

# ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager PDF - ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Trustworthy Pdf



## PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager

Maîtriser la mise en œuvre et la gestion des processus de gestion des incidents de sécurité de l'information basés sur la norme ISO/IEC 27035

### Pourquoi devriez-vous y participer ?

Qu'ils soient délibérés ou accidentels, les incidents de sécurité de l'information sont presque inévitables à l'ère numérique et ont un impact sur les organismes de toutes tailles et de tous secteurs. Apprendre à naviguer dans les complexités de la détection, de l'évaluation, de la réponse et du rapport des incidents de sécurité de l'information permet aux participants d'aider les organismes à assurer la sécurité de leurs informations et à réduire les conséquences négatives pour l'entreprise.

Cette formation s'aligne sur les normes ISO/IEC 27001, ISO/IEC 27005, et d'autres normes de la série ISO/IEC 27000 et fournit des conseils pratiques sur la sécurité de l'information.

À l'issue de la formation et après avoir passé l'examen, les participants peuvent demander le titre de « PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager », qui atteste de leurs compétences en matière de gestion et d'atténuation stratégiques et efficaces des incidents de sécurité de l'information.

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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Designing and developing an organizational incident management process based on ISO</li><li>IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers how to tailor the ISO</li><li>IEC 27035 framework to the unique needs of an organization, including policy development, role definition, and establishing workflows for handling incidents.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Improving the incident management processes and activities: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the review and enhancement of existing incident management processes. It involves post-incident reviews, learning from past events, and refining tools, training, and techniques to improve future response efforts.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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### **PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):**

#### **NEW QUESTION # 38**

Which element should an organization consider when identifying the scope of their information security incident management?

- A. Both A and B
- B. Electronic information
- C. Hardcopy information

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 and ISO/IEC 27001:2022, when defining the scope of an information security incident management system, organizations must consider all forms of information-whether digital or physical-that are relevant to the business. Incidents can affect hardcopy (e.g., paper-based records) and electronic data (e.g., emails, files), so both must be included in the scope assessment.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 4.3: "The scope shall consider interfaces and dependencies between activities performed by the organization and those that are outsourced." ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 4.2.1: "Information in all formats-including printed or written-should be protected." Correct answer: C

#### **NEW QUESTION # 39**

Scenario 7: Located in central London, Konzolo has become a standout innovator in the cryptocurrency field.

By introducing its unique cryptocurrency, Konzolo has contributed to the variety of digital currencies and prioritized enhancing the security and reliability of its offerings.

Konzolo aimed to enhance its systems but faced challenges in monitoring the security of its own and third-party systems. These issues became especially evident during an incident that caused several hours of server downtime. This downtime was primarily caused by a third-party service provider that failed to uphold strong security measures, allowing unauthorized access.

In response to this critical situation, Konzolo strengthened its information security infrastructure. The company initiated a comprehensive vulnerability scan of its cryptographic wallet software, a cornerstone of its digital currency offerings. The scan

revealed a critical vulnerability due to the software using outdated encryption algorithms that are susceptible to decryption by modern methods that posed a significant risk of asset exposure. Noah, the IT manager, played a central role in this discovery. With careful attention to detail, he documented the vulnerability and communicated the findings to the incident response team and management. Acknowledging the need for expertise in navigating the complexities of information security incident management, Konzolo welcomed Paulina to the team. After addressing the vulnerability and updating the cryptographic algorithms, they recognized the importance of conducting a thorough investigation to prevent future vulnerabilities. This marked the stage for Paulina's crucial involvement. She performed a detailed forensic analysis of the incident, employing automated and manual methods during the collection phase. Her analysis provided crucial insights into the security breach, enabling Konzolo to understand the depth of the vulnerability and the actions required to mitigate it.

Paulina also played a crucial role in the reporting phase, as her comprehensive approach extended beyond analysis. By defining clear and actionable steps for future prevention and response, she contributed significantly to developing a resilient information security incident management system based on ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2 guidelines.

This strategic initiative marked a significant milestone in Konzolo's quest to strengthen its defenses against cyber threats. According to scenario 7, what type of incident has occurred at Konzolo?

- A. Critical severity incident
- B. High severity incident
- C. Medium severity incident

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Severity classification of an incident under ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 is determined by factors such as potential data exposure, business disruption, and impact on critical services. In this scenario, the server downtime caused by a third-party breach and a vulnerability in cryptographic wallet software—capable of leading to asset exposure—signifies serious business and operational risks. Although the vulnerability was critical, no actual asset theft or breach was confirmed. Therefore, while serious, the incident does not reach the "critical" threshold (which would typically involve data exfiltration, irreversible loss, or public impact). The appropriate classification is "High Severity." Reference:

\* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.3.1: "Severity is determined by the actual or potential impact on business operations, data, reputation, and legal obligations."

\* Annex A (Example Severity Levels): "High-severity incidents involve confirmed vulnerabilities with significant potential for impact, such as financial loss or regulatory violations." Correct answer: B

## NEW QUESTION # 40

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This strategic initiative marked a significant milestone in Konzolo's quest to strengthen its defenses against cyber threats. Based on scenario 7, which phase of forensic analysis did Paulina fail to conduct correctly?

- A. Collection

- B. Reporting
- C. Analysis

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

As detailed in scenario 7 and reinforced in the previous question, Paulina began her forensic work after the system was restored—missing the critical Collection phase as defined in ISO/IEC 27043 and referenced in ISO/IEC 27035-2.

Forensic collection involves gathering volatile and non-volatile data (e.g., logs, RAM dumps, file artifacts) at the earliest possible moment in the incident lifecycle to avoid data loss. By waiting until after recovery, she likely compromised the chain of custody and the completeness of her evidence.

The scenario notes that her analysis and reporting were thorough, providing valuable insights and mitigation strategies. Thus, the failure lies in the timing and execution of the Collection phase.

Reference:

\* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2 and 7.2.3: "Collection activities should begin immediately upon identifying a potential incident and before recovery begins."

\* ISO/IEC 27043:2015, Clause 8.2.1: "Forensic collection is critical to ensuring reliable analysis and admissible evidence." Correct answer: A

**NEW QUESTION # 41**

What roles do business managers play in relation to the Incident Management Team (IMT) and Incident Response Teams (IRTs)?

- A. Guiding on liability and compliance issues to the IMT and IRT and advise on which incidents constitute mandatory data breach notifications
- B. Developing policies and procedures for managing internal employees found engaging in unauthorized or illegal computer activities
- **C. Understanding how the IMT and IRTs support business processes and define authority over business systems**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 and ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, business managers have a vital governance and operational oversight role in relation to information security incident response. Their main function is to ensure that incident management activities align with the organization's business processes and risk management strategies.

Clause 7.2.1 of ISO/IEC 27035-2 highlights that business managers are responsible for ensuring that the incident response teams (IRTs) understand business priorities, and that response activities reflect the criticality of affected systems and services. Business managers also help define the operational boundaries and authority of IMTs and IRTs when incidents impact key business systems. Their involvement ensures that decisions made during response efforts support overall organizational resilience and legal compliance. Option A is more aligned with human resources or legal/compliance functions, not core business manager responsibilities. Option B relates more closely to legal counsel or data privacy officers who are tasked with interpreting laws and regulations concerning breach notifications and liability.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.2.1: "Business managers are responsible for ensuring the coordination between business requirements and incident response activities, and for defining authority over the systems under their management." Clause 6.1.1: "Incident response activities must be aligned with business continuity plans and critical asset protection priorities." Therefore, the correct and most comprehensive answer is: C - Understanding how the IMT and IRTs support business processes and define authority over business systems.

**NEW QUESTION # 42**

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 cyberattacks 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.

According to scenario 5, which of the following principles of efficient communication did Alura Hospital NOT adhere to?

- A. Appropriateness
- B. Responsiveness
- C. Credibility

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 (Information Security Incident Management - Part 1: Principles of Incident Management), one of the core principles of effective communication in incident management is

"appropriateness." This refers to ensuring that the right information is shared with the right stakeholders using the appropriate channels, language, format, and timing. The objective is to guarantee that communication is both understandable and actionable by its recipients.

In the scenario, Alura Hospital recognized that they were not adequately informing stakeholders during security incidents. They identified a gap in providing relevant information using suitable formats, media, or language. This failure points directly to a lack of "appropriateness" in their communication strategy.

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1, Section 6.4 (Communication), it is essential to tailor incident communication to stakeholder needs to ensure informed decision-making and engagement.

The other options-credibility and responsiveness-are not indicated as the failing areas. There is no mention that the information provided lacked credibility or that the hospital failed to respond to incidents or communicate in a timely manner. Rather, the issue lies with the medium, clarity, and stakeholder alignment- hallmarks of appropriateness.

Reference Extracts from ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016:

Clause 6.4: "Communication must be timely, relevant, accurate, and appropriate for the target audience." Clause 7.2.4:

"Stakeholders should be informed using formats and channels that they can easily access and understand." Therefore, the principle not adhered to by Alura Hospital is clearly: Appropriateness (C).

#### NEW QUESTION # 43

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