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The PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of the ISO/IEC 27001 standard, its requirements and implementation methodologies, risk assessment techniques, and the best practices for managing and improving an ISMS. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer exam consists of multiple choice questions and requires the candidate to demonstrate their understanding of the subject matter through practical examples and case studies. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Exam is available in multiple languages, making it accessible to professionals from all around the world.

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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Monitoring and measurement of an ISMS based on ISOIEC 27001: This area discusses performance evaluation methods, the significance of internal audits, and the use of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to assess the effectiveness of the ISMS continuously.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Implementation of an ISMS based on ISOIEC 27001: The topic focuses on establishing policies, procedures, and controls, and managing resources. The sections also delve into conducting training programs for staff awareness and ensuring proper documentation to meet compliance requirements.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Continual improvement of an ISMS based on ISOIEC 27001: This topic emphasizes processes for ongoing improvement based on feedback and audits, implementing corrective actions, preventive measures, and conducting management reviews to enhance the ISMS continually.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Information security management system requirements: This topic explores ISOIEC 27001's detailed requirements, including its structure and terminology. Moreover, the topic also highlights compliance with legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations essential for effective information security management.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planning of an ISMS implementation based on ISO • IEC 27001: It involves conducting a gap analysis, setting ISMS objectives, identifying risks and opportunities, and developing a Statement of Applicability (SoA) to guide implementation efforts effectively.
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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam Sample Questions (Q175-Q180):

NEW QUESTION # 175

Scenario 3: Socket Inc is a telecommunications company offering mainly wireless products and services. It uses MongoDB, a document model database that offers high availability, scalability, and flexibility.

Last month, Socket Inc. reported an information security incident. A group of hackers compromised its MongoDB database, because the database administrators did not change its default settings, leaving it without a password and publicly accessible.

Fortunately, Socket Inc. performed regular information backups in their MongoDB database, so no information was lost during the incident. In addition, a syslog server allowed Socket Inc. to centralize all logs in one server. The company found out that no persistent backdoor was placed and that the attack was not initiated from an employee inside the company by reviewing the event logs that record user faults and exceptions.

To prevent similar incidents in the future, Socket Inc. decided to use an access control system that grants access to authorized personnel only. The company also implemented a control in order to define and implement rules for the effective use of cryptography, including cryptographic key management, to protect the database from unauthorized access. The implementation was based on all relevant agreements, legislation, and regulations, and the information classification scheme. To improve security and reduce the administrative efforts, network segregation using VPNs was proposed.

Lastly, Socket Inc. implemented a new system to maintain, collect, and analyze information related to information security threats, and integrate information security into project management.

Socket Inc. has implemented a control for the effective use of cryptography and cryptographic key management. Is this compliant with ISO/IEC 27001? Refer to scenario 3.

- A. No, the control should be implemented only for defining rules for cryptographic key management
- **B. Yes, the control for the effective use of the cryptography can include cryptographic key management**
- C. No, because the standard provides a separate control for cryptographic key management

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A.8.24, the control for the effective use of cryptography is intended to ensure proper and effective use of cryptography to protect the confidentiality, authenticity, and/or integrity of information. This control can include cryptographic key management, which is the process of generating, distributing, storing, using, and destroying cryptographic keys in a secure manner. Cryptographic key management is essential for ensuring the security and functionality of cryptographic solutions, such as encryption, digital signatures, or authentication.

The standard provides the following guidance for implementing this control:

A policy on the use of cryptographic controls should be developed and implemented.

The policy should define the circumstances and conditions in which the different types of cryptographic controls should be used, based on the information classification scheme, the relevant agreements, legislation, and regulations, and the assessed risks.

The policy should also define the standards and techniques to be used for each type of cryptographic control, such as the algorithms, key lengths, key formats, and key lifecycles.

The policy should be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect the changes in the technology, the business environment, and the legal requirements.

The cryptographic keys should be managed through their whole lifecycle, from generation to destruction, in a secure and controlled manner, following the principles of need-to-know and segregation of duties.

The cryptographic keys should be protected from unauthorized access, disclosure, modification, loss, or theft, using appropriate physical and logical security measures, such as encryption, access control, backup, and audit.

The cryptographic keys should be changed or replaced periodically, or when there is a suspicion of compromise, following a defined process that ensures the continuity of the cryptographic services and the availability of the information.

The cryptographic keys should be securely destroyed when they are no longer required, or when they reach their end of life, using methods that prevent their recovery or reconstruction.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Implementer Course Guide¹

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Implementer Info Kit²

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information Security Management Systems - Requirements³ ISO/IEC 27002:2022 Code of Practice for

NEW QUESTION # 176

You have just started working at a large organization. You have been asked to sign a code of conduct as well as a contract. What does the organization wish to achieve with this?

- A. A code of conduct is a legal obligation that organizations have to meet.
- B. A code of conduct gives staff guidance on how to report suspected misuses of IT facilities.
- C. A code of conduct prevents a virus outbreak.
- **D. A code of conduct helps to prevent the misuse of IT facilities.**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 177

Which approach should organizations use to implement an ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001?

- A. Only the approach provided by the standard
- B. Any approach that enables the ISMS implementation within the 12 month period
- **C. An approach that is suitable for organization's scope**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 does not prescribe a specific approach for implementing an ISMS, but rather provides a set of requirements and guidelines that can be adapted to the organization's context, scope, and objectives.

Therefore, organizations can use any approach that is suitable for their scope, as long as it meets the requirements of the standard and enables the achievement of the intended outcomes of the ISMS. The approach should also consider the needs and expectations of the interested parties, the risks and opportunities related to information security, and the legal and regulatory obligations of the organization.

References: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clause 4.1; PECB ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 4, slide 9.

NEW QUESTION # 178

An employee of the organization accidentally deleted customers' data stored in the database. What is the impact of this action?

- **A. Information is not accessible when required**
- B. Information is not available to only authorized users
- C. Information is modified in transit

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, availability is one of the three principles of information security, along with confidentiality and integrity¹. Availability means that information is accessible and usable by authorized persons whenever it is needed². If an employee of the organization accidentally deleted customers' data stored in the database, this would affect the availability of the information, as it would not be accessible when required by the authorized persons, such as the customers themselves, the organization's staff, or other stakeholders. This could result in loss of trust, reputation, or business opportunities for the organization, as well as dissatisfaction or inconvenience for the customers.

References:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Information security management systems - Requirements What is ISO 27001? A detailed and straightforward guide - Advisera

NEW QUESTION # 179

The company Midwest Insurance has taken many measures to protect its information. It uses an Information Security Management System, the input and output of data in applications is validated, confidential documents are sent in encrypted form and staff use

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