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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q27-Q32):

NEW QUESTION # 27

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 # 28

Based on ISO/IEC 27035-2, which of the following is an example of evaluation activities used to evaluate the effectiveness of the incident management team?

- A. Conducting information security testing, particularly vulnerability assessment
- B. Evaluating the capabilities and services once they become operational
- C. Analyzing the lessons learned once an information security incident has been handled and closed

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.4.3 emphasizes the role of lessons learned reviews as key evaluation activities for assessing the performance of incident response teams. This activity involves post-incident debriefs to evaluate what went right or wrong and how response processes or team functions could improve.

While options A and C are related to broader security or deployment procedures, Option B directly reflects a formal evaluation mechanism used to gauge incident team effectiveness.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.4.3: "Lessons learned should be documented and used to evaluate the effectiveness of the incident management process." Correct answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 29

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 scenario 2, was Mark's information security incident management policy appropriately developed?

- A. No, the purpose of the information security incident management policy was not appropriately defined, as it failed to address all potential threats
- **B. Yes, the information security incident management policy was appropriately developed**
- C. No, he should have outlined any awareness and training initiatives within the organization that are related to incident management

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Yes, Mark's approach to developing NoSpace's information security incident management policy was aligned with the structured guidelines outlined in ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2. These standards emphasize the importance of establishing an effective and realistic policy framework that supports the identification, management, and learning from information security incidents. ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.1, outlines the core components of the "Prepare" phase of the incident management lifecycle. A well-developed incident management policy should:

- * Define the purpose, scope, and applicability of the policy
- * Focus on critical assets and threats identified through a formal risk assessment
- * Be shaped by stakeholder input
- * Be realistic, enforceable, and capable of being integrated across departments
- * Include training and awareness tailored to relevant personnel

In this scenario, Mark held a strategic session with stakeholders, ensured the policy was risk-based, and tailored training initiatives to critical roles only - which aligns precisely with ISO guidance on optimizing resource allocation and ensuring enforceability.

Option A is incorrect because the scenario clearly states that Mark implemented training and awareness initiatives tailored to critical response roles, which meets ISO/IEC 27035-1 expectations.

Option B is incorrect because ISO/IEC 27035-1 emphasizes prioritization of high-risk threats rather than attempting to address all potential threats equally. A focused and actionable policy that targets the most significant risks is more practical and aligns with international best practices.

Reference Extracts:

- * ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.1: "The preparation phase should include the definition of incident management policy, development of procedures, and awareness/training initiatives."
- * ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 5.1: "The policy should be concise, focused on relevant threats, and shaped by organizational structure and risk appetite."
- * ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A.5.25 & A.5.27: "Clear roles, responsibilities, and awareness should be assigned and supported through training."

Therefore, the correct answer is: C. Yes, the information security incident management policy was appropriately developed.

NEW QUESTION # 30

What is the primary focus of internal exercises in information security incident management?

- **A. Evaluating the readiness of the incident response team**

- B. Involving external organizations to assess collaboration
- C. Testing inter-organizational communication

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Internal exercises, such as simulations, tabletop exercises, and mock drills, are designed primarily to assess the readiness, coordination, and performance of the internal incident response team (IRT). According to ISO /IEC 27035-2:2016, these exercises aim to validate that the IRT understands their roles, follows documented procedures, and can act effectively under pressure.

While external collaboration (Options A and B) may be tested during joint exercises or industry-wide scenarios, the focus of internal exercises is on internal capabilities. These exercises help identify gaps in training, procedures, communication, and escalation pathways.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.3: "Exercises and simulations should be conducted to test the readiness of the incident response capability." NIST SP 800-84: "Regular exercises increase response efficiency and allow staff to develop incident handling confidence." Correct answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 31

What is the purpose of a gap analysis?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION # 32

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