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PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Information security incident management process based on ISO • IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the standardized steps and processes outlined in ISO • IEC 27035. It emphasizes how organizations should structure their incident response lifecycle from detection to closure in a consistent and effective manner.
Topic 2	• Improving the incident management processes and activities: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the review and enhancement of existing incident management processes. It involves post-incident reviews, learning from past events, and refining tools, training, and techniques to improve future response efforts.
Topic 3	• Fundamental principles and concepts of information security incident management: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers the core ideas behind incident management, including understanding what constitutes a security incident, why timely responses matter, and how to identify the early signs of potential threats.
Topic 4	• Implementing incident management processes and managing information security incidents: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers the practical implementation of incident management strategies. It looks at ongoing incident tracking, communication during crises, and ensuring incidents are resolved in accordance with established protocols.

Topic 5	• Designing and developing an organizational incident management process based on ISO • IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers how to tailor the ISO • IEC 27035 framework to the unique needs of an organization, including policy development, role definition, and establishing workflows for handling incidents.

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

NEW QUESTION # 47
Scenario 8: Moneda Vivo, headquartered in Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia, is a distinguished name in the banking sector. It is renowned for its innovative approach to digital banking and unwavering commitment to information security. Moneda Vivo stands out by offering various banking services designed to meet the needs of its clients. Central to its operations is an information security incident management process that adheres to the recommendations of ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2.
Recently. Moneda Vivo experienced a phishing attack aimed at its employees Despite the bank's swift identification and containment of the attack, the incident led to temporary service outages and data access issues, underscoring the need for improved resilience The response team compiled a detailed review of the attack, offering valuable insights into the techniques and entry points used and identifying areas for enhancing their preparedness.
Shortly after the attack, the bank strengthened its defense by implementing a continuous review process to ensure its incident management procedures and systems remain effective and appropriate While monitoring the incident management process, a trend became apparent. The mean time between similar incidents decreased after a few occurrences; however, Moneda Vivo strategically ignored the trend and continued with regular operations This decision was rooted in a deep confidence in its existing security measures and incident management protocols, which had proven effective in quick detection and resolution of issues Moneda Vivo's commitment to transparency and continual improvement is exemplified by its utilization of a comprehensive dashboard. This tool provides real time insights into the progress of its information security incident management, helping control operational activities and ensure that processes stay within the targets of productivity, quality, and efficiency. However, securing its digital banking platform proved challenging.
Following a recent upgrade, which included a user interface change to its digital banking platform and a software update, Moneda Vivo recognized the need to immediately review its incident management process for accuracy and completeness. The top management postponed the review due to financial and time constraints.
Based on scenario 8, Moneda Vivo conducts continuous review of the incident management process to ensure the effectiveness of processes and procedures in place. Is this a good practice to follow?

- A. No, organizations should conduct quarterly performance reviews of individual employees to ensure they follow incident management protocols
- B. No, organizations should regularly assess the physical security measures to ensure they align with incident management protocols
- C. Yes, organizations should conduct continuous review of the incident management process to ensure the effectiveness of the processes and procedures in place

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 stresses the importance of continual review and improvement of the incident management process. Clause 7.1 specifically advises that organizations regularly evaluate their policies, procedures, and tools to ensure they remain effective in the

face of evolving threats and business changes.
Moneda Vivo's continuous review aligns perfectly with this guidance, reinforcing preparedness and adaptability. Options A and C, while related to broader security or HR practices, are not directly aligned with ISO/IEC 27035's core recommendation regarding process review.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 7.1: "The organization should review the effectiveness of the information security incident management process regularly and in response to incidents and significant changes."

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which of the following is NOT an example of technical control?

- A. Installing a firewall to protect the network
- B. Implementing surveillance cameras
- C. Implementing a policy for regular password changes

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to ISO/IEC 27002:2022 (and earlier versions), information security controls can be broadly categorized into three types: technical (also called logical), physical, and administrative (or organizational) controls.
Technical controls (also known as logical controls) involve the use of software and hardware to protect assets.
Examples include:
Firewalls
Intrusion detection systems
Encryption
Access control mechanisms
Physical controls are designed to prevent physical access to IT systems and include things such as:
Surveillance cameras
Security guards
Biometric access systems
Administrative controls, also called management or procedural controls, include the policies, procedures, and guidelines that govern the organization's security practices. These include:
Security awareness training
Acceptable use policies
Password policies
Option A, "Implementing a policy for regular password changes," is an administrative control, not a technical one. It dictates user behavior through rules and policy enforcement, but does not technically enforce the change itself unless paired with technical enforcement (like system settings).
Option B, surveillance cameras, are physical controls, and option C, installing a firewall, is a classic example of a technical control.
Reference Extracts:
ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Clause 5.1 - "Information security controls can be administrative (policy-based), technical, or physical depending on their form and implementation." NIST SP 800-53, Control Families - Differentiates between management, operational, and technical controls.
Therefore, the correct answer is A: Implementing a policy for regular password changes.
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NEW QUESTION # 49
Scenario 4: ORingo is a company based in Krakow, Poland, specializing in developing and distributing electronic products for health monitoring and heart rate measurement applications. With a strong emphasis on innovation and technological advancement, ORingo has established itself as a trusted provider of high-quality, reliable devices that enhance the well being and healthcare capabilities of individuals and healthcare professionals alike.
As part of its commitment to maintaining the highest standards of information security, ORingo has established an information security incident management process This process aims to ensure that any potential threats are swiftly identified, assessed, and addressed to protect systems and information. However, despite these measures, an incident response team member at ORingo recently detected a suspicious state in their systems operational data, leading to the decision to shut down the company-wide system until the anomaly could be thoroughly investigated Upon detecting the threat, the company promptly established an incident response team to respond to the incident effectively. The team's responsibilities encompassed identifying root causes, uncovering hidden vulnerabilities, and

implementing timely resolutions to mitigate the impact of the incident on ORingo's operations and customer trust.
In response to the threat detected across its cloud environments. ORingo employed a sophisticated security tool that broadened the scope of incident detection and mitigation This tool covers network traffic, doud environments, and potential attack vectors beyond traditional endpoints, enabling ORingo to proactively defend against evolving cybersecurity threats During a routine check, the IT manager at ORingo discovered that multiple employees lacked awareness of proper procedures following the detection of a phishing email. In response, immediate training sessions on information security policies and incident response were scheduled for all employees, emphasizing the importance of vigilance and adherence to established protocols in safeguarding ORingo's sensitive data and assets.
As part of the training initiative. ORingo conducted a simulated phishing attack exercise to assess employee response and knowledge. However, an employee inadvertently informed an external partner about the 'attack" during the exercise, highlighting the importance of ongoing education and reinforcement of security awareness principles within the organization.
Through its proactive approach to incident management and commitment to fostering a culture of security awareness and readiness. ORingo reaffirms its dedication to safeguarding the integrity and confidentiality of its electronic products and ensuring the trust and confidence of its customers and stakeholders worldwide.
In scenario 4, during a routine check, the IT manager discovered that multiple employees were unaware of the proper procedures following the detection of a phishing email and scheduled immediate training for all employees on information security policies and incident response. Is this recommended?

- A. No, providing training is unnecessary; the employees' ignorance of proper procedures regarding phishing emails is a minor issue
- B. No, the IT manager should handle the incident without involving other employees
- C. Yes, it is recommended that immediate training on these topics be provided to ensure employees know how to respond correctly to phishing emails

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
Phishing is one of the most common entry points for cybersecurity incidents. ISO/IEC 27035 and ISO/IEC 27002 both recommend security awareness training as a key preventive control. When users do not understand proper response procedures, the risk of successful attacks increases significantly.
Providing immediate training, especially following the identification of a knowledge gap, is considered best practice. This aligns with ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Annex A.6.3 and A.5.36, which emphasize the need for education and continuous awareness on security topics, including how to handle phishing attempts.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.1 - "Preparation includes awareness training to reduce the likelihood and impact of incidents."
ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control A.6.3 - "Personnel should receive appropriate awareness education and training to carry out their information security responsibilities." Therefore, the correct answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 50
How is the impact of an information security event assessed?

- A. By identifying the assets affected by the event
- B. By determining if the event is an information security incident
- C. By evaluating the effect on the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The impact of an information security event is assessed by evaluating how the event affects the CIA triad- Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability-of information assets. This fundamental concept underpins all ISO/IEC 27000-series standards, including ISO/IEC 27035.
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.3 explicitly states that an event's severity and urgency are to be assessed by evaluating its actual or potential impact on the organization's information security objectives, namely:
Confidentiality: Protection from unauthorized disclosure
Integrity: Protection from unauthorized modification
Availability: Assurance of timely and reliable access
This approach ensures consistent and risk-based decision-making during incident assessment. Options A and B are important steps, but they are part of the broader process; they do not directly measure impact.

Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.3: "The impact should be assessed based on the effect on confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information assets affected." Correct answer: C
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NEW QUESTION # 51
What is the purpose of monitoring behavioral analytics in security monitoring?

- A. To evaluate the effectiveness of security training programs
- B. To establish a standard for normal user behavior and detect unusual activities
- C. To prioritize the treatment of security incidents

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Behavioral analytics refers to using baselines of user or system behavior to identify anomalies that may indicate potential threats. According to ISO/IEC 27035-2, behavioral monitoring is an essential proactive technique for detecting insider threats, account compromise, and lateral movement by attackers.
Once a baseline for "normal behavior" is established (e.g., login patterns, file access, network usage), deviations can trigger alerts or investigations. This allows earlier detection of suspicious activities before they escalate into full-blown incidents.
Option A is a separate initiative related to awareness programs. Option B is more aligned with the response phase, not monitoring.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.2: "Security monitoring should include behavioral analysis to detect anomalies from baseline user and system activity." Correct answer: C
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NEW QUESTION # 52
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