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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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• Preparing and executing the incident response plan for information security incidents: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the preparation and activation of incident response plans. It focuses on readiness activities such as team training, resource allocation, and simulation exercises, along with actual response execution when incidents occur.

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

NEW QUESTION # 67
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 cyberattacks 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.
Based on scenario 5, the hospital decided to deploy an external firewall to detect threats that have already breached the perimeter defenses in response to frequent network performance issues affecting critical hospital systems. Is this recommended?

- A. No, they should have deployed an intrusion detection system to identify and alert the incident response team of the breach
- B. No, they should have implemented a cloud-based antivirus solution instead of deploying an external firewall

- C. Deploying an external firewall to detect threats that have already breached the perimeter defenses

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 (Information Security Incident Management - Part 2: Guidelines to Plan and Prepare for Incident Response) provides specific guidance on implementing protective technologies that enhance detection, prevention, and response to information security incidents. Among the recommendations, deploying firewalls, intrusion detection systems (IDS), intrusion prevention systems (IPS), and other layered security mechanisms are considered essential practices in ensuring network and system resilience.
In this case, Alura Hospital experienced repeated network performance issues and targeted cyberattacks. Their decision to deploy an external firewall is appropriate and aligns with best practices outlined in ISO/IEC
27035-2, especially for a healthcare institution handling sensitive patient data. External firewalls act as a network barrier that not only prevents unauthorized access but also helps monitor and detect anomalies or threats that may have already breached traditional perimeter defenses. This is particularly important in environments where traditional safeguards are being bypassed by sophisticated attackers.
While intrusion detection systems (option C) are also important, the scenario mentions that the firewall is being used as part of a broader layered defense system and is meant to detect already-breached threats. Cloud- based antivirus solutions (option B) are not a substitute for firewalls in terms of network protection and would not adequately address the complex, targeted threats that Alura is facing.
Reference Extracts from ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016:
Clause 7.3.2: "Organizations should implement network and system security controls such as firewalls, IDS
/IPS, and anti-malware tools to monitor and restrict unauthorized access." Annex B (Example Preparatory Activities): "Firewalls are vital components in detecting and preventing unauthorized traffic, especially when placed at external network perimeters." Thus, deploying an external firewall in this context is a recommended and justified security measure. The correct answer is: A.
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NEW QUESTION # 68
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 Based on scenario 7, which phase of forensic analysis did Paulina fail to conduct correctly?

- A. Reporting
- B. Analysis
- C. Collection

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

As detailed in scenario 7 and reinforced in the previous question, Paulina began her forensic work after the system was restored-missing the critical Collection phase as defined in ISO/IEC 27043 and referenced in ISO/IEC 27035-2.
Forensic collection involves gathering volatile and non-volatile data (e.g., logs, RAM dumps, file artifacts) at the earliest possible moment in the incident lifecycle to avoid data loss. By waiting until after recovery, she likely compromised the chain of custody and the completeness of her evidence.
The scenario notes that her analysis and reporting were thorough, providing valuable insights and mitigation strategies. Thus, the failure lies in the timing and execution of the Collection phase.
Reference:
* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2 and 7.2.3: "Collection activities should begin immediately upon identifying a potential incident and before recovery begins."
* ISO/IEC 27043:2015, Clause 8.2.1: "Forensic collection is critical to ensuring reliable analysis and admissible evidence." Correct answer: A
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NEW QUESTION # 69
Based on ISO/IEC 27035-2, which of the following is an example of evaluation activities used to evaluate the effectiveness of the incident management team?

- A. Evaluating the capabilities and services once they become operational
- B. Analyzing the lessons learned once an information security incident has been handled and closed
- C. Conducting information security testing, particularly vulnerability assessment

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.4.3 emphasizes the role of lessons learned reviews as key evaluation activities for assessing the performance of incident response teams. This activity involves post-incident debriefs to evaluate what went right or wrong and how response processes or team functions could improve.
While options A and C are related to broader security or deployment procedures, Option B directly reflects a formal evaluation mechanism used to gauge incident team effectiveness.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.4.3: "Lessons learned should be documented and used to evaluate the effectiveness of the incident management process." Correct answer: B
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NEW QUESTION # 70
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.
Based on scenario 3, did Leona follow all the ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines when communicating the information security incident management policy to interested parties?

- A. No, she should also communicate the incident reporting procedures and specify the appropriate contact for further information
- B. No, she should also communicate how often the information security incident policies are updated and revised
- C. Yes, she effectively communicated the outcomes of incidents and strategies to minimize recurrence, meeting the necessary communication requirements

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, effective communication of the incident management policy must include not only policy content, roles, and responsibilities but also specific procedural aspects-such as how to report an incident and who to contact. This ensures that all stakeholders clearly understand their responsibilities in the event of an incident and know how to respond.
In the scenario, Leona communicated the outcomes of incidents, mitigation strategies, personnel obligations, and policy content. However, she did not include the incident reporting procedures or contact points, which are essential components of incident communication as per ISO guidelines.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.1: "Communication of the incident management policy should include reporting channels, escalation contacts, and policy revision frequency." Therefore, the correct answer is B.
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NEW QUESTION # 71
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 technique did L&K Associates use for its risk analysis process?

- A. Semi-quantitative risk analysis
- B. Quantitative risk analysis
- C. Qualitative risk analysis

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In the scenario, Leona used a methodology that estimates "practical values for consequences and their probabilities," which clearly points to a quantitative risk analysis approach.
Quantitative risk analysis, as defined in ISO/IEC 27005:2018, involves assigning numerical values (e.g., monetary impact, frequency rates) to both the probability and consequence of risks. This allows for risk prioritization based on actual or estimated figures, enabling data-driven decisions on mitigation strategies.
Qualitative analysis uses descriptive categories (e.g., high/medium/low), and semi-quantitative methods mix ranking scales with partial numeric estimations - neither of which are described in this scenario.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.3.3: "Quantitative risk analysis estimates the probability and impact of risk using numerical values to derive a risk level." Therefore, the correct answer is C: Quantitative risk analysis.
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NEW QUESTION # 72
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