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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q109-Q114):

NEW QUESTION # 109

Question

An organization depends on a single server to manage all incoming traffic, creating a potential single point of failure. If the server experiences malfunction or downtime, it could disrupt services.

What does this scenario present, and which aspect of information security is primarily affected?

- A. A misconfiguration, impacting availability
- **B. A risk, impacting availability**
- C. A system error, impacting authentication

Answer: B

Explanation:

This scenario presents a risk that primarily impacts availability, which is one of the three core information security principles alongside confidentiality and integrity. Relying on a single server to manage all incoming traffic introduces a single point of failure, meaning that if the server fails, services become unavailable.

From an ISO/IEC 27001 perspective, this is clearly a risk, not merely a misconfiguration or a system error. A risk exists because there is a reasonable likelihood that the server could fail and a significant impact if it does, namely service disruption. ISO/IEC 27001 clause 6.1.2 requires organizations to identify such risks that could affect the availability of information and services.

Option B is incorrect because while misconfiguration can cause outages, the scenario does not describe an incorrect configuration; it describes an architectural dependency. Option C is incorrect because authentication is not the primary concern; the issue affects the ability to deliver services at all, regardless of user authentication.

Availability is explicitly addressed in ISO/IEC 27002:2022 through controls such as redundancy and capacity management. The absence of redundancy increases availability risk. Therefore, the scenario correctly represents a risk impacting availability, making option A the best answer.

NEW QUESTION # 110

During a third-party certification audit, you are presented with a list of issues by an auditee. Which four of the following constitute 'internal' issues in the context of a management system to ISO 27001:2022?

- A. Increased absenteeism as a result of poor management
- B. A fall in productivity linked to outdated production equipment
- C. Inability to source raw materials due to government sanctions
- D. Poor morale as a result of staff holidays being reduced
- E. A reduction in grants as a result of a change in government policy
- F. Poor levels of staff competence as a result of cuts in training expenditure
- G. A rise in interest rates in response to high inflation
- H. Higher labour costs as a result of an aging population

Answer: A,B,D,F

Explanation:

Explanation

According to ISO 27001:2022 clause 4.1, the organisation shall determine external and internal issues that are relevant to its purpose and that affect its ability to achieve the intended outcome(s) of its information security management system (ISMS)12

External issues are factors outside the organisation that it cannot control, but can influence or adapt to. They include political, economic, social, technological, legal, and environmental factors that may affect the organisation's information security objectives, risks, and opportunities12

Internal issues are factors within the organisation that it can control or change. They include the organisation's structure, culture, values, policies, objectives, strategies, capabilities, resources, processes, activities, relationships, and performance that may affect the organisation's information security management system12 Therefore, the following issues are considered 'internal' in the context of a management system to ISO

27001:2022:

* Poor levels of staff competence as a result of cuts in training expenditure: This is an internal issue because it relates to the organisation's capability, resource, and process of developing and maintaining the competence of its personnel involved in the ISMS. The organisation can control or change its training expenditure and its impact on staff competence12

* Poor morale as a result of staff holidays being reduced: This is an internal issue because it relates to the organisation's culture, value, and relationship with its employees. The organisation can control or change its staff holiday policy and its impact on staff morale12

* Increased absenteeism as a result of poor management: This is an internal issue because it relates to the organisation's performance, structure, and accountability of its management. The organisation can control or change its management practices and its impact on staff absenteeism12

* A fall in productivity linked to outdated production equipment: This is an internal issue because it relates to the organisation's capability, resource, and process of ensuring the availability and suitability of its production equipment. The organisation can control or change its equipment maintenance and upgrade and its impact on productivity12 The following issues are considered 'external' in the context of a management system to ISO 27001:2022:

* Higher labour costs as a result of an aging population: This is an external issue because it relates to the social and demographic factor that affects the availability and cost of labour in the market. The organisation cannot control or change the aging population, but can influence or adapt to its impact on labour costs12

* A rise in interest rates in response to high inflation: This is an external issue because it relates to the economic and monetary factor that affects the cost and availability of capital in the market. The organisation cannot control or change the interest rates or inflation,

but can influence or adapt to its impact on capital costs¹²

* A reduction in grants as a result of a change in government policy: This is an external issue because it relates to the political and legal factor that affects the availability and conditions of public funding for the organisation. The organisation cannot control or change the government policy, but can influence or adapt to its impact on grants¹²

* Inability to source raw materials due to government sanctions: This is an external issue because it relates to the political and legal factor that affects the availability and cost of raw materials in the market. The organisation cannot control or change the government sanctions, but can influence or adapt to its impact

* on raw materials¹²

References:

1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) Course by CQI and IRCA Certified Training 1

2: ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Training Course by PECB 2

NEW QUESTION # 111

You are an ISMS auditor conducting a third-party surveillance audit of a telecom's provider. You are in the equipment staging room where network switches are pre-programmed before being despatched to clients. You note that recently there has been a significant increase in the number of switches failing their initial configuration test and being returned for reprogramming.

You ask the Chief Tester why and she says, 'It's a result of the recent ISMS upgrade'. Before the upgrade each technician had their own hard copy work instructions. Now, the eight members of my team have to share two laptops to access the clients' configuration instructions online. These delays put pressure on the technicians, resulting in more mistakes being made'.

Based solely on the information above, which clause of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 would be the most appropriate to raise a nonconformity against? Select one.

- A. Clause 7.5 - Documented information
- **B. Clause 8.1 - Operational planning and control**
- C. Clause 7.2 - Competence
- D. Clause 10.2 - Nonconformity and corrective action

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 112

Scenario 7: Lawsy is a leading law firm with offices in New Jersey and New York City. It has over 50 attorneys offering sophisticated legal services to clients in business and commercial law, intellectual property, banking, and financial services. They believe they have a comfortable position in the market thanks to their commitment to implement information security best practices and remain up to date with technological developments.

Lawsy has implemented, evaluated, and conducted internal audits for an ISMS rigorously for two years now. Now, they have applied for ISO/IEC 27001 certification to ISMA, a well-known and trusted certification body.

During stage 1 audit, the audit team reviewed all the ISMS documents created during the implementation. They also reviewed and evaluated the records from management reviews and internal audits.

Lawsy submitted records of evidence that corrective actions on nonconformities were performed when necessary, so the audit team interviewed the internal auditor. The interview validated the adequacy and frequency of the internal audits by providing detailed insight into the internal audit plan and procedures.

The audit team continued with the verification of strategic documents, including the information security policy and risk evaluation criteria. During the information security policy review, the team noticed inconsistencies between the documented information describing governance framework (i.e., the information security policy) and the procedures.

Although the employees were allowed to take the laptops outside the workplace, Lawsy did not have procedures in place regarding the use of laptops in such cases. The policy only provided general information about the use of laptops. The company relied on employees' common knowledge to protect the confidentiality and integrity of information stored in the laptops. This issue was documented in the stage 1 audit report.

Upon completing stage 1 audit, the audit team leader prepared the audit plan, which addressed the audit objectives, scope, criteria, and procedures.

During stage 2 audit, the audit team interviewed the information security manager, who drafted the information security policy. He justified the Issue identified in stage 1 by stating that Lawsy conducts mandatory information security training and awareness sessions every three months.

Following the interview, the audit team examined 15 employee training records (out of 50) and concluded that Lawsy meets requirements of ISO/IEC 27001 related to training and awareness. To support this conclusion, they photocopied the examined employee training records.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Based on scenario 7, what should Lawsy do prior to the initiation of stage 2 audit?

- A. Define which audit test plans can be combined to verify compliance
- B. Perform a quality review of audit findings from stage 1 audit
- C. Review and confirm the audit plan with the certification body

Answer: C

Explanation:

Prior to the initiation of stage 2 audit, Lawsy should review and confirm the audit plan with the certification body. This ensures that both parties agree on the objectives, scope, and procedures for the stage 2 audit, thus aligning expectations and facilitating a smoother audit process.

NEW QUESTION # 113

You are performing an ISMS audit at a residential nursing home that provides healthcare services.

The next step in your audit plan is to verify the information security incident management process.

The IT Security Manager presents the information security incident management procedure (Document reference ID:ISMS_L2_16, version 4).

You review the document and notice a statement "Any information security weakness, event, and incident should be reported to the Point of Contact (PoC) within 1 hour after identification". When interviewing staff, you found that there were differences in the understanding of the meaning of the phrase "weakness, event, and incident".

The IT Security Manager explained that an online "information security handling" training seminar was conducted 6 months ago. All the people interviewed participated in and passed the reporting exercise and course assessment.

You would like to investigate other areas further to collect more audit evidence. Select three options that would not be valid audit trails.

- A. Collect more evidence on how the organisation manages the Point of Contact (PoC) which monitors vulnerabilities. (Relevant to clause 8.1)
- B. Collect more evidence on whether terms and definitions are contained in the information security policy. (Relevant to control 5.32)
- C. Collect more evidence on how information security incidents are reported via appropriate channels (relevant to control A.6.8)
- D. Collect more evidence on how the organisation learns from information security incidents and makes improvements. (Relevant to control A.5.27)
- E. Collect more evidence on how the organisation tests the business continuity plan. (Relevant to control A.5.30)
- F. Collect more evidence to determine if ISO 27035 (Information security incident management) is used as internal audit criteria. (Relevant to clause 8.13)
- G. Collect more evidence on how areas subject to information security incidents are quarantined to maintain information security during disruption (relevant to control A.5.29)
- H. Collect more evidence on how the organisation conducts information security incident training and evaluates its effectiveness. (Relevant to clause 7.2)

Answer: A,B,F

Explanation:

The three options that would not be valid audit trails are:

*Collect more evidence on how the organisation manages the Point of Contact (PoC) which monitors vulnerabilities. (Relevant to clause 8.1)

*Collect more evidence on whether terms and definitions are contained in the information security policy. (Relevant to control 5.32)

*Collect more evidence to determine if ISO 27035 (Information security incident management) is used as internal audit criteria. (Relevant to clause 8.13) These options are not valid audit trails because they are not directly related to the information security incident management process, which is the focus of the audit. The audit trails should be relevant to the objectives, scope, and criteria of the audit, and should provide sufficient and reliable evidence to support the audit findings and conclusions¹.

Option E is not valid because the PoC is not a part of the information security incident management process, but rather a role that is responsible for reporting and escalating information security incidents to the appropriate authorities². The audit trail should focus on how the PoC performs this function, not how the organisation manages the PoC.

Option G is not valid because the terms and definitions are not a part of the information security incident management process, but rather a part of the information security policy, which is a high-level document that defines the organisation's information security objectives, principles, and responsibilities³. The audit trail should focus on how the information security policy is communicated, implemented, and reviewed, not whether it contains terms and definitions.

Option H is not valid because ISO 27035 is not a part of the information security incident management process, but rather a

guidance document that provides best practices for managing information security incidents⁴. The audit trail should focus on how the organisation follows the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001:

2022 for information security incident management, not whether it uses ISO 27035 as an internal audit criteria.

The other options are valid audit trails because they are related to the information security incident management process, and they can provide useful evidence to evaluate the conformity and effectiveness of the process. For example:

*Option A is valid because it relates to control A.5.29, which requires the organisation to establish procedures to isolate and quarantine areas subject to information security incidents, in order to prevent further damage and preserve evidence⁵. The audit trail should collect evidence on how the organisation implements and tests these procedures, and how they ensure the continuity of information security during disruption.

*Option B is valid because it relates to control A.6.8, which requires the organisation to establish mechanisms for reporting information security events and weaknesses, and to ensure that they are communicated in a timely manner to the appropriate levels within the organisation⁶. The audit trail should collect evidence on how the organisation defines and uses these mechanisms, and how they monitor and review the reporting process.

*Option C is valid because it relates to clause 7.2, which requires the organisation to provide information security awareness, education, and training to all persons under its control, and to evaluate the effectiveness of these activities⁷. The audit trail should collect evidence on how the organisation identifies the information security training needs, how they deliver and record the training, and how they measure the learning outcomes and feedback.

*Option D is valid because it relates to control A.5.27, which requires the organisation to learn from information security incidents and to implement corrective actions to prevent recurrence or reduce impact⁸.

The audit trail should collect evidence on how the organisation analyses and documents the root causes and consequences of information security incidents, how they identify and implement corrective actions, and how they verify the effectiveness of these actions.

*Option F is valid because it relates to control A.5.30, which requires the organisation to establish and maintain a business continuity plan to ensure the availability of information and information processing facilities in the event of a severe information security incident⁹. The audit trail should collect evidence on how the organisation develops and updates the business continuity plan, how they test and review the plan, and how they communicate and train the relevant personnel on the plan.

References:

- 1: ISO 19011:2018, 6.2;
- 2: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, A.6.8.1;
- 3: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, 5.2;
- 4: ISO/IEC 27035:2016, Introduction;
- 5: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, A.5.29;
- 6: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, A.6.8;
- 7: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, 7.2;
- 8: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, A.5.27;
- 9: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, A.5.30;
- 10: ISO 19011:2018;
- 11: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;
- 12: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;
- 13: ISO/IEC 27035:2016;
- 14: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;
- 15: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;
- 16: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;
- 17: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;
- 18: ISO/IEC 27001:2022

NEW QUESTION # 114

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