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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Information security incident management process based on ISOIEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the standardized steps and processes outlined in ISOIEC 27035. It emphasizes how organizations should structure their incident response lifecycle from detection to closure in a consistent and effective manner.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Designing and developing an organizational incident management process based on ISOIEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers how to tailor the ISOIEC 27035 framework to the unique needs of an organization, including policy development, role definition, and establishing workflows for handling incidents.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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 (Q74-Q79):

NEW QUESTION # 74

During the 'detect and report' phase of incident management at TechFlow, the incident response team began collecting detailed threat intelligence and conducting vulnerability assessments related to these login attempts.

Additionally, the incident response team classified a series of unusual login attempts as a potential security incident and distributed initial reports to the incident coordinator. Is this approach correct?

- A. No, because collecting detailed information about threats and vulnerabilities should occur in later phases
- B. No, because information security incidents cannot yet be classified as information security incidents in this phase
- **C. Yes, because classifying events as information security incidents is essential during this phase**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The 'detect and report' phase, as defined in ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 (Clause 6.2), includes the identification, classification, and initial reporting of information security events. If events meet certain thresholds-such as multiple failed login attempts from unknown IP addresses or matching threat indicators-they can and should be classified as potential incidents.

It is also appropriate to begin collecting supporting information during this phase. Gathering threat intelligence and performing basic vulnerability assessments help in confirming the scope and nature of the threat, allowing faster escalation and response.

Option B is incorrect because while deep forensic collection occurs later, preliminary data collection should begin during detection. Option C is incorrect as incident classification is explicitly allowed and encouraged in this phase.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.2: "Events should be assessed and classified to determine whether they qualify as information security incidents." Clause 6.2.3: "All relevant details should be collected to support early classification and reporting." Correct answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 75

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.

Scenario 8: Moneda Vivo, headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, is a distinguished name in the banking sector. It recently experienced a phishing attack, prompting the response team to conduct a detailed review.

The incident underscored the need for resilience and continuous improvement.

What is the primary goal of the information Moneda Vivo's incident report team gathered from the incident?

- A. To learn from the incident and improve future security measures
- B. To document the incident for legal compliance purposes
- C. To showcase the effectiveness of existing security protocols to stakeholders

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The core purpose of incident reporting, as outlined in ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 (Clause 6.4.7), is to learn from the incident in order to improve future preparedness, resilience, and effectiveness. Lessons learned from an incident should feed into policy, process, and technical improvements. The scenario highlights how Moneda Vivo's team analyzed the phishing attack to understand entry points and weaknesses, directly aligning with this principle.

While legal compliance (Option B) and showcasing security (Option A) may be secondary benefits, the primary objective is always organizational learning and resilience enhancement.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.4.7: "The lessons learned phase involves identifying improvements to the information security incident management process and to other relevant processes and controls." Correct answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 76

What is the purpose of monitoring behavioral analytics in security monitoring?

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 77

Which of the following is NOT an example of technical control?

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

Answer: A

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.

NEW QUESTION # 78

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, cloud 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.

Based on scenario 4, are the responsibilities of the incident response team (IRT) established according to the ISO/IEC 27035-2 guidelines?

- A. Yes, IRT's responsibilities include identifying root causes, discovering hidden vulnerabilities, and resolving incidents quickly to minimize their impact
- B. No, the responsibilities of IRT also include assessing events and declaring incidents
- C. No, the responsibilities of IRT do not include resolving incidents

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 outlines comprehensive responsibilities for an incident response team, which include not just response and mitigation but also:

Assessing and classifying reported events

Determining if they qualify as incidents

Coordinating containment, eradication, and recovery actions

Conducting root cause analysis and lessons learned

While the scenario highlights the team's strengths in root cause analysis and resolution, it omits one key responsibility: the proper assessment and classification of the anomaly before response. This makes option C the most accurate.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 5.2.2 - "The IRT should assess events, determine whether they are incidents, and take appropriate actions." Therefore, the correct answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 79

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