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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementing incident management processes and managing information security incidents: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers the practical implementation of incident management strategies. It looks at ongoing incident tracking, communication during crises, and ensuring incidents are resolved in accordance with established protocols.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamental principles and concepts of information security incident management: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers the core ideas behind incident management, including understanding what constitutes a security incident, why timely responses matter, and how to identify the early signs of potential threats.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q16-Q21):

NEW QUESTION # 16

Scenario 2: NoSpace, a forward-thinking e-commerce store based in London, is renowned for its diverse products and advanced technology. To enhance its information security, NoSpace implemented an ISMS according to ISO/IEC 27001 to better protect customer data and ensure business continuity. Additionally, the company adopted ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2 guidelines. Mark, the incident manager at NoSpace, strategically led the entire implementation. He played a crucial role in aligning the company's ISMS with the requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001, using ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines as the foundation. During a routine internal audit, a minor anomaly was detected in the data traffic that could potentially indicate a security threat. Mark was immediately notified to assess the situation. Then, Mark and his team immediately escalated the incident to crisis management to handle the potential threat without further assessment. The decision was made to ensure a swift response.

After resolving the situation, Mark decided to update the incident management process. During the initial phase of incident management, Mark recognized the necessity of updating NoSpace's information security policies. This included revising policies related to risk management at the organizational level as well as for specific systems, services, or networks. The second phase of the updated incident management process included the assessment of the information associated with occurrences of information security events and the importance of classifying events and vulnerabilities as information security incidents. During this phase, he also introduced a "count down" process to expedite the evaluation and classification of occurrences, determining whether they should be recognized as information security incidents.

Mark developed a new incident management policy to enhance the organization's resilience and adaptability in handling information security incidents. Starting with a strategic review session with key stakeholders, the team prioritized critical focus areas over less impactful threats, choosing not to include all potential threats in the policy document. This decision was made to keep the policy streamlined and actionable, focusing on the most significant risks identified through a risk assessment. The policy was shaped by integrating feedback from various department heads to ensure it was realistic and enforceable. Training and awareness initiatives

were tailored to focus only on critical response roles, optimizing resource allocation and focusing on essential capabilities.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Do the actions taken by the IRT of NoSpace upon detecting the anomaly align with the objectives of a structured approach to incident management?

- A. No, the actions taken by the IRT do not align with structured incident management objectives because they failed to utilize external resources immediately
- B. Yes, escalating all incidents to crisis management regardless of severity and focusing solely on the crisis management process aligns with the objectives
- C. No, escalating a minor anomaly directly to crisis management without further assessment deviates from the objectives of a structured incident management approach, which typically reserves crisis management for more severe, crisis-level situations

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, a structured approach to incident management involves a phased and deliberate process: detect and report, assess and decide, respond, and learn lessons. Each phase has specific objectives, especially the "Assess and Decide" phase, which is critical in determining whether an event is a real security incident and what level of response it necessitates. The decision by NoSpace's IRT to escalate a minor anomaly directly to crisis management without performing a structured assessment contradicts this methodology. Crisis management is typically reserved for severe incidents that have already been assessed and confirmed to be of high impact.

Escalating prematurely not only bypasses the formal classification and analysis phase but also risks wasting resources and causing unnecessary alarm. ISO/IEC 27035-1, Clause 6.2.3, specifically outlines that incidents must first be categorized and assessed to determine their significance before involving higher-level response mechanisms such as crisis management.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.2: "Assess and decide involves analyzing reported events to determine whether they are to be classified as incidents, and how they should be handled." ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4: "Crisis management should be triggered only in cases of major incidents where organizational impact is high." Therefore, the correct answer is A: No, escalating a minor anomaly directly to crisis management without further assessment deviates from the objectives of a structured incident management approach.

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NEW QUESTION # 17

What is the purpose of a gap analysis?

- A. To determine the steps to achieve a desired future state from the current state
- B. To identify the differences between current processes and company policies
- C. To assess risks associated with identified gaps in current practices compared to best practices

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Gap analysis is a structured method used to compare the current state of processes, capabilities, or systems against a desired or required state (such as compliance with ISO standards). The main goal is to determine what needs to change to achieve that future state. While identifying gaps (A) and assessing risks (C) may occur during the process, the primary purpose is strategic planning and improvement.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27001 Implementation Guidelines, Clause 0.3: "Gap analysis is used to evaluate the difference between current practices and ISO requirements and to define actions to meet compliance." Correct answer: B

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NEW QUESTION # 18

Scenario 5: Located in Istanbul, Turkey, Alura Hospital is a leading medical institution specializing in advanced eye surgery and vision care. Renowned for its modern facilities, cutting edge technology, and highly skilled staff, Alura Hospital is committed to delivering exceptional patient care. Additionally, Alura Hospital has implemented the ISO/IEC 27035 standards to enhance its information security incident management practices.

At Alura Hospital, the information security incident management plan is a critical component of safeguarding patient data and

maintaining the integrity of its medical services. This comprehensive plan includes instructions for handling vulnerabilities discovered during incident management. According to this plan, when new vulnerabilities are discovered, Mehmet is appointed as the incident handler and is authorized to patch the vulnerabilities without assessing their potential impact on the current incident, prioritizing patient data security above all else. Recognizing the importance of a structured approach to incident management, Alura Hospital has established four teams dedicated to various aspects of incident response. The planning team focuses on implementing security processes and communicating with external organizations. The monitoring team is responsible for security patches, upgrades, and security policy implementation. The analysis team adjusts risk priorities and manages vulnerability reports, while the test and evaluation team organizes and performs incident response tests to ensure preparedness. During an incident management training session, staff members at Alura Hospital were provided with clear roles and responsibilities. However, a technician expressed uncertainty about their role during a data integrity incident as the manager assigned them a role unrelated to their expertise. This decision was made to ensure that all staff members possess versatile skills and are prepared to handle various scenarios effectively. Additionally, Alura Hospital realized it needed to communicate better with stakeholders during security incidents. The hospital discovered it was not adequately informing stakeholders and that relevant information must be provided using formats, language, and media that meet their needs. This would enable them to participate fully in the incident response process and stay informed about potential risks and mitigation strategies.

Also, the hospital has experienced frequent network performance issues affecting critical hospital systems and increased sophisticated cyber attacks designed to bypass traditional security measures. So, it has deployed an external firewall. This action is intended to strengthen the hospital's network security by helping detect threats that have already breached the perimeter defenses. The firewall's implementation is a part of the hospital's broader strategy to maintain a robust and secure IT infrastructure, which is crucial for protecting sensitive patient data and ensuring the reliability of critical hospital systems. Alura Hospital remains committed to integrating state-of-the-art technology solutions to uphold the highest patient care and data security standards.

When vulnerabilities are discovered during incident management, Mehmet takes action to patch the vulnerabilities without assessing their potential impact on the current incident. Is this action in accordance with ISO/IEC 27035-2 recommendations?

- A. No, he should report the vulnerability to the incident coordinator, who will redirect the issue to the team responsible for the vulnerability
- B. No, he should wait for a scheduled vulnerability assessment instead
- C. Yes, vulnerabilities should be patched without assessing their potential impact on the current incident

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, vulnerabilities identified during incident handling must be assessed and documented before remediation. Immediate patching without evaluating its impact could compromise incident evidence, interfere with ongoing investigations, or unintentionally trigger additional issues.

ISO/IEC 27035-2 recommends that the incident coordinator (or an equivalent role) be responsible for directing how such vulnerabilities are managed and coordinated across relevant teams. This maintains process integrity and avoids uncoordinated actions.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2: "Detected vulnerabilities should be communicated to appropriate stakeholders for evaluation. Unauthorized immediate actions could affect incident containment or recovery efforts." Correct answer: C

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NEW QUESTION # 19

Why is it important for performance measures to be specific according to the SMART methodology?

- A. To ensure they are aligned with organizational culture
- B. To compare them to other data easily
- C. To avoid misconception and ensure clarity

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The SMART model (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) is outlined in ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 for defining and tracking performance metrics in incident response. The "Specific" component ensures that measures are clearly defined and understood by stakeholders to avoid ambiguity.

This clarity is essential for accountability, tracking, and reporting performance accurately, which directly aligns with Option B.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.3.2: "Performance indicators should be SMART to ensure they are effective and meaningful."
Correct answer: B

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NEW QUESTION # 20

How should vulnerabilities lacking corresponding threats be handled?

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

Answer: A

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 # 21

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