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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• Information security incident management process based on ISO • IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the standardized steps and processes outlined in ISO • IEC 27035. It emphasizes how organizations should structure their incident response lifecycle from detection to closure in a consistent and effective manner.
Topic 3	• Improving the incident management processes and activities: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the review and enhancement of existing incident management processes. It involves post-incident reviews, learning from past events, and refining tools, training, and techniques to improve future response efforts.
Topic 4	• Designing and developing an organizational incident management process based on ISO • IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers how to tailor the ISO • IEC 27035 framework to the unique needs of an organization, including policy development, role definition, and establishing workflows for handling incidents.

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33
Which document provides guidelines for planning and preparing for incident response and for learning lessons from the incident response process?

- A. ISO/IEC 27035-2
- B. ISO/IEC 27037
- C. ISO/IEC 27035-1

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 is titled "Information security incident management - Part 2: Guidelines to plan and prepare for incident response." This document provides detailed guidance on establishing an incident response capability, planning for incident response, and implementing effective response actions. It also emphasizes the importance of post-incident analysis and lessons learned to improve future incident handling.
Key activities covered in ISO/IEC 27035-2 include:
* Planning and preparing for incident handling (e.g., policy development, roles and responsibilities)
* Establishing and training the incident response team (IRT)
* Developing communication strategies and escalation procedures
* Conducting root cause analysis and collecting lessons learned
* Applying improvements to prevent recurrence
By contrast:
* ISO/IEC 27035-1 provides high-level principles of incident management (Part 1: Principles).
* ISO/IEC 27037 relates to the handling of digital evidence and is focused more on forensic practices than incident response preparation.
Reference Extracts:
* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Introduction: "This part provides guidance on the planning and preparation necessary for effective incident response and for learning lessons from incidents."
* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.5: "Lessons learned and reporting can help improve future incident response and provide input to risk assessments and control improvements."

NEW QUESTION # 34
When does the information security incident management plan come into effect?

- A. When a new security policy is drafted
- B. When a security vulnerability is reported
- C. After a security audit is completed

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2, the incident management plan is activated upon the detection or reporting of a

security event, particularly when a vulnerability, threat, or compromise has been identified. The plan ensures structured response and accountability from the very first signs of a potential incident.
Clause 6.4.2 in ISO/IEC 27035-2 explains that incident response activities-including logging, categorization, assessment, and escalation-should begin as soon as a security incident or vulnerability is reported. This proactive trigger allows early containment and mitigation.
Security audits and policy drafts (Options A and B) are part of preventive or governance mechanisms, not operational triggers for activating the plan.
Reference Extracts:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2: "The incident management plan should be activated once a security incident or significant vulnerability is identified and reported." Clause 5.1: "Detection and reporting are the initial steps in triggering the formal incident management lifecycle." Correct answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 35
Scenario 7: Located in central London, Konzolo has become a standout innovator in the cryptocurrency field.
By introducing its unique cryptocurrency, Konzolo has contributed to the variety of digital currencies and prioritized enhancing the security and reliability of its offerings.
Konzolo aimed to enhance its systems but faced challenges in monitoring the security of its own and third- party systems. These issues became especially evident during an incident that caused several hours of server downtime This downtime was primarily caused by a third-party service provider that failed to uphold strong security measures, allowing unauthorized access.
In response to this critical situation, Konzolo strengthened its information security infrastructure. The company initiated a comprehensive vulnerability scan of its cryptographic wallet software, a cornerstone of its digital currency offerings The scan revealed a critical vulnerability due to the software using outdated encryption algorithms that are susceptible to decryption by modern methods that posed a significant risk of asset exposure Noah, the IT manager, played a central role in this discovery With careful attention to detail, he documented the vulnerability and communicated the findings to the incident response team and management. Acknowledging the need for expertise in navigating the complexities of information security incident management. Konzolo welcomed Paulina to the team. After addressing the vulnerability and updating the cryptographic algorithms, they recognized the importance of conducting a thorough investigation to prevent future vulnerabilities. This marked the stage for Paulina s crucial involvement. She performed a detailed forensic analysis of the incident, employing automated and manual methods during the collection phase. Her analysis provided crucial insights into the security breach, enabling Konzolo to understand the depth of the vulnerability and the actions required to mitigate it.
Paulina also played a crucial role in the reporting phase, as her comprehensive approach extended beyond analysis. By defining clear and actionable steps for future prevention and response, she contributed significantly to developing a resilient information security incident management system based on ISO/IEC
27035-1 and 27035-2 guidelines. This strategic initiative marked a significant milestone in Konzolo's quest to strengthen its defenses against cyber threats According to scenario 7, what type of incident has occurred at Konzolo?

- A. Critical severity incident
- B. Medium severity incident
- C. High severity incident

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Severity classification of an incident under ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 is determined by factors such as potential data exposure, business disruption, and impact on critical services. In this scenario, the server downtime caused by a third-party breach and a vulnerability in cryptographic wallet software-capable of leading to asset exposure-signifies serious business and operational risks. Although the vulnerability was critical, no actual asset theft or breach was confirmed. Therefore, while serious, the incident does not reach the "critical" threshold (which would typically involve data exfiltration, irreversible loss, or public impact). The appropriate classification is "High Severity." Reference:
* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.3.1: "Severity is determined by the actual or potential impact on business operations, data, reputation, and legal obligations."
* Annex A (Example Severity Levels): "High-severity incidents involve confirmed vulnerabilities with significant potential for impact, such as financial loss or regulatory violations." Correct answer: B
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NEW QUESTION # 36
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.
Based on scenario 8, Moneda Vivo conducts continuous review of the incident management process to ensure the effectiveness of processes and procedures in place. Is this a good practice to follow?

- A. No, organizations should regularly assess the physical security measures to ensure they align with incident management protocols
- B. No, organizations should conduct quarterly performance reviews of individual employees to ensure they follow incident management protocols
- C. Yes, organizations should conduct continuous review of the incident management process to ensure the effectiveness of the processes and procedures in place

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 stresses the importance of continual review and improvement of the incident management process. Clause 7.1 specifically advises that organizations regularly evaluate their policies, procedures, and tools to ensure they remain effective in the face of evolving threats and business changes.
Moneda Vivo's continuous review aligns perfectly with this guidance, reinforcing preparedness and adaptability. Options A and C, while related to broader security or HR practices, are not directly aligned with ISO/IEC 27035's core recommendation regarding process review.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 7.1: "The organization should review the effectiveness of the information security incident management process regularly and in response to incidents and significant changes."

NEW QUESTION # 37
How should vulnerabilities lacking corresponding threats be handled?

- A. They still require controls and should be promptly addressed
- B. They may not require controls but should be analyzed and monitored for changes
- C. They should be disregarded as they pose no risk

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to ISO/IEC 27005:2018 (which supports ISO/IEC 27035 in risk management and threat assessment processes), vulnerabilities that are not currently associated with known threats do not necessarily need immediate remediation or technical control measures. However, they cannot be ignored entirely either.
Such vulnerabilities may not pose an active risk at the present time, but that can change quickly if a new threat emerges that can exploit them. Therefore, these vulnerabilities should be documented, assessed in context, and monitored over time. This process ensures that if the threat landscape evolves, the organization can respond proactively.

The standard emphasizes a risk-based approach, which includes:
* Analyzing vulnerabilities in relation to assets and threat likelihood
* Monitoring the environment for changes that may introduce new threats
* Avoiding unnecessary or unjustified resource expenditure on low-risk issues Option A is incorrect because it suggests addressing all vulnerabilities without considering risk context.
Option B is risky and contradicts ISO best practices, which emphasize continuous risk monitoring.
Reference Extracts:
* ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.2.2: "Vulnerabilities without known threats may not require treatment immediately but should be monitored regularly."
* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A, Control A.8.8 - "Management of technical vulnerabilities should be risk- based and responsive to changes." Therefore, the correct answer is C: They may not require controls but should be analyzed and monitored for changes.
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NEW QUESTION # 38
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