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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q96-Q101):

NEW QUESTION # 96
The following options are key actions involved in a first-party audit. Order the stages to show the sequence in which the actions should take place.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation
The correct order of the stages is:
Prepare the audit checklist
Gather objective evidence
Review audit evidence
Document findings
Audit preparation: This stage involves defining the audit objectives, scope, criteria, and plan. The auditor also prepares the audit checklist, which is a list of questions or topics that will be covered during the audit. The audit checklist helps the auditor to ensure that all relevant aspects of the ISMS are addressed and that the audit evidence is collected in a systematic and consistent manner12.
Audit execution: This stage involves conducting the audit activities, such as opening meeting, interviews, observations, document review, and closing meeting. The auditor gathers objective evidence, which is any information that supports the audit findings and conclusions. Objective evidence can be qualitative or quantitative, and can be obtained from various sources, such as records, statements, physical objects, or observations123.
Audit reporting: This stage involves reviewing the audit evidence, evaluating the audit findings, and documenting the audit results. The auditor reviews the audit evidence to determine whether it is sufficient, reliable, and relevant to support the audit findings. The auditor evaluates the audit findings to determine the degree of conformity or nonconformity of the ISMS with the audit criteria. The auditor documents the audit results in an audit report, which is a formal record of the audit process and outcomes. The audit report typically includes the following elements123:
An introduction clarifying the scope, objectives, timing and extent of the work performed An executive summary indicating the key findings, a brief analysis and a conclusion The intended report recipients and, where appropriate, guidelines on classification and circulation Detailed findings and analysis Recommendations for improvement, where applicable A statement of conformity or nonconformity with the audit criteria Any limitations or exclusions of the audit scope or evidence Any deviations from the audit plan or procedures Any unresolved issues or disagreements between the auditor and the auditee A list of references, abbreviations, and definitions used in the report A list of appendices, such as audit plan, audit checklist, audit evidence, audit team members, etc.
Audit follow-up: This stage involves verifying the implementation and effectiveness of the corrective actions taken by the auditee to address the audit findings. The auditor monitors the progress and completion of the corrective actions, and evaluates their impact on the ISMS performance and conformity. The auditor may conduct a follow-up audit to verify the corrective actions on-site, or may rely on other methods, such as document review, remote interviews, or self-assessment by the auditee.
The auditor documents the follow-up results and updates the audit report accordingly123.
References:
PECB Candidate Handbook ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, pages 19-25
ISO 19011:2018 - Guidelines for auditing management systems
The ISO 27001 audit process | ISMS.online

NEW QUESTION # 97
You are an experienced ISMS internal auditor.
You have just completed a scheduled information security audit of your organisation when the IT Manager approaches you and asks for your assistance in the revision of the company's Statement of Applicability.
The IT Manager is attempting to update the ISO/IEC 27001:2013 based Statement of Applicability to a Statement aligned to the 4 control themes present in ISO/IEC 27001:2022 (Organizational controls, People Controls, Physical Controls, Technical Controls).
The IT Manager is happy with their reassignment of controls, with the following exceptions. He asks you which of the four control categories each of the following should appear under.

Answer:

Explanation:
Explanation:
8.1 Information stored on, processed by, or accessible via user endpoint devices shall be protected
= Technological control 7.8 Equipment shall be sited securely and protected = Physical control 5.2 Information security roles and responsibilities shall be defined and allocated according to the organisation's needs = Organisational control 6.7 Security measures shall be implemented when personnel are working remotely to protect information processed, processed, or stored outside the organisation's premises = People control Explanation: According to the web search results from my predefined tool, ISO 27001:2022 has restructured and consolidated the Annex A controls into four categories: organisational, people, physical, and technological12. These categories reflect the different aspects and dimensions of information security, and are aligned with the cybersecurity concepts of identify, protect, detect, respond, and recover3. The controls in each category are as follows4:
* Organisational controls: These are controls that relate to the governance, management, and coordination of information security activities within the organisation. They include controls such as information security policies, roles and responsibilities, risk assessment and treatment, performance evaluation, and improvement.
* People controls: These are controls that relate to the behaviour, awareness, and competence of the people involved in information security, both within and outside the organisation. They include controls such as human resource security, training and awareness, access control, incident management, and business continuity.
* Physical controls: These are controls that relate to the protection of physical assets and environments that store, process, or transmit information. They include controls such as physical security, environmental security, equipment security, and media security.
* Technological controls: These are controls that relate to the use of technology to implement, monitor, and maintain information security. They include controls such as cryptography, network security, system security, application security, and threat intelligence.
Based on these categories, the controls listed in the question can be matched as follows:
* 8.1 Information stored on, processed by, or accessible via user endpoint devices shall be protected: This is a technological control, as it involves the use of technology to protect information on devices such as laptops, smartphones, tablets, etc. It may include measures such as encryption, authentication, antivirus, firewall, etc.
* 7.8 Equipment shall be sited securely and protected: This is a physical control, as it involves the protection of physical assets and environments that store, process, or transmit information. It may include measures such as locks, alarms, CCTV, fire suppression, etc.
* 5.2 Information security roles and responsibilities shall be defined and allocated according to the organisation's needs: This is an organisational control, as it involves the governance, management, and coordination of information security activities within the organisation. It may include measures such as defining the authority and accountability of information security personnel, establishing reporting lines and communication channels, assigning tasks and duties, etc.
* 6.7 Security measures shall be implemented when personnel are working remotely to protect information processed, processed, or stored outside the organisation's premises: This is a people control, as it involves the behaviour, awareness, and competence of the people involved in information security, both within and outside the organisation. It may include measures such as providing guidance and training on remote working, enforcing policies and procedures, monitoring and auditing remote activities, etc.
References: = 1: A Breakdown of ISO 27001:2022 Annex A Controls - BARR Advisory42: ISO 27001:2022 Annex A Controls - What's New? | ISMS.Online13: How many controls are there in ISO 27001:2022? - Strike Graph34: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, Annex A.

NEW QUESTION # 98
You have to carry out a third-party virtual audit. Which two of the following issues would you need to inform the auditee about before you start conducting the audit ?

- A. You will ask those being interviewed to state their name and position beforehand.
- B. You will not record any part of the audit, unless permitted.
- C. You will ask to see the ID card of the person that is on the screen.
- D. You will take photos of every person you interview.
- E. You expect the auditee to have assessed all risks associated with online activities.

- F. You will ask for a 360-degree view of the room where the audit is being carried out.

Answer: A,F

Explanation:
A third-party virtual audit is an external audit conducted by an independent certification body using remote technology such as video conferencing, screen sharing, and electronic document exchange. The purpose of a third-party virtual audit is to verify the conformity and effectiveness of the information security management system (ISMS) and to issue a certificate of compliance12 Before you start conducting the audit, you would need to inform the auditee about the following issues: 12
* You will ask those being interviewed to state their name and position beforehand, i.e., to confirm their identity and role in the ISMS. This is to ensure that you are interviewing the relevant personnel and that they are authorized to provide information and evidence for the audit.
* You will ask for a 360-degree view of the room where the audit is being carried out, i.e., to verify the physical and environmental security of the audit location. This is to ensure that there are no unauthorized persons or devices in the vicinity that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of the information being audited.
The other issues are not relevant or appropriate for a third-party virtual audit, because:
* You will ask to see the ID card of the person that is on the screen, i.e., to verify their identity. This is not necessary if you have already asked them to state their name and position beforehand, and if you have access to the auditee's organizational chart or staff directory. Asking to see the ID card could also be seen as intrusive or disrespectful by the auditee.
* You will take photos of every person you interview, i.e., to document the audit process. This is not advisable as it could violate the privacy or consent of the auditee and the interviewees. Taking photos could also be seen as unprofessional or suspicious by the auditee. You should rely on the audit records and evidence provided by the auditee and the audit tool instead.
* You will not record any part of the audit, unless permitted, i.e., to respect the auditee's preferences and rights. This is not a valid issue to inform the auditee about, as you should always record the audit for
* quality assurance and verification purposes. Recording the audit is also a requirement of the ISO/IEC
27001 standard and the certification body. You should inform the auditee that you will record the audit and obtain their consent before the audit begins.
* You expect the auditee to have assessed all risks associated with online activities, i.e., to ensure the security of the audit process. This is not an issue to inform the auditee about, as it is part of the auditee's responsibility and obligation to have a risk assessment and treatment process for their ISMS. You should assess the auditee's risk management practices and controls during the audit, not before it.
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 # 99
You are an experienced audit team leader guiding an auditor in training.
Your team is currently conducting a third-party surveillance audit of an organisation that stores data on behalf of external clients. The auditor in training has been tasked with reviewing the PEOPLE controls listed in the Statement of Applicability (SoA) and mplemented at the site.
Select four controls from the following that would you expect the auditor in training to review.

- A. Information security awareness, education and training
- B. The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems
- C. The organisation's arrangements for information deletion
- D. Confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements
- E. The conducting of verification checks on personnel
- F. The organisation's business continuity arrangements
- G. Remote working arrangements
- H. How protection against malware is implemented

Answer: A,D,E,G

Explanation:
The PEOPLE controls are related to the human aspects of information security, such as roles and responsibilities, awareness and training, screening and contracts, and remote working. The auditor in training should review the following controls:
* Confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements (A): These are contractual obligations that bind the employees and contractors of the organisation to protect the confidentiality of the information they handle, especially the data of external clients. The auditor should check if these agreements are signed, updated, and enforced by the organisation. This control is related to clause A.7.2.1 of ISO/IEC 27001:

2022.
* Information security awareness, education and training : These are activities that aim to enhance the knowledge, skills, and behaviour of the employees and contractors regarding information security. The auditor should check if these activities are planned, implemented, evaluated, and improved by the organisation. This control is related to clause A.7.2.2 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.
* Remote working arrangements (D): These are policies and procedures that govern the information security aspects of working from locations other than the organisation's premises, such as home or public places. The auditor should check if these arrangements are defined, approved, and monitored by the organisation. This control is related to clause A.6.2.1 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.
* The conducting of verification checks on personnel (E): These are background checks that verify the identity, qualifications, and suitability of the employees and contractors who have access to sensitive information or systems. The auditor should check if these checks are conducted, documented, and reviewed by the organisation. This control is related to clause A.7.1.1 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.
References:
* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements
* PECB Candidate Handbook ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor, 1
* ISO 27001:2022 Lead Auditor - IECB, 2
* ISO 27001:2022 certified ISMS lead auditor - Jisc, 3
* ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Transition Training Course, 4
* ISO 27001 - Information Security Lead Auditor Course - PwC Training Academy, 5

NEW QUESTION # 100
Who are allowed to access highly confidential files?

- A. Employees with signed NDA have a business need-to-know
- B. Employees with a business need-to-know
- C. Non-employees designated with approved access and have signed NDA
- D. Contractors with a business need-to-know

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clause 8.2.1, the organization shall ensure that access to information and information processing facilities is limited to authorized users based on the access control policy and in accordance with the business requirements of access control2. Therefore, only employees with a business need-to-know are allowed to access highly confidential files, and not contractors, non-employees or employees with signed NDA. Reference: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) | CQI | IRCA

NEW QUESTION # 101
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