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The PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam covers a wide range of topics related to information security management, including risk management, security controls, audit planning and execution, and communication with stakeholders. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Exam is also designed to assess the candidate's ability to apply these concepts in a real-world context, by testing their knowledge of practical scenarios related to information security management.

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The PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification exam assesses the candidate's understanding of the ISO/IEC 27001 standard, its requirements, and the best practices for implementing and maintaining an ISMS. It also evaluates the candidate's ability to plan, conduct, report, and follow-up on an audit. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Exam covers topics such as risk management, incident management, asset management, and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q120-Q125):

NEW QUESTION # 120

In the context of a third-party certification audit, it is very important to have effective communication. Select an option that contains the correct answer about communication in an audit context.

- A. There is no need to establish a formal communication arrangement because an auditee can communicate with the auditor at any time during the audit
- **B. The formal communication channels between the audit team and the auditee can be established during the opening meeting**
- C. During the audit, each auditor should periodically communicate any concerns to the auditee and audit client
- D. During the audit, the responsibility for communication rests with the audit team leader

Answer: B

Explanation:

In the context of a third-party certification audit, it is very important to have effective communication between the audit team and the auditee. The formal communication channels, such as the names and contact details of the audit team members, the auditee representatives, the audit client and any other relevant parties, can be established during the opening meeting. This helps to ensure that the audit objectives, scope, criteria, methods, schedule and any other arrangements are clearly understood and agreed by all parties. It also facilitates the exchange of information, feedback, requests, concerns and complaints during the audit process.

References: = ISO 19011:2022, clause 6.4.2; PECB Candidate Handbook ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, page 25.

NEW QUESTION # 121

You are an experienced ISMS Audit Team Leader, talking to an Auditor in training who has been assigned to your audit team. You want to ensure that they understand the importance of the Check stage of the Plan- Do-Check-Act cycle in respect of the operation of the information security management system.

You do this by asking him to select the answer which best describes the purpose of the check activity 'management review.

The purpose of the management review is to: Select 1

- **A. Review the information security management system at planned intervals to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness.**
- B. Consider the information security management system at regular intervals to ensure its continuing compliance, adequacy and effectiveness.
- C. Assess the information security management system at random intervals to ensure its continuing efficiency, adequacy and effectiveness.
- D. Update the information security management system at documented intervals to ensure its continuing conformity, adequacy and effectiveness.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The management review is a key component of the "Check" stage in the Plan-Do-Check-Act (PDCA) cycle. Its primary purpose is to evaluate the overall ISMS and make strategic decisions for improvement. Here's why the other options are less accurate:

* A . Random intervals: Reviews should be conducted at planned intervals for consistency and tracking progress.

* B . Compliance: While compliance is a consideration, the main focus is on the system's suitability for the organization's needs, its adequacy in managing risks, and its overall effectiveness in achieving information security objectives.

* D . Update: The management review might lead to updates, but its primary goal is evaluation, not immediate modification.

Reference:

* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Section 9.3 (Management Review): Outlines the purpose and requirement for conducting management reviews.

NEW QUESTION # 122

You ask the IT Manager why the organisation still uses the mobile app while personal data encryption and pseudonymization tests failed. Also, whether the Service Manager is authorized to approve the test.

The IT Manager explains the test results should be approved by him according to the software security management procedure. The reason why the encryption and pseudonymization functions failed is that these functions heavily slowed down the system and service performance. An extra 150% of resources are needed to cover this. The Service Manager agreed that access control is good enough and acceptable. That's why the Service Manager signed the approval.

You sample one of the medical staff's mobile and found that ABC's healthcare mobile app, version 1.01 is installed. You found that version 1.01 has no test record.

The IT Manager explains that because of frequent ransomware attacks, the outsourced mobile app development company gave a free minor update on the tested software, performed an emergency release of the updated software, and gave a verbal guarantee that there will be no impact on any security functions. Based on his 20 years of information security experience, there is no need to re-test.

You are preparing the audit findings. Select two options that are correct.

- A. There is a nonconformity (NC). The IT Manager does not comply with the software security management procedure. (Relevant to clause 8.1, control A.8.30)
- B. There is NO nonconformity (NC). The IT Manager demonstrates good leadership. (Relevant to clause 5.1, control 5.4)
- C. There is an opportunity for improvement (OI). The organisation selects an external service provider based on the extent of free services it will provide. (Relevant to clause 8.1, control A.5.21)
- D. There is NO nonconformity (NC). The IT Manager demonstrates he is fully competent. (Relevant to clause 7.2)
- E. There is a nonconformity (NC). The organisation does not control planned changes and review the consequences of unintended changes. (Relevant to clause 8.1)
- F. There is an opportunity for improvement (OI). The IT Manager should make the decision to continue the service based on appropriate testing. (Relevant to clause 8.1, control A.8.30)

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

According to ISO 27001:2022 Annex A Control 8.30, the organisation shall ensure that externally provided processes, products or services that are relevant to the information security management system are controlled. This includes developing and entering into licensing agreements that cover code ownership and intellectual property rights, and implementing appropriate contractual requirements related to secure design and coding in accordance with Annex A 8.25 and 8.29. In this case, the organisation and the developer have performed security tests that failed, which indicates that the secure design and coding requirements of Annex A 8.29 were not met. The IT Manager explains that the encryption and pseudonymization functions failed because they slowed down the system and service performance, and that an extra 150% of resources are needed to cover this. However, this does not justify the acceptance of the test results by the Service Manager, who is not authorised to approve the test according to the software security management procedure. The Service Manager should have consulted with the IT Manager, who is the owner of the process, and followed the procedure for handling nonconformities and corrective actions. The Service Manager's decision to continue the service based on access control alone exposes the organisation to the risk of compromising the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of personal data processed by the mobile app. Therefore, there is a nonconformity (NC) with clause 8.1, control A.8.30.

According to ISO 27001:2022 Clause 8.1, the organisation shall plan, implement and control the processes needed to meet information security requirements, and to implement the actions determined in Clause 6.1. The organisation shall also control planned changes and review the consequences of unintended changes, taking action to mitigate any adverse effects, as necessary. In this case, the organisation has not controlled the planned change of the mobile app from version 1.0 to version 1.01, which was a minor update provided by the outsourced developer in response to frequent ransomware attacks. The IT Manager explains that the developer performed an emergency release of the updated software, and gave a verbal guarantee that there will be no impact on any security functions.

However, this is not sufficient to ensure that the change is properly assessed, tested, documented, and approved before deployment. The IT Manager should have followed the change management process and procedure, and verified that the updated software meets the security requirements and does not introduce any new vulnerabilities or risks. The IT Manager's reliance on his 20 years of information security experience and the developer's verbal guarantee is not a valid basis for skipping the re-testing of the software. Therefore, there is a nonconformity (NC) with clause 8.1.

References:

- 1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) Course by CQI and IRCA Certified Training 1
- 2: ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Training Course by PECB 2

NEW QUESTION # 123

In acceptable use of Information Assets, which is the best practice?

- A. Accessing phone or network transmissions, including wireless or wifi transmissions
- **B. Access to information and communication systems are provided for business purpose only**
- C. Interfering with or denying service to any user other than the employee's host
- D. Playing any computer games during office hours

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The best practice in acceptable use of information assets is A: access to information and communication systems are provided for business purpose only. This means that the organization grants access to its information and communication systems only to authorized users who need to use them for legitimate and approved business activities. The organization does not allow or tolerate any unauthorized, inappropriate or personal use of its information and communication systems, as this could compromise information security, violate policies or laws, or cause damage or harm to the organization or its stakeholders. The other options are not best practices in acceptable use of information assets, as they could violate information security policies and procedures, as well as ethical or legal standards. Interfering with or denying service to any user other than the employee's host (B) is a malicious act that could disrupt the availability or performance of the information systems or services of another user or organization. Playing any computer games during office hours is a personal and unprofessional use of the information and communication systems that could distract the employee from their work duties, waste resources and bandwidth, or expose the systems to malware or other risks. Accessing phone or network transmissions, including wireless or wifi transmissions (D) is a potential breach of confidentiality or privacy that could intercept, monitor or modify the information transmitted by another user or organization without their consent or authorization. ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organization to implement rules for acceptable use of assets (see clause A.8.1.3). 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 Acceptable Use?

NEW QUESTION # 124

What is the standard definition of ISMS?

- A. A company wide business objectives to achieve information security awareness for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving
- **B. A systematic approach for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving an organization's information security to achieve business objectives.**
- C. Is an information security systematic approach to achieve business objectives for implementation, establishing, reviewing, operating and maintaining organization's reputation.
- D. A project-based approach to achieve business objectives for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving an organization's information security

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

The standard definition of ISMS is a systematic approach for establishing, implementing, operating, monitoring, reviewing, maintaining and improving an organization's information security to achieve business objectives. This definition is given in clause 3.17 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022, and it describes the main components and purpose of an ISMS. An ISMS is not a project-based approach, as it is an ongoing process that requires continual improvement. An ISMS is not a company wide business objective, as it is a management system that supports the organization's objectives. An ISMS is not an information security systematic approach, as it is a broader concept that encompasses the organization's context, risks, controls, and performance. References: : CQI & IRCA ISO 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Course Handbook, page 15. : ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clause 3.17.

NEW QUESTION # 125

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