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PECB ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ISO• IEC 27002に基づき、情報セキュリティ、サイバーセキュリティ、プライバシーの基本概念を説明します。この領域では、機密性、完全性、可用性といった概念を含む、情報セキュリティを支える中核的な原則と定義を網羅しています。また、ISO• IEC 27002がサイバーセキュリティとプライバシーを組織全体のセキュリティ体制の基礎要素としてどのように位置づけているかに焦点を当てています。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ISO• IEC 27002の組織、人、物理的、および技術的管理策を組織の具体的な状況に合わせて解釈する：この領域では、ISO• IEC 27002で定義されている組織、人、物理的、および技術的管理策の4つの管理カテゴリと、それぞれが実際の組織環境にどのように適用されるかについて説明します。組織の具体的なニーズ、リスク、および運用条件に基づいて、これらの管理策を読み解き、解釈し、状況に応じて適用する方法を理解することが求められます。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• ISO• IEC 27001、ISO• IEC 27002、およびその他の規格や規制枠組みの関係について考察する：この領域では、ISO• IEC 27002がISO• IEC 27001に規定された要求事項をサポートする実施規範としてどのように機能するか、また両規格が他の関連枠組みとどのように相互作用するかを検証する。さらに、組織がこれらの規格を適用される法律、規制、および業界固有の要求事項にどのように適合させるかについても考察する。

ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation受験準備 & ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation試験勉強攻略

ご存知のように、私たちは今、非常に大きな競争圧力に直面しています。欲しいものを手に入れるにはもっと力が必要です。ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation無料の試験ガイドがこれらを提供するかもしれません。教材を使用すると、ISO 27002認定資格を取得できます。これにより、多くの競合他社の中で、あなたの能力がより明確になります。ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation練習ファイルを使用することは、ソフトパワーを向上させるための重要なステップです。業界の他の製品と比較して、ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation学習教材が顧客を引き付けるために必要なものを理解するのに少し時間を割いていただければ幸いです。

PECB ISO/IEC 27002 Foundation Exam 認定 ISO-IEC-27002-Foundation 試験問題 (Q19-Q24):

質問 # 19

How can organizations manage the security of large networks?

- A. By dividing networks into separate network domains and including them into the public network
- B. By avoiding the integration of information services, users, and information systems into large networks
- C. By dividing networks into separate network domains and separating them from the public network

正解: C

解説:

Organizations can manage the security of large networks by dividing them into separate network domains and separating them from the public network where appropriate. This reflects the principle of network segregation, which reduces the ability of an attacker, malware, or unauthorized user to move freely across the environment. Separate domains can be based on trust level, business function, system criticality, data sensitivity, user group, supplier access, development environment, or regulatory requirement. ISO/IEC 27002 supports this through network security, network segregation, access control, and secure architecture practices. Option B is incorrect because including internal domains into the public network would increase exposure and weaken boundaries. Option C is not realistic or aligned with modern enterprise architecture; organizations often need integrated services, users, and systems, but they must integrate them securely. Segmentation allows controlled communication through firewalls, gateways, routing rules, access controls, monitoring, and filtering. The goal is not isolation for its own sake, but risk-based separation and controlled connectivity.

Therefore, option A is verified. References/Chapters: ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control 8.20 Network security; Control 8.22 Segregation of networks; Control 5.15 Access control.

質問 # 20

Some employees of an organization find the data processing procedures complicated and have been struggling to follow them effectively. Which of the following threats is the organization facing in this case?

- A. Information theft
- B. Data input error by employees
- C. Hacking

正解: B

解説:

The situation describes a people-related operational threat: data input error by employees. The root cause is not a malicious external attack or theft; it is that employees cannot reliably follow complicated processing procedures. ISO/IEC 27002 recognizes that people, competence, awareness, and documented procedures are essential to information security. When procedures are unclear, excessive, or difficult to follow, employees may enter incorrect data, omit fields, select wrong categories, mishandle classifications, misroute information, or unintentionally corrupt records. This primarily threatens integrity because the information may no longer be accurate or complete. Hacking would involve unauthorized technical intrusion, and information theft would involve intentional unauthorized taking or disclosure of information. Neither is stated in the scenario.

ISO/IEC 27002 addresses this type of risk through information security awareness, education and training, documented operating procedures, clear responsibilities, and appropriate segregation of duties. Effective controls should make correct behavior practical

and repeatable, not merely documented. Therefore, the verified answer is option A. References/Chapters: ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control 6.3 Information security awareness, education and training; Control 5.37 Documented operating procedures; Control 5.3 Segregation of duties.

質問 # 21

What should the organization do with regard to the information security roles and responsibilities of an employee who is leaving or changing the job role?

- A. It should outsource them to an external party
- B. It should document them in the termination of employment policy
- C. It should identify and transfer them to another employee

正解: C

解説:

When an employee leaves the organization or changes roles, their information security responsibilities should be identified and transferred appropriately. ISO/IEC 27002 emphasizes that responsibilities must remain clear throughout the employment lifecycle, including changes and termination. Security duties cannot simply disappear when a person leaves a role. Examples include ownership of assets, approval duties, incident response responsibilities, privileged access administration, supplier contact responsibilities, classification decisions, or operational security tasks. The organization should determine which responsibilities the employee holds, remove responsibilities that no longer apply, revoke or adjust access rights, and assign continuing responsibilities to another competent person. Option B is too limited because documenting responsibilities in a termination policy does not ensure that active duties are transferred. Option C is incorrect because outsourcing is not required and may introduce additional supplier risk. The central ISO/IEC 27002 principle is continuity of accountability: responsibilities must be maintained even when personnel move, leave, or change duties. This also supports least privilege because access and responsibilities should match the current role. References/Chapters: ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control 6.5 Responsibilities after termination or change of employment; Control 5.2 Information security roles and responsibilities; Control 5.18 Access rights.

質問 # 22

What should an organization do if it detects a vulnerability that does not have a corresponding threat?

- A. Monitor the vulnerability for changes
- B. Both A and C
- C. Recognize the vulnerability

正解: B

解説:

A vulnerability with no currently identified corresponding threat should still be recognized and monitored. A vulnerability is a weakness that could be exploited, but risk usually depends on the relationship between assets, threats, vulnerabilities, likelihood, and consequences. When no active or relevant threat is identified, immediate treatment may not be proportionate. However, ignoring the vulnerability would be inconsistent with ISO/IEC 27002's risk-aware approach. Threat conditions change. A weakness that appears low priority today may become exploitable after a new attack technique, system exposure, business change, supplier change, or threat actor capability emerges. Recognizing the vulnerability ensures it is recorded and available for future assessment. Monitoring it ensures the organization detects changes in exploitability, exposure, or threat relevance. ISO/IEC 27002 supports this through threat intelligence and management of technical vulnerabilities, both of which require organizations to remain alert to changes in the threat and vulnerability landscape. Therefore, the correct answer is both recognizing and monitoring the vulnerability. References /Chapters: ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control 5.7 Threat intelligence; Control 8.8 Management of technical vulnerabilities; Control 5.36 Compliance with policies, rules and standards for information security.

質問 # 23

Which of the following controls aims to protect the production environment and data?

- A. Control 6.6 Confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements
- B. Control 8.31 Separation of development, testing and operational environments
- C. Control 5.13 Labelling of information

正解: B

解説:

Control 8.31, Separation of development, testing and operational environments, aims to protect the production environment and production data from unauthorized or inappropriate change, exposure, or disruption.

Development and testing activities often involve code changes, debugging, experimental configurations, test accounts, incomplete controls, and simulated transactions. If these activities occur directly in production, they can compromise confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Separation reduces the risk that untested software, test data, developer privileges, or debugging tools affect live systems and real business information. Control

5.13, Labelling of information, supports correct handling by communicating classification and protection needs, but it does not specifically protect production environments. Control 6.6, Confidentiality or non-disclosure agreements, supports legal and people-related confidentiality commitments, but it does not directly separate technical environments. The exam logic focuses on the control whose stated purpose is to protect production systems and data from risks introduced by development and testing. Therefore, option B is correct.

References/Chapters: ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control 8.31 Separation of development, testing and operational environments; Control 8.32 Change management; Control 8.29 Security testing in development and acceptance.

質問 # 24

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