

# Printable ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor PDF | Relevant ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Answers



## Why is this course more desirable than the others?

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor training course is more desirable and valuable than others because it gives you the knowledge and skills in auditing an information security management systems (ISMS). In addition, the course teaches you how to apply those skills in practice.

Apart from showcasing what the ISO/IEC 27001 standard tells you to do, this training course tells you how to do it, through various activities, exercises, case studies, multiple-choice standalone quizzes, and scenario-based quizzes. These will allow you to test your knowledge about the implementation process steps.

After attending the training course, you can take the exam. The exam type is unique because it is open-book and contains multiple-choice questions. The exam contains standalone questions and scenario-based questions, which aim to simulate real-life situations. If you successfully pass it, you can apply for a "PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor" credential, which demonstrates your ability and practical knowledge to implement an ISMS based on the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001.

## What will the certification allow you to do?

Certification is the formal recognition and proof of knowledge which carries an important weight when you are entering the labor market, or when you want to advance in your career. Due to the technological advancements and the complexity of cyberattacks, the demand for information security professionals continues to grow. As such, the ISO/IEC 27001 certification has become the norm for best-practice in information security auditing. By taking a certification, you showcase a certain skill level which will display added value not only to your professional career but to your organization as well. This can help you stand out from the crowd and increase your earning potential.

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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor certification exam is designed for professionals who wish to become certified as ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditors. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification is globally recognized and demonstrates an individual's expertise in auditing information security management systems (ISMS) based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Exam covers various topics such as auditing principles, techniques, and best practices, as well as risk management and information security controls.

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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Certification is recognized worldwide and is highly valued by employers. It is a testament to the candidate's knowledge and expertise in the field of information security management and auditing. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification is also an excellent way to advance one's career and increase earning potential. Individuals who have earned the certification can work in various roles, including as an auditor, consultant, or manager in the field of information security.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Certification Exam is highly regarded in the industry and is recognized globally. It is a valuable credential for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in auditing ISMSs based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification helps professionals to enhance their career prospects by opening up new job opportunities and increasing their earning potential. Additionally, it helps organizations to identify and select qualified professionals who can conduct effective audits of their information security management systems.

## PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q307-Q312):

### NEW QUESTION # 307

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 and explains that the process is based on ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016.

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 "weakness, event, and incident".

You sample incident report records from the event tracking system for the last 6 months with summarized results in the following table.

| Type of report                                | Description   | Resolution/Recovery Actions   | Resolution/Recovery Time |
|---|---|---|--------------------------|
| Information security weakness, report ID: 056 | The human resources manager's mobile phone was hacked by ransomware, asking for \$1000 to unlock (decrypt) the data                   | IT department suggests the person shall pay the ransom to unlock the phone. No further action is needed.          | 24 hours                 |
| Information security weakness, report ID: 078 | The medical staff's company mobile phone (with patient data) was hacked by ransomware, asking for \$5000 to unlock (decrypt) the data | IT department suggests the company shall pay the ransom to unlock the company phone. No further action is needed. | 24 hours                 |
| Information security event, report ID: 090    | The cloud server does not respond and healthcare monitoring stops for 8 hours.  | IT department reboots the cloud server remotely. No further action is needed.                                     | 24 hours                 |
| Information security incident, report ID: 012 | The cloud server does not respond and healthcare monitoring stops for 48 hours.   | IT department reboots the cloud server remotely. No further action is needed.                                     | 24 hours                 |

You would like to further investigate other areas to collect more audit evidence. Select two options that will not be in your audit trail.

- A. Collect more evidence on how and when the company pays the ransom fee to unlock the company's mobile phone and data, i.e., credit card, and bank transfer. (Relevant to control A.5.26)
- B. Collect more evidence on the incident recovery procedures. (Relevant to control A.5.26)
- C. Collect more evidence on how and when the Human Resources manager pays the ransom fee to unlock personal mobile data, i.e., credit card, and bank transfer. (Relevant to control A.5.26)
- D. Collect more evidence on how the organization determined no further action was needed after the incident. (Relevant to control A.5.26)

control A.5.26)

- E. Collect more evidence on how the organisation determined the incident recovery time. (Relevant to control A.5.27)
- F. Collect more evidence by interviewing more staff about their understanding of the reporting process. (Relevant to control A.6.8)
- G. Collect more evidence on what the service requirements of healthcare monitoring are. (Relevant to clause 4.2)

**Answer: A,G**

Explanation:

Explanation

According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, which specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving an information security management system (ISMS), clause 4.2 requires an organization to determine the needs and expectations of interested parties that are relevant to its ISMS1. This includes identifying the legal, regulatory, contractual and other requirements that apply to its information security activities1. Therefore, collecting more evidence on what the service requirements of healthcare monitoring are may not be relevant to verifying the information security incident management process, as it is not directly related to the audit objective or criteria. This option will not be in the audit trail.

### NEW QUESTION # 308

Which two of the following are examples of audit methods that 'do not' involve human interaction?

- A. Conducting an interview using a teleconferencing platform
- B. Observing work performed by remote surveillance
- C. Analysing data by remotely accessing the auditee's server
- D. Performing a review of auditees procedures in preparation for an audit
- E. Confirming the date and time of the audit
- F. Reviewing the auditee's response to an audit finding

**Answer: C,D**

Explanation:

Audit methods are the techniques and procedures that auditors use to collect and evaluate audit evidence.

Audit methods can be classified into two categories: those that involve human interaction and those that do not. Human interaction methods are those that require direct or indirect communication with the auditee or other relevant parties, such as interviews, questionnaires, surveys, observations, or walkthroughs. Non-human interaction methods are those that do not require any communication with the auditee or other parties, such as document reviews, data analysis, or remote surveillance.

Some examples of audit methods that do not involve human interaction are:

\* Performing a review of auditee's procedures in preparation for an audit: This method involves examining the auditee's documented information, such as policies, processes, records, or reports, to verify their adequacy and effectiveness in meeting the audit criteria.

The auditor does not need to interact with the auditee or anyone else to perform this method.

\* Analysing data by remotely accessing the auditee's server: This method involves accessing and processing the auditee's data, such as performance indicators, logs, metrics, or statistics, to verify their accuracy and reliability in meeting the audit criteria. The auditor does not need to interact with the auditee or anyone else to perform this method.

References:

\* ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) objectives and content from Quality.org and PECB

\* ISO 19011:2018 Guidelines for auditing management systems [Section 6.2.2]

### NEW QUESTION # 309

What is the goal of classification of information?

- A. Applying labels making the information easier to recognize
- B. To create a manual about how to handle mobile devices
- C. Structuring information according to its sensitivity

**Answer: C**

### NEW QUESTION # 310

#### Scenario 8: Tess

a. Malik, and Michael are an audit team of independent and qualified experts in the field of security, compliance, and business planning and strategies. They are assigned to conduct a certification audit in Clastus, a large web design company. They have previously shown excellent work ethics, including impartiality and objectiveness, while conducting audits. This time, Clastus is positive that they will be one step ahead if they get certified against ISO/IEC 27001.

Tessa, the audit team leader, has expertise in auditing and a very successful background in IT-related issues, compliance, and governance. Malik has an organizational planning and risk management background. His expertise relies on the level of synthesis and analysis of an organization's security controls and its risk tolerance in accurately characterizing the risk level within an organization. On the other hand, Michael is an expert in the practical security of controls assessment by following rigorous standardized programs. After performing the required auditing activities, Tessa initiated an audit team meeting. They analyzed one of Michael's findings to decide on the issue objectively and accurately. The issue Michael had encountered was a minor nonconformity in the organization's daily operations, which he believed was caused by one of the organization's IT technicians. As such, Tessa met with the top management and told them who was responsible for the nonconformity after they inquired about the names of the persons responsible. To facilitate clarity and understanding, Tessa conducted the closing meeting on the last day of the audit. During this meeting, she presented the identified nonconformities to the Clastus management. However, Tessa received advice to avoid providing unnecessary evidence in the audit report for the Clastus certification audit, ensuring that the report remains concise and focused on the critical findings.

Based on the evidence examined, the audit team drafted the audit conclusions and decided that two areas of the organization must be audited before the certification can be granted. These decisions were later presented to the auditee, who did not accept the findings and proposed to provide additional information. Despite the auditee's comments, the auditors, having already decided on the certification recommendation, did not accept the additional information. The auditee's top management insisted that the audit conclusions did not represent reality, but the audit team remained firm in their decision.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

After analyzing the audit conclusions, Company X accepted the risk related to a detected nonconformity and decided not to take corrective action. However, their decision was not documented. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, the decision of the auditee to accept the risk instead of implementing corrective actions should be justified and documented
- B. No, the auditee must implement corrective actions for all the observations documented during the audit
- C. Yes, the auditee's management can decide to accept the risk instead of implementing corrective actions, and documenting such a decision is not necessary

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Organizations are not required to mitigate every nonconformity but must justify their risk acceptance.

Relevant Standard Reference:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Clause 6.1.3 (Risk Treatment Documentation Requirements) Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

B : Correct answer:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Clause 6.1.3 (Information Security Risk Treatment) requires that any decision to accept risk be documented and justified.

Failure to document this decision creates compliance and audit tracking gaps.

A : Incorrect:

Risk acceptance must always be documented for accountability.

#### NEW QUESTION # 311

Scenario 6: Sinvestment is an insurance company that offers home, commercial, and life insurance. The company was founded in North Carolina, but has recently expanded in other locations, including Europe and Africa.

Sinvestment is committed to complying with laws and regulations applicable to their industry and preventing any information security incident. They have implemented an ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001 and have applied for ISO/IEC 27001 certification.

Two auditors were assigned by the certification body to conduct the audit. After signing a confidentiality agreement with Sinvestment, they started the audit activities. First, they reviewed the documentation required by the standard, including the declaration of the ISMS scope, information security policies, and internal audits reports. The review process was not easy because, although Sinvestment stated that they had a documentation procedure in place, not all documents had the same format.

Then, the audit team conducted several interviews with Sinvestment's top management to understand their role in the ISMS implementation. All activities of the stage 1 audit were performed remotely, except the review of documented information, which took place on-site, as requested by Sinvestment.

During this stage, the auditors found out that there was no documentation related to information security training and awareness program. When asked, Sinvestment's representatives stated that the company has provided information security training sessions to

all employees. Stage 1 audit gave the audit team a general understanding of Sinvestment's operations and ISMS.

The stage 2 audit was conducted three weeks after stage 1 audit. The audit team observed that the marketing department (which was not included in the audit scope) had no procedures in place to control employees' access rights. Since controlling employees' access rights is one of the ISO/IEC 27001 requirements and was included in the information security policy of the company, the issue was included in the audit report. In addition, during stage 2 audit, the audit team observed that Sinvestment did not record logs of user activities. The procedures of the company stated that "Logs recording user activities should be retained and regularly reviewed," yet the company did not present any evidence of the implementation of such procedure.

During all audit activities, the auditors used observation, interviews, documented information review, analysis, and technical verification to collect information and evidence. All the audit findings during stages 1 and 2 were analyzed and the audit team decided to issue a positive recommendation for certification.

Based on scenario 6, during stage 1 audit, the auditor found out that some documents regarding the ISMS had different format. What should the auditor do in this case?

- A. Verify only if the information required by the standard is documented without taking into account the format since this is not a requirement of the standard
- B. Document this observation as an issue that should be verified during stage 2 audit
- C. Verify if the documented information has the appropriate format and is in accordance with the company's documentation procedure since this is a requirement of the standard

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The auditor should verify if the information required by the standard is documented, without necessarily focusing on the format, as long as the content meets the requirements of the standard. ISO/IEC 27001 does not mandate a specific format for documentation, only that necessary information is appropriately documented, maintained, and controlled.

## NEW QUESTION # 312

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