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## PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

### NEW QUESTION # 27

What is the purpose of incident identification in the incident response process?

- **A. To recognize incidents through various methods like intrusion detection systems and employee reports**
- B. To collect all data related to the incident, including information from affected systems, network logs, user accounts, and any other relevant sources
- C. To conduct a preliminary assessment of the incident

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Incident identification is the first operational step in the incident response process. It involves detecting unusual or suspicious activity and recognizing whether it constitutes an information security incident. ISO

/IEC 27035-1:2016 describes various sources of detection, such as:

Security monitoring tools (e.g., IDS/IPS)

User reports or helpdesk notifications

Automated alerts from applications or infrastructure

The goal at this stage is not to collect detailed forensic data or conduct deep analysis, but rather to determine whether the activity warrants classification as a potential incident and to escalate accordingly.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.1: "Incident identification involves recognizing the occurrence of an event that could be an information security incident." Correct answer: C

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### NEW QUESTION # 28

When does the information security incident management plan come into effect?

- A. After a security audit is completed
- **B. When a security vulnerability is reported**
- C. When a new security policy is drafted

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2, the incident management plan is activated upon the detection or reporting of a security event, particularly when a vulnerability, threat, or compromise has been identified. The plan ensures structured response and accountability from the very first signs of a potential incident.

Clause 6.4.2 in ISO/IEC 27035-2 explains that incident response activities-including logging, categorization, assessment, and escalation-should begin as soon as a security incident or vulnerability is reported. This proactive trigger allows early containment and mitigation.

Security audits and policy drafts (Options A and B) are part of preventive or governance mechanisms, not operational triggers for activating the plan.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2: "The incident management plan should be activated once a security incident or significant vulnerability is identified and reported." Clause 5.1: "Detection and reporting are the initial steps in triggering the formal incident management lifecycle." Correct answer: C

### NEW QUESTION # 29

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

**Answer: B**

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

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## NEW QUESTION # 30

Scenario 5: Located in Istanbul, Turkey, Alura Hospital is a leading medical institution specializing in advanced eye surgery and vision care. Renowned for its modern facilities, cutting edge technology, and highly skilled staff, Alura Hospital is committed to delivering exceptional patient care. Additionally, Alura Hospital has implemented the ISO/IEC 27035 standards to enhance its information security incident management practices.

At Alura Hospital, the information security incident management plan is a critical component of safeguarding patient data and maintaining the integrity of its medical services. This comprehensive plan includes instructions for handling vulnerabilities discovered during incident management. According to this plan, when new vulnerabilities are discovered, Mehmet is appointed as the incident handler and is authorized to patch the vulnerabilities without assessing their potential impact on the current incident, prioritizing patient data security above all else. Recognizing the importance of a structured approach to incident management, Alura Hospital has established four teams dedicated to various aspects of incident response. The planning team focuses on implementing security processes and communicating with external organizations. The monitoring team is responsible for security patches, upgrades, and security policy implementation. The analysis team adjusts risk priorities and manages vulnerability reports, while the test and evaluation team organizes and performs incident response tests to ensure preparedness. During an incident management training session, staff members at Alura Hospital were provided with clear roles and responsibilities. However, a technician expressed

uncertainty about their role during a data integrity incident as the manager assigned them a role unrelated to their expertise. This decision was made to ensure that all staff members possess versatile skills and are prepared to handle various scenarios effectively. Additionally, Alura Hospital realized it needed to communicate better with stakeholders during security incidents. The hospital discovered it was not adequately informing stakeholders and that relevant information must be provided using formats, language, and media that meet their needs. This would enable them to participate fully in the incident response process and stay informed about potential risks and mitigation strategies.

Also, the hospital has experienced frequent network performance issues affecting critical hospital systems and increased sophisticated cyber attacks designed to bypass traditional security measures. So, it has deployed an external firewall. This action is intended to strengthen the hospital's network security by helping detect threats that have already breached the perimeter defenses. The firewall's implementation is a part of the hospital's broader strategy to maintain a robust and secure IT infrastructure, which is crucial for protecting sensitive patient data and ensuring the reliability of critical hospital systems. Alura Hospital remains committed to integrating state-of-the-art technology solutions to uphold the highest patient care and data security standards.

During a training session on incident management at Alura Hospital, staff members are presented with various roles and responsibilities. One staff member, a technician, was unsure about their role during a data integrity incident. According to the training objectives, did the manager take the correct action to ensure the technician was prepared?

- **A. Yes, roles and responsibilities should include rotational training to ensure all staff are versatile**
- B. No, roles and responsibilities should be assigned based on seniority to ensure that more experienced staff handle complex scenarios
- C. No, they should have provided the technician with specific role-playing exercises related to data integrity incidents

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-2 and ISO/IEC 27002:2022 (A.6.3 - Information Security Awareness and Training), incident response training should aim to build both competence and adaptability. Cross-training and rotational exposure to different incident types prepare staff for a wide range of potential scenarios, enhancing organizational resilience.

Assigning roles not strictly based on current expertise fosters flexibility and supports development, particularly in incident response, where versatile response capabilities are critical.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 5.2.3: "Training should cover various incident scenarios and enable staff to take on different responsibilities as required." ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control A.6.3: "Training should be ongoing and adaptive to emerging threats and varied incident types." Correct answer: A

### NEW QUESTION # 31

Scenario 3: L&K Associates is a graphic design firm headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa. It specializes in providing innovative and creative design solutions to clients across various industries. With offices in multiple parts of the country, they effectively serve clients, delivering design solutions that meet their unique needs and preferences.

In its commitment to maintaining information security, L&K Associates is implementing an information security incident management process guided by ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2. Leona, the designated leader overseeing the implementation of the incident management process, customized the scope of incident management to align with the organization's unique requirements.

This involved specifying the IT systems, services, and personnel involved in the incident management process while excluding potential incident sources beyond those directly related to IT systems and services.

In scenario 3, which of the following risk identification approaches was used by L&K Associates?

- **A. Both A and B**
- B. Asset-based approach
- C. Event-based approach

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

L&K Associates employed two distinct approaches as described in ISO/IEC 27005:2018 and referenced in ISO/IEC 27035-2: Strategic scenario identification, which involves analyzing sources of risk and their impact on stakeholders and objectives. This is aligned with the event-based approach, which focuses on risk sources and events that may lead to incidents.

Operational scenario identification, which involves a thorough assessment of assets, threats, and vulnerabilities - aligning with the asset-based approach, where the focus is on critical assets and the threats that may exploit their weaknesses.

ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.2.2, identifies multiple methods for risk identification, including:

Asset-based approach

Event-based (or threat-based) approach

Vulnerability-centered approach

In this scenario, both the asset- and event-based methods were clearly applied by Leona, which is encouraged in ISO risk management practices to provide a holistic view of risk.

Therefore, the correct answer is C: Both A and B.

## NEW QUESTION # 32

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