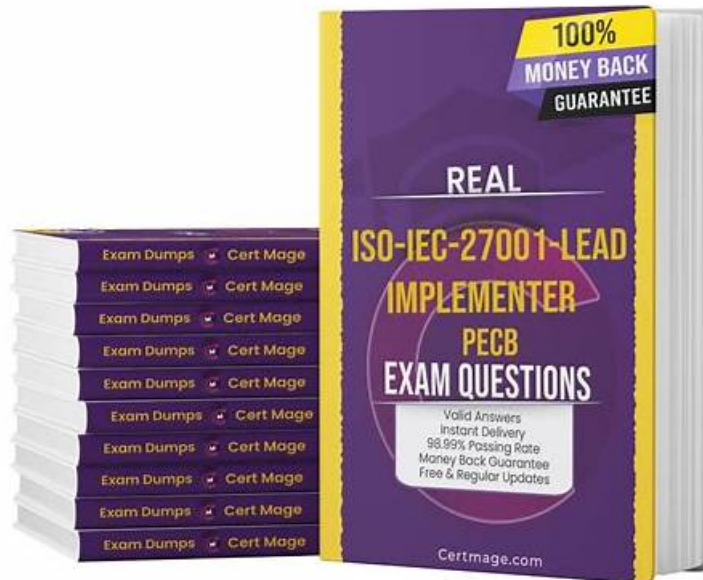


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Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managing an ISO IEC 27001 audit program: This section of the exam covers managing the internal audit activity and assessment of plans.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Preparation of an ISO IEC 27001 audit: In this exam section, candidates are tested for their knowledge of preparing for stage 2 audit and other audit processes.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamental principles and concepts of Information Security Management System (ISMS): This section of the exam covers topics such as the most fundamental concepts and rules related to information security.

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q224-Q229):

NEW QUESTION # 224

You are performing an ISMS audit at a residential nursing home called ABC that provides healthcare services.

You find all nursing home residents wear an electronic wristband for monitoring their location, heartbeat, and blood pressure always.

You learned that the electronic wristband automatically uploads all data to the artificial intelligence (AI) cloud server for healthcare monitoring and analysis by healthcare staff.

To verify the scope of ISMS, you interview the management system representative (MSR) who explains that the ISMS scope covers an outsourced data center.

Select four options for the clauses and/or controls of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 that are directly relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS.

- A. Clause 4.3 Determining the scope of the information security management system
- B. Clause 4.1 Understanding the organization and its context
- C. Control 7.6 Working in secure areas
- D. Control 6.3 Information security awareness, education, and training
- E. Clause 5.2 Policy
- F. Control 5.3 Legal, statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements
- G. Control 5.3 Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities
- H. Clause 4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties

Answer: A,B,E,H

Explanation:

Explanation

B: This clause requires the organisation to determine the interested parties that are relevant to the ISMS, and the requirements of these interested parties¹². This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to identify the stakeholders that have an influence or an interest in the information security of the organisation, such as customers, suppliers, regulators, employees, etc. The organisation should also consider the needs and expectations of these interested parties when defining the scope of the ISMS, and ensure that they are met and communicated.

E: This clause requires the organisation to establish an information security policy that provides the framework for setting the information security objectives and guiding the information security activities¹³. This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to define the direction and principles of the ISMS, and to align them with the strategic goals and context of the organisation. The information security policy should also be consistent with the scope of the ISMS, and should be communicated and understood within the organisation and by relevant interested parties.

F: This clause requires the organisation to determine the internal and external issues that are relevant to the purpose and the context of the organisation, and that affect its ability to achieve the intended outcomes of the ISMS¹⁴. This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to understand the factors and conditions that influence the information security of the organisation, such as the legal, technological, social, economic, environmental, etc. The organisation should also monitor and review these issues, and consider them when defining the scope of the ISMS.

H: This clause requires the organisation to determine the boundaries and applicability of the ISMS to establish its scope¹⁵. This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to describe the information and processes that are included in the ISMS, and to document the scope in a clear and concise manner. The organisation should also consider the issues, requirements, and interfaces identified in clauses 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 when determining the scope of the ISMS, and

ensure that the scope is appropriate to the nature and scale of the organisation.

References:

- 1: PECB Candidate Handbook - ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, page 17
2: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 4.2
3: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 5.2
4: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 4.1
5: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 4.3

NEW QUESTION # 225

You are performing an ISMS audit at a residential nursing home (ABC) that provides healthcare services. The next step in your audit plan is to verify the information security of ABC's healthcare mobile app development, support, and lifecycle process. During the audit, you learned the organization outsourced the mobile app development to a professional software development company with CMMI Level 5, ITSM (ISO/IEC

20000-1), BCMS (ISO 22301) and ISMS (ISO/IEC 27001) certified.

The IT Manager presented the software security management procedure and summarised the process as following:

The mobile app development shall adopt "security-by-design" and "security-by-default" principles, as a minimum. The following security functions for personal data protection shall be available:

Access control.

Personal data encryption, i.e., Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) algorithm, key lengths: 256 bits; and Personal data pseudonymization.

Vulnerability checked and no security backdoor

You sample the latest Mobile App Test report, details as follows:

Target of Test: ABC's healthcare mobile app, version 1	Test results	Test summary
Security test		
Personal data encryption	Fail	Not able to perform the encryption.
Personal data pseudonymisation	Fail	Not able to perform the pseudonymisation.
Final approval:		signed
by: Service Manager		

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 authorised 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 pseudonymisation 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 are preparing the audit findings. Select the correct option.

- A. There is a nonconformity (NC). The organisation and developer perform security tests that fail. (Relevant to clause 8.1, control A.8.29)
- **B. There is a nonconformity (NC). The Service Manager does not comply with the software security management procedure. (Relevant to clause 8.1, control A.8.30)**
- C. There is NO nonconformity (NC). The Service Manager makes a good decision to continue the service. (Relevant to clause 8.1, control A.8.30)
- D. There is a nonconformity (NC). The organisation and developer do not perform acceptance tests. (Relevant to clause 8.1, control A.8.29)

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct option is D. There is a nonconformity (NC). The Service Manager does not comply with the software security management procedure. (Relevant to clause 8.1, control A.8.30). The IT Manager should have approved the test results according to the software security management procedure, not the Service Manager. The Service Manager's decision to accept the failed security tests also violates the

"security-by-design" and "security-by-default" principles that the organization adopted. The other options are either incorrect or irrelevant. The organization and developer did perform acceptance tests, but they failed (B, C). The Service Manager's decision to continue the service does not justify the nonconformity (A). References: 1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, Clause 8.1 \n2: PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Exam Preparation Guide, Domain 5: Conducting an ISO/IEC 27001 audit

NEW QUESTION # 226

You are performing an ISMS audit at a residential nursing home called ABC that provides healthcare services. You find all nursing home residents wear an electronic wristband for monitoring their location, heartbeat, and blood pressure always. You learned that the electronic wristband automatically uploads all data to the artificial intelligence (AI) cloud server for healthcare monitoring and analysis by healthcare staff.

To verify the scope of ISMS, you interview the management system representative (MSR) who explains that the ISMS scope covers an outsourced data center.

Select four options for the clauses and/or controls of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 that are directly relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS.

- A. Clause 4.3 Determining the scope of the information security management system
- B. Clause 4.1 Understanding the organization and its context
- C. Control 7.6 Working in secure areas
- D. Control 6.3 Information security awareness, education, and training
- E. Clause 5.2 Policy
- F. Control 5.3 Legal, statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements
- G. Control 5.3 Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities
- H. Clause 4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties

Answer: A,B,E,H

Explanation:

B . This clause requires the organisation to determine the interested parties that are relevant to the ISMS, and the requirements of these interested parties¹². This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to identify the stakeholders that have an influence or an interest in the information security of the organisation, such as customers, suppliers, regulators, employees, etc. The organisation should also consider the needs and expectations of these interested parties when defining the scope of the ISMS, and ensure that they are met and communicated.

E . This clause requires the organisation to establish an information security policy that provides the framework for setting the information security objectives and guiding the information security activities¹³. This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to define the direction and principles of the ISMS, and to align them with the strategic goals and context of the organisation. The information security policy should also be consistent with the scope of the ISMS, and should be communicated and understood within the organisation and by relevant interested parties.

F . This clause requires the organisation to determine the internal and external issues that are relevant to the purpose and the context of the organisation, and that affect its ability to achieve the intended outcomes of the ISMS¹⁴. This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to understand the factors and conditions that influence the information security of the organisation, such as the legal, technological, social, economic, environmental, etc. The organisation should also monitor and review these issues, and consider them when defining the scope of the ISMS.

H . This clause requires the organisation to determine the boundaries and applicability of the ISMS to establish its scope¹⁵. This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to describe the information and processes that are included in the ISMS, and to document the scope in a clear and concise manner. The organisation should also consider the issues, requirements, and interfaces identified in clauses 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 when determining the scope of the ISMS, and ensure that the scope is appropriate to the nature and scale of the organisation.

Reference:

1: PECB Candidate Handbook - ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, page 17 2: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 4.2 3: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 5.2 4: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 4.1 5: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 4.3

NEW QUESTION # 227

How does predictive analytics help auditors in identifying potential risks?

- A. By predicting future outcomes based on trends
- B. By organizing data from various sources
- C. By providing real-time analysis of financial data

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

B: Correct Answer:

Predictive analytics uses historical data, machine learning, and statistical models to predict future risk events.

It identifies patterns in security incidents, financial trends, and operational failures to anticipate risks before they occur.

A: Incorrect:

Real-time analysis is part of monitoring, but predictive analytics focuses on forecasting risks, not just real-time reporting.

C: Incorrect:

Data organization is essential but does not involve forecasting risks.

Relevant Standard Reference:

ISO 31000:2018 (Risk Management - Guidelines on Using Data Analytics in Risk Assessment)

NEW QUESTION # 228

Scenario 9: Techmanic is a Belgian company founded in 1995 and currently operating in Brussels. It provides IT consultancy, software design, and hardware/software services, including deployment and maintenance. The company serves sectors like public services, finance, telecom, energy, healthcare, and education. As a customer-centered company, it prioritizes strong client relationships and leading security practices.

Techmanic has been ISO/IEC 27001 certified for a year and regards this certification with pride. During the certification audit, the auditor found some inconsistencies in its ISMS implementation. Since the observed situations did not affect the capability of its ISMS to achieve the intended results, Techmanic was certified after auditors followed up on the root cause analysis and corrective actions remotely. During that year, the company added hosting to its list of services and requested to expand its certification scope to include that area. The auditor in charge approved the request and notified Techmanic that the extension audit would be conducted during the surveillance audit. Techmanic underwent a surveillance audit to verify its ISMS's continued effectiveness and compliance with ISO/IEC 27001. The surveillance audit aimed to ensure that Techmanic's security practices, including the recent addition of hosting services, aligned seamlessly with the rigorous requirements of the certification. The auditor strategically utilized the findings from previous surveillance audit reports in the recertification activity with the purpose of replacing the need for additional recertification audits, specifically in the IT consultancy sector. Recognizing the value of continual improvement and learning from past assessments, Techmanic implemented a practice of reviewing previous surveillance audit reports. This proactive approach not only facilitated identifying and resolving potential nonconformities but also aimed to streamline the recertification process in the IT consultancy sector.

During the surveillance audit, several nonconformities were found. The ISMS continued to fulfill the ISO/IEC 27001's requirements, but Techmanic failed to resolve the nonconformities related to the hosting services, as reported by its internal auditor. In addition, the internal audit report had several inconsistencies, which questioned the independence of the internal auditor during the audit of hosting services. Based on this, the extension certification was not granted. As a result, Techmanic requested a transfer to another certification body. In the meantime, the company released a statement to its clients stating that the ISO/IEC 27001 certification covers the IT services, as well as the hosting services.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Is the internal auditor responsible for following up on action plans resulting from external audits?

- A. Yes, only if minor nonconformities have been detected during the external audit
- B. No, the internal auditor should follow up on action plans submitted in response to nonconformities resulting only from internal audits
- C. Yes, the internal auditor should follow up on action plans submitted during internal and external audits

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

A. Correct answer:

Internal auditors focus on internal audit nonconformities, while external auditors oversee external audit follow-ups.

B. Incorrect:

Minor nonconformities do not change the role of internal auditors.

C. Incorrect:

Internal auditors do not follow up on external audit findings-this is the certification body's responsibility.

Relevant Standard Reference:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Clause 9.2.2 (Internal Audit Responsibilities)

NEW QUESTION # 229

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