

ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation인증 시험덤프문제 시험공부 자료



Itcertkr ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NJETH9u4YINBSNKSXs22E0Ty2Ch2WK3>

일반적으로 ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation인증 시험은 IT업계 전문가들이 끊임없는 노력과 지금까지의 경험으로 연구하여 만들어낸 제일 정확한 시험문제와 답들이니. 마침 우리 Itcertkr의 문제와 답들은 모두 이러한 과정을 거쳐서 만들어진 아주 완벽한 시험대비문제집입니다. 우리의 문제집으로 여러분은 충분히 안전이 시험을 패스하실 수 있습니다. 우리 Itcertkr의 문제집들은 모두 100%보장 도를 자랑하며 만약 우리 Itcertkr의 제품을 구매하였다면 APMG-International ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation 관련 시험패스와 자격증 취득은 근심하지 않으셔도 됩니다. 여러분은 IT업계에서 또 한층 업그레이드 될것입니다.

APMG-International ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	• Data Security: Data security refers to protecting digital information—such as that stored in databases or networks—from destruction, unauthorized access, or malicious attacks, ensuring confidentiality and integrity.
주제 2	• Self Confidence: Self-confidence is the belief in one’s abilities, competence, and value, reflecting a sense of assurance and inner strength.
주제 3	• Risk Management: Risk management is the systematic process of identifying, evaluating, and implementing strategies to reduce or control the impact of potential uncertainties on organizational goals.
주제 4	• Security Breaches: Security breaches occur when unauthorized access or violations of security protocols are detected or imminent, potentially compromising data or system integrity.
주제 5	• Framework Design: Framework design is the process of developing a reusable structural foundation that supports and guides the creation and organization of software systems.
주제 6	• Cybersecurity: Cybersecurity, also known as IT security or computer security, involves safeguarding computer systems, networks, and data from unauthorized access, theft, damage, or disruption to ensure the integrity and availability of digital information.
주제 7	• Compliance: Regulatory compliance refers to an organization’s commitment to understanding and adhering to applicable laws, policies, and regulations to operate within established legal and ethical standards.

- Continuous Improvement Process (CI, CIP): A continuous or continual improvement process (CIP or CI) involves ongoing, systematic efforts to enhance products, services, or operational processes to achieve higher efficiency and effectiveness over time.

>> ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation인증 시험 덤프문제 <<

APMG-International ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation최신덤프문제 & ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation시험

APMG-International인증ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation시험을 위하여 최고의 선택이 필요합니다. Itcertkr 선택으로 좋은 성적도 얻고 하면서 저희 선택을 후회하지 않을것니다.돈은 적게 들고 효과는 아주 좋습니다.우리Itcertkr여러분의 응시분비에 많은 도움이 될뿐만아니라APMG-International인증ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation시험은 또 일년무료 업데이트서비스를 제공합니다.작은 돈을 투자하고 이렇게 좋은 성과는 아주 바람직하다고 봅니다.

최신 ISO/IEC 27001 ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation 무료샘플문제 (Q20-Q25):**질문 # 20**

Which ISMS documentation is part of the minimum scope of documented information required to be managed and controlled?

- A. A statement of correspondence between other ISO standards and the ISMS
- B. The budget assigned to operate the ISMS and its related allocations
- C. Third party information security awareness materials
- **D. Records of management decisions related to continual improvement**

정답: D

설명:

Clause 7.5 (Documented Information) specifies that organizations must maintain documentation necessary for the effectiveness of the ISMS. Additionally, Clause 9.3 (Management Review) requires "records of decisions related to continual improvement opportunities" as an output of management review. This is a core requirement and forms part of the documented information that must be retained and controlled. Third-party materials (B), budgets (C), and cross-reference statements to other ISO standards (D) are not required by ISO/IEC 27001. Only documents that directly demonstrate compliance, decision-making, and continual improvement are mandated. Therefore, the verified minimum required documentation includes records of management review decisions related to continual improvement, confirming answer: A.

질문 # 21

Which statement about the conduct of audits is true?

- A. During Stage 1 of a certification audit, evidence is collected by observing activities
- **B. One of the focus areas for a surveillance audit is the output from internal audits and management reviews**
- C. Third party audits are conducted by a customer of the organization
- D. The certificate issued after a successful re-certification audit in typical schemes lasts for one year

정답: B

설명:

Clause 9.2 (Internal Audit) and Clause 9.3 (Management Review) highlight that audit outputs and management reviews are key inputs for evaluating ISMS performance. Surveillance audits, conducted by Certification Bodies, check ongoing compliance and effectiveness. ISO certification schemes (per ISO/IEC

17021) require surveillance audits to verify whether corrective actions and continuous improvements are being made. A critical focus area is the results of internal audits and management reviews, ensuring that the organization maintains its ISMS between certification cycles.

Option A is incorrect - third-party audits are performed by independent Certification Bodies, not customers.

Option B is incorrect - certificates are typically valid for three years with annual surveillance. Option D is incorrect - Stage 1 is primarily a documentation and readiness review, not evidence observation.

Therefore, the verified correct answer is C.

질문 # 22

Which action must top management take to provide evidence of its commitment to the establishment, operation and improvement of the ISMS?

- A. Communicating feedback from interested parties to the organization
- **B. Ensuring information security objectives are established**
- C. Implementing the actions from internal audits
- D. Producing a risk assessment report

정답: B

설명:

Clause 5.1 (Leadership and Commitment) requires top management to demonstrate leadership by:

* "ensuring the information security policy and the information security objectives are established and are compatible with the strategic direction of the organization;"

* "ensuring the integration of the ISMS requirements into the organization's processes;"

* "ensuring that the resources needed for the ISMS are available;"

Among the options, the one explicitly mandated is ensuring that information security objectives are established. Risk assessments (C) and implementing audit actions (D) are responsibilities of management but not the direct leadership evidence required in Clause 5.1. Communicating interested party feedback (A) is relevant but not specifically cited as leadership evidence. Thus, the verified answer is B.

질문 # 23

Which output is a required result from risk analysis?

- A. Risk treatment control options
- B. Risk acceptance criteria
- **C. Determined levels of risk**
- D. Prioritized risks for treatment

정답: C

설명:

Clause 6.1.2 (d) states that during risk analysis, the organization shall:

* "assess the potential consequences that would result if the risks identified... were to materialize;"

* "assess the realistic likelihood of the occurrence of the risks identified;"

* "determine the levels of risk."

This makes it clear that the required output of risk analysis is the determined levels of risk. Risk acceptance criteria (A) are set earlier in 6.1.2(a), treatment control options (C) belong to 6.1.3, and prioritization (D) is part of risk evaluation (6.1.2 e). Therefore, the verified correct output is B: Determined levels of risk.

질문 # 24

Which information is required to be included in the Statement of Applicability?

- A. The scope and boundaries of the ISMS
- B. The risk assessment approach of the organization
- C. The criteria against which risk will be evaluated
- **D. The justification for including each information security control**

정답: D

설명:

Clause 6.1.3 (d) requires that the organization "produce a Statement of Applicability that contains the necessary controls (see Annex A), and justification for inclusions, whether they are implemented or not, and the justification for exclusions." This is the defining requirement of the SoA: it documents which Annex A controls are relevant, which are implemented, and the justification for inclusion/exclusion. While the ISMS scope (A) is documented in Clause 4.3, and risk evaluation criteria (C) are defined in Clause 6.1.2, these do not belong in the SoA. The SoA does not describe the full risk assessment approach (B); that is part of the risk assessment methodology.

참고: Itcertkr에서 Google Drive로 공유하는 무료 2026 APMG-International ISO-IEC-27001-Foundation 시험 문제집이 있습니다: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1NJETH9u4YINBSNKSXs22E0Ty2Ch2WK3>