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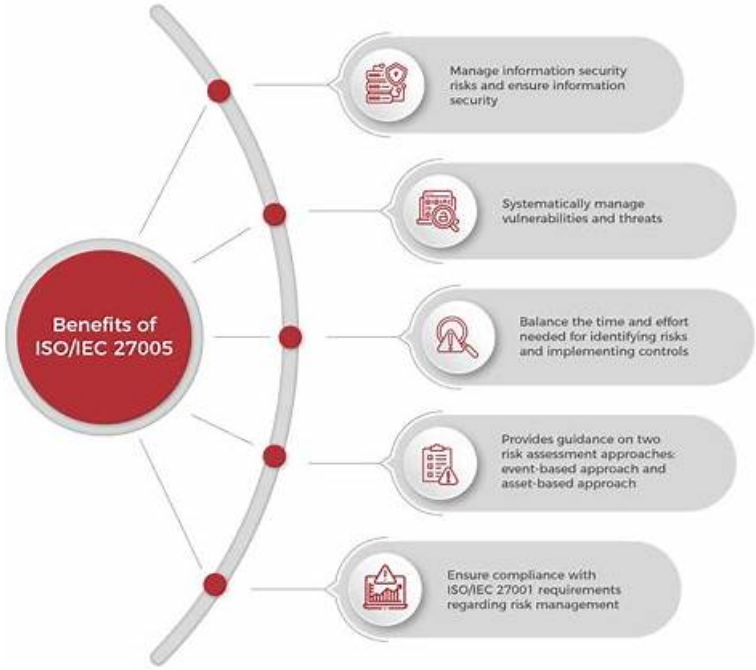

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PECB ISO-IEC-27005-Risk-Manager Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Information Security Risk Management Framework and Processes Based on ISO • IEC 27005: Centered around ISO • IEC 27005, this domain provides structured guidelines for managing information security risks, promoting a systematic and standardized approach aligned with international practices.
Topic 2	• Fundamental Principles and Concepts of Information Security Risk Management: This domain covers the essential ideas and core elements behind managing risks in information security, with a focus on identifying and mitigating potential threats to protect valuable data and IT resources.
Topic 3	• Implementation of an Information Security Risk Management Program: This domain discusses the steps for setting up and operationalizing a risk management program, including procedures to recognize, evaluate, and reduce security risks within an organization's framework.
Topic 4	• Other Information Security Risk Assessment Methods: Beyond ISO • IEC 27005, this domain reviews alternative methods for assessing and managing risks, allowing organizations to select tools and frameworks that align best with their specific requirements and risk profile.

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27005 Risk Manager Sample Questions (Q34-Q39):

NEW QUESTION # 34
According to CRAMM methodology, how is risk assessment initiated?

- A. By identifying the security risks
- B. By determining methods and procedures for managing risks
- C. By gathering information on the system and identifying assets within the scope

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the CRAMM (CCTA Risk Analysis and Management Method) methodology, risk assessment begins by collecting detailed information on the system and identifying all assets that fall within the defined scope. This foundational step ensures that the assessment is comprehensive and includes all relevant assets, which could be potential targets for risk. This makes option A the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 35
Scenario 5: Detika is a private cardiology clinic in Pennsylvania, the US. Detika has one of the most advanced healthcare systems for treating heart diseases. The clinic uses sophisticated apparatus that detects heart diseases in early stages. Since 2010, medical information of Detika's patients is stored on the organization's digital systems. Electronic health records (EHR), among others, include patients' diagnosis, treatment plan, and laboratory results.
Storing and accessing patient and other medical data digitally was a huge and a risky step for Detik a. Considering the sensitivity of information stored in their systems, Detika conducts regular risk assessments to ensure that all information security risks are identified and managed. Last month, Detika conducted a risk assessment which was focused on the EHR system. During risk identification, the IT team found out that some employees were not updating the operating systems regularly. This could cause major problems such as a data breach or loss of software compatibility. In addition, the IT team tested the software and detected a flaw in one of the software modules used. Both issues were reported to the top management and they decided to implement appropriate controls for treating the identified risks. They decided to organize training sessions for all employees in order to make them aware of the importance of the system updates. In addition, the manager of the IT Department was appointed as the person responsible for ensuring that the software is regularly tested.
Another risk identified during the risk assessment was the risk of a potential ransomware attack. This risk was defined as low because all their data was backed up daily. The IT team decided to accept the actual risk of ransomware attacks and concluded that additional measures were not required. This decision was documented in the risk treatment plan and communicated to the risk owner. The risk owner approved the risk treatment plan and documented the risk assessment results.
Following that, Detika initiated the implementation of new controls. In addition, one of the employees of the IT Department was assigned the responsibility for monitoring the implementation process and ensure the effectiveness of the security controls. The IT team, on the other hand, was responsible for allocating the resources needed to effectively implement the new controls.
Based on scenario 5, the decision to accept the risk of a potential ransomware attack was approved by the risk owner. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, the risk treatment plan should be approved by the top management and implemented by risk owners
- B. No, all interested parties should approve the risk treatment plan
- C. Yes, the risk treatment plan should be approved by the risk owners

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27005, the risk treatment plan should be approved by the risk owners, who are the individuals or entities responsible for managing specific risks. In the scenario, the risk owner approved the decision to accept the risk of a potential ransomware attack and documented it in the risk treatment plan. This is consistent with the guidelines, which state that risk owners are responsible for deciding on risk treatment and approving the associated plans. Thus, option C is the correct answer.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.6, "Risk Treatment," which emphasizes that risk treatment plans should be approved by the risk owners.

NEW QUESTION # 36
Scenario 6: Productscape is a market research company headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. It helps organizations understand the needs and expectations of their customers and identify new business opportunities. Productscape's teams have extensive experience in marketing and business strategy and work with some of the best-known organizations in Europe. The industry in which Productscape operates requires effective risk management. Considering that Productscape has access to clients' confidential information, it is responsible for ensuring its security. As such, the company conducts regular risk assessments. The top management appointed Alex as the risk manager, who is responsible for monitoring the risk management process and treating information security risks.
The last risk assessment conducted was focused on information assets. The purpose of this risk assessment was to identify information security risks, understand their level, and take appropriate action to treat them in order to ensure the security of their systems. Alex established a team of three members to perform the risk assessment activities. Each team member was responsible for specific departments included in the risk assessment scope. The risk assessment provided valuable information to identify, understand, and mitigate the risks that Productscape faces.
Initially, the team identified potential risks based on the risk identification results. Prior to analyzing the identified risks, the risk acceptance criteria were established. The criteria for accepting the risks were determined based on Productscape's objectives, operations, and technology. The team created various risk scenarios and determined the likelihood of occurrence as "low," "medium," or "high." They decided that if the likelihood of occurrence for a risk scenario is determined as "low," no further action would be taken. On the other hand, if the likelihood of occurrence for a risk scenario is determined as "high" or "medium," additional controls will be implemented. Some information security risk scenarios defined by Productscape's team were as follows:
1. A cyber attacker exploits a security misconfiguration vulnerability of Productscape's website to launch an attack, which, in turn, could make the website unavailable to users.
2. A cyber attacker gains access to confidential information of clients and may threaten to make the information publicly available unless a ransom is paid.
3. An internal employee clicks on a link embedded in an email that redirects them to an unsecured website, installing a malware on the device.
The likelihood of occurrence for the first risk scenario was determined as "medium." One of the main reasons that such a risk could occur was the usage of default accounts and password. Attackers could exploit this vulnerability and launch a brute-force attack. Therefore, Productscape decided to start using an automated "build and deploy" process which would test the software on deploy and minimize the likelihood of such an incident from happening. However, the team made it clear that the implementation of this process would not eliminate the risk completely and that there was still a low possibility for this risk to occur. Productscape documented the remaining risk and decided to monitor it for changes.
The likelihood of occurrence for the second risk scenario was determined as "medium." Productscape decided to contract an IT company that would provide technical assistance and monitor the company's systems and networks in order to prevent such incidents from happening.
The likelihood of occurrence for the third risk scenario was determined as "high." Thus, Productscape decided to include phishing as a topic on their information security training sessions. In addition, Alex reviewed the controls of Annex A of ISO/IEC 27001 in order to determine the necessary controls for treating this risk. Alex decided to implement control A.8.23 Web filtering which would help the company to reduce the risk of accessing unsecure websites. Although security controls were implemented to treat the risk, the level of the residual risk still did not meet the risk acceptance criteria defined in the beginning of the risk assessment process. Since the cost of implementing additional controls was too high for the company, Productscape decided to accept the residual risk. Therefore, risk owners were assigned the responsibility of managing the residual risk.
Which risk treatment option was used for the second risk scenario? Refer to scenario 6.

- A. Risk sharing
- B. Risk avoidance
- C. Risk retention

Answer: A

Explanation:
Risk sharing, also known as risk transfer, involves sharing the risk with another party, such as through insurance or outsourcing certain activities to third-party vendors. In Scenario 6, Productscape decided to contract an IT company to provide technical

assistance and monitor the company's systems and networks to prevent incidents related to the second risk scenario (gaining access to confidential information and threatening to make it public unless a ransom is paid). This is an example of risk sharing because Productscape transferred part of the risk management responsibilities to an external company. Thus, the correct answer is C, Risk sharing.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.6, "Risk Treatment," which includes risk sharing as an option where a third party is used to manage specific risks.

NEW QUESTION # 37
Scenario 1
The risk assessment process was led by Henry, Bontton's risk manager. The first step that Henry took was identifying the company's assets. Afterward, Henry created various potential incident scenarios. One of the main concerns regarding the use of the application was the possibility of being targeted by cyber attackers, as a great number of organizations were experiencing cyberattacks during that time. After analyzing the identified risks, Henry evaluated them and concluded that new controls must be implemented if the company wants to use the application. Among others, he stated that training should be provided to personnel regarding the use of the application and that awareness sessions should be conducted regarding the importance of protecting customers' personal data. Lastly, Henry communicated the risk assessment results to the top management. They decided that the application will be used only after treating the identified risks.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Bontton established a risk management process based on ISO/IEC 27005, to systematically manage information security threats. Is this a good practice?

- A. No, ISO/IEC 27005 cannot be used to manage information security threats in the food sector
- B. Yes, ISO/IEC 27005 provides guidelines to systematically manage all types of threats that organizations may face
- C. Yes, ISO/IEC 27005 provides guidelines for information security risk management that enable organizations to systematically manage information security threats

Answer: C

Explanation:
ISO/IEC 27005 is the standard that provides guidelines for information security risk management, which supports the requirements of an Information Security Management System (ISMS) as specified in ISO/IEC 27001. In the scenario provided, Bontton established a risk management process to identify, analyze, evaluate, and treat information security risks, which is in alignment with the guidelines set out in ISO/IEC 27005. The standard emphasizes a systematic approach to identifying assets, identifying threats and vulnerabilities, assessing risks, and implementing appropriate risk treatment measures, such as training and awareness sessions. Thus, option A is correct, as it accurately reflects the purpose and application of ISO/IEC 27005 in managing information security threats. Option B is incorrect because ISO/IEC 27005 specifically addresses information security threats, not all types of threats, and option C is incorrect because ISO/IEC 27005 is applicable to any sector, including the food industry, as long as it concerns information security risks.

NEW QUESTION # 38
What are opportunities?

- A. Occurrence or change of a particular set of circumstances
- B. Outcome of an event affecting objectives
- C. Combination of circumstances expected to be favorable to objectives

Answer: C

Explanation:
Opportunities, according to ISO standards such as ISO 31000, are situations or conditions that have the potential to provide a favorable impact on achieving objectives. They represent circumstances that, when leveraged, can lead to beneficial outcomes for the organization, such as competitive advantage, growth, or improved performance. Option B is correct as it accurately describes opportunities as circumstances expected to be favorable to achieving objectives. Option A (Occurrence or change of a particular set of circumstances) is a more general definition that could apply to both risks and opportunities, while Option C (Outcome of an event affecting objectives) is more aligned with the concept of risk.

NEW QUESTION # 39
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