this approach hindered its growth due to the lack of responsive infrastructure. Seeking to enhance its e-commerce and payment systems, Northstorm opted to expand its in-house data centers, completing the expansion in two phases over three months. Initially, the company upgraded its core servers, point-of-sale, ordering, billing, database, and backup systems. The second phase involved improving mail, payment, and network functionalities.

Additionally, during this phase, Northstorm adopted an international standard for personally identifiable information (PII) controllers and PII processors regarding PII processing to ensure its data handling practices were secure and compliant with global regulations. Despite the expansion, Northstorm's upgraded data centers failed to meet its evolving business demands. This inadequacy led to several new challenges, including issues with order prioritization. Customers reported not receiving priority orders, and the company struggled with responsiveness. This was largely due to the main server's inability to process orders from YouDecide, an application designed to prioritize orders and simulate customer interactions. The application, reliant on advanced algorithms, was incompatible with the new operating system (OS) installed during the upgrade.

Faced with urgent compatibility issues, Northstorm quickly patched the application without proper validation, leading to the installation of a compromised version. This security lapse resulted in the main server being affected and the company's website going offline for a week. Recognizing the need for a more reliable solution, the company decided to outsource its website hosting to an e-commerce provider. The company signed a confidentiality agreement concerning product ownership and conducted a thorough review of user access rights to enhance security before transitioning.

Question:

Which of the following situations represents a vulnerability in Northstorm's systems?

- A. The need for a replacement version of the application
- **B. The new version of the application was not legitimate**
- C. The new version of the application directly affected the main server

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

A vulnerability in information security refers to a weakness in a system, process, or software that can be exploited, leading to security incidents. In this case, the most significant vulnerability in Northstorm's system was the installation of an illegitimate (compromised) version of the application, which directly impacted the main server and resulted in system downtime.

- * A. The new version of the application directly affecting the main server is an outcome rather than the vulnerability itself. The reason it affected the server was due to its compromised nature.
- * B. The need for a replacement version of the application is not a vulnerability but rather a necessity due to the incompatibility issue introduced by the OS upgrade.

- * C. The new version of the application being illegitimate is the true vulnerability because it represents an unauthorized or unverified change that introduced malicious code or other security risks. This could have been mitigated by proper validation, secure software development practices, and adherence to change management policies outlined in ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Annex A controls:
 - * A.8.8 Management of Technical Vulnerabilities - Ensures that systems and applications are updated and maintained securely.
 - * A.8.9 Configuration Management - Covers proper software deployment and validation procedures.
 - * A.8.14 Redundancy of Information Processing Facilities - Ensures resilience to failures like server downtimes.
- This incident underscores the importance of implementing rigorous change management processes and software validation measures to prevent the installation of unauthorized software, a key requirement under ISO /IEC 27001:2022 Clause 8 (Operational Planning and Control).

NEW QUESTION # 33

Auditors should have certain knowledge and skills; while audit team leaders should have some additional knowledge and skills. From the following list, select two that only apply to audit team leaders.

- A. Make effective use of resources provided to the audit
- B. Verify the relevance and accuracy of collected information
- C. Understand and apply the risk-based approach to auditing
- D. Plan the audit
- E. Apply appropriate sampling techniques
- F. Be aware of cultural and social aspects of the auditee

Answer: A,D

Explanation:

According to the PECB Candidate Handbook1, audit team leaders should have the following additional knowledge and skills compared to auditors:

- *Plan the audit, including preparing the audit plan, assigning work to the audit team members and coordinating their activities
 - *Make effective use of resources provided to the audit, such as personnel, time, budget and equipment
 - *Manage the audit process, including leading the opening and closing meetings, directing the audit team, resolving conflicts and ensuring the audit objectives are achieved
 - *Review and approve the audit report and audit findings
 - *Communicate with the client and other interested parties throughout the audit
- References: 1: PECB Candidate Handbook - ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, pages 9-10.

NEW QUESTION # 34

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