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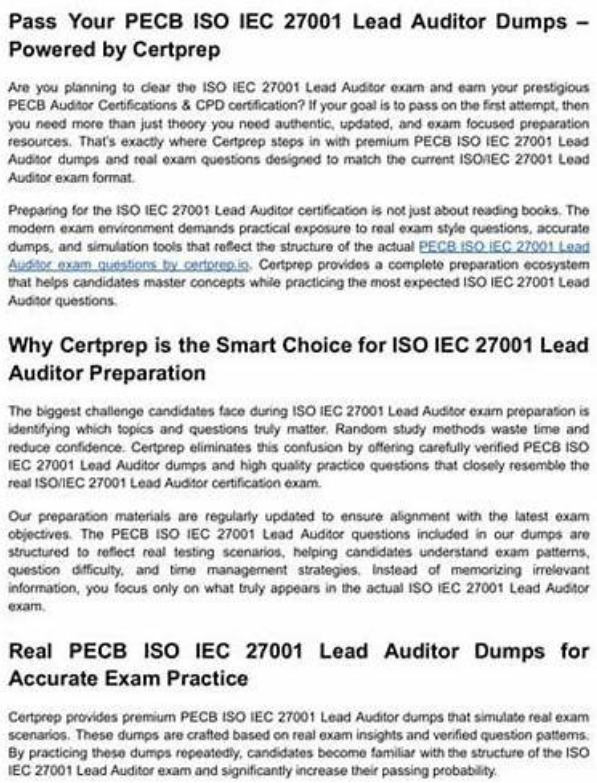

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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Planning and Initiating an Audit	- Audit program and planning activities • 1. Audit team selection • 2. Defining audit objectives, scope, and criteria

Fundamentals of Information Security Auditing	- Audit principles based on ISO 19011 • 1. Confidentiality and independence • 2. Integrity, fair presentation, due professional care
Conducting an Audit	- Audit execution • 1. Nonconformity identification • 2. Evidence collection and verification • 3. Interviewing techniques
Closing the Audit	- Audit reporting and follow-up • 1. Corrective action review • 2. Audit report preparation
Information Security Management System (ISMS) based on ISO/IEC 27001	- ISO/IEC 27001 requirements (Clauses 4–10) • 1. Planning and risk management • 2. Support and resources • 3. Context of the organization • 4. Performance evaluation • 5. Operation and controls • 6. Leadership and commitment • 7. Improvement and corrective actions

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q176-Q181):

NEW QUESTION # 176
You are an experienced audit team leader guiding an auditor in training.
Your team is currently conducting a third-party surveillance audit of an organisation that stores data on behalf of external clients. The auditor in training has been tasked with reviewing the PHYSICAL controls listed in the Statement of Applicability (SoA) and implemented at the site.
Select four controls from the following that would you expect the auditor in training to review.

- A. The organisation's business continuity arrangements
- B. How power and data cables enter the building
- C. The conducting of verification checks on personnel
- D. The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems
- E. Information security awareness, education, and training
- F. The organisation's arrangements for maintaining equipment
- G. Access to and from the loading bay
- H. The development and maintenance of an information asset inventory

Answer: B,D,F,G

Explanation:
The four controls from the list that are related to PHYSICAL aspects of the ISMS are:
*Access to and from the loading bay
*How power and data cables enter the building
*The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems
*The organisation's arrangements for maintaining equipment
These controls are derived from the ISO 27001 Annex A, which provides a comprehensive list of information security controls that can be applied to an ISMS1. The other controls in the list are more related to ORGANIZATIONAL, LEGAL, or HUMAN aspects of the ISMS, which are also important, but not the focus of this question.
According to the ISMS Auditing Guideline2, the auditor in training should review the PHYSICAL controls by:
*Checking the SoA to identify the applicable controls and their implementation status
*Interviewing the relevant staff and management to verify their understanding and involvement in the controls
*Observing the physical and environmental conditions to confirm the existence and effectiveness of the controls
*Examining the relevant documents and records to validate the compliance and performance of the controls I hope this helps you prepare for the exam. # References: 1: What Are ISO 27001 Controls? A Guide to Annex A | Secureframe; 2: ISMS Auditing Guideline - ISO27000

NEW QUESTION # 177
Which two of the following are examples of audit methods that 'do not' involve human interaction?

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

Answer: B,E

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 # 178
In the context of a third-party certification audit, which two options state the management responsibilities of the audit team leader in managing the audit and the audit team?

- A. Establishing contact with the auditee
- B. Auditing top management
- C. Issuing the management system certificate
- D. Adopting a risk-based approach to planning the audit
- E. Preparing the audit nonconformity reports
- F. Interviewing the ISMS manager

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
In the context of a third-party certification audit, the management responsibilities of the audit team leader in managing the audit and the audit team include adopting a risk-based approach to planning the audit and establishing contact with the auditee. A risk-based approach to planning the audit means that the team leader should consider the risks and opportunities that may affect the achievement of the audit objectives, the scope and criteria, the audit methods and techniques, the allocation of resources and the assignment of tasks to the audit team members. Establishing contact with the auditee means that the team leader should communicate with the auditee before, during and after the audit, to confirm the audit arrangements, to obtain relevant information, to address any issues or concerns, to provide feedback and to report the audit results and conclusions. References: = ISO 19011:2022, clauses 6.4.1 and 6.4.2; PECB Candidate Handbook ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, pages 24 and 25.

NEW QUESTION # 179
Scenario 6: Cyber ACrypt is a cybersecurity company that provides endpoint protection by offering anti-malware and device security, asset life cycle management, and device encryption. To validate its ISMS against ISO/IEC 27001 and demonstrate its commitment to cybersecurity excellence, the company underwent a meticulous audit process led by John, the appointed audit team leader.
Upon accepting the audit mandate, John promptly organized a meeting to outline the audit plan and team roles This phase was crucial for aligning the team with the audit's objectives and scope However, the initial presentation to Cyber ACrypt's staff revealed a significant gap in understanding the audit's scope and objectives, indicating potential readiness challenges within the company As the stage 1 audit commenced, the team prepared for on-site activities. They reviewed Cyber ACrypt's documented information, including the information security policy and operational procedures ensuring each piece conformed to and was standardized in format with author identification, production date, version number, and approval date Additionally, the audit team ensured that each document contained the information required by the respective clause of the standard This phase revealed that a detailed audit of the documentation describing task execution was unnecessary, streamlining the process and focusing the team's efforts on critical areas During the phase of conducting on-site activities, the team evaluated management responsibility for the Cyber Acrypt's policies This thorough examination aimed to ascertain continual improvement and adherence to ISMS requirements Subsequently, in the document, the stage 1 audit outputs phase, the audit team meticulously documented their findings, underscoring their conclusions regarding the fulfillment of the stage 1 objectives. This documentation was vital for the audit team and Cyber ACrypt to understand the preliminary audit outcomes and areas requiring attention.
The audit team also decided to conduct interviews with key interested parties. This decision was motivated by the objective of collecting robust audit evidence to validate the management system's compliance with ISO/IEC 27001 requirements. Engaging with interested parties across various levels of Cyber ACrypt provided the audit team with invaluable perspectives and an understanding of the ISMS's implementation and effectiveness.
The stage 1 audit report unveiled critical areas of concern. The Statement of Applicability (SoA) and the ISMS policy were found to be lacking in several respects, including insufficient risk assessment, inadequate access controls, and lack of regular policy reviews. This prompted Cyber ACrypt to take immediate action to address these shortcomings. Their prompt response and modifications to the strategic documents reflected a strong commitment to achieving compliance.
The technical expertise introduced to bridge the audit team's cybersecurity knowledge gap played a pivotal role in identifying shortcomings in the risk assessment methodology and reviewing network architecture. This included evaluating firewalls, intrusion detection and prevention systems, and other network security measures, as well as assessing how Cyber ACrypt detects, responds to, and recovers from external and internal threats. Under John's supervision, the technical expert communicated the audit findings to the representatives of Cyber ACrypt. However, the audit team observed that the expert s objectivity might have been compromised due to receiving consultancy fees from the auditee. Considering the behavior of the technical expert during the audit, the audit team leader decided to discuss this concern with the certification body.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
According to Scenario 6, Cyber ACrypt modified the SoA and the ISMS policy after the Stage 1 audit report. How do you define this situation?

- A. Unacceptable, once the external audit passes Stage 1, the SoA and the ISMS policy cannot be modified
- B. Acceptable, minor modifications to the SoA and ISMS policy can be made until the submission of the final audit report
- C. Acceptable, situations that lead to major nonconformities during the Stage 2 audit should be corrected

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth
B . Correct Answer:
Stage 1 audits identify gaps and allow the organization to correct major nonconformities before Stage 2 certification.
ISO/IEC 27006 requires organizations to address major nonconformities before proceeding to Stage 2.
A . Incorrect:

Organizations are allowed to correct nonconformities identified in Stage 1.
C . Incorrect:
Major changes must be addressed, not just minor modifications.
Relevant Standard Reference:
ISO/IEC 27006:2020 Clause 9.2.3 (Stage 1 and Stage 2 Audit Process)

NEW QUESTION # 180
The auditor used sampling to ensure that event logs recording information security events are maintained and regularly reviewed. Sampling was based on the audit objectives, whereas the sample selection process was based on the probability theory. What type of sampling was used?

- A. Statistical sampling
- B. Systematic sampling
- C. Judgment-based sampling

Answer: A

Explanation:
The use of probability theory in the sample selection process indicates that "statistical sampling" was used.
Statistical sampling allows auditors to make inferences about the population based on the properties of the sample, relying on the principles of probability to select representative elements.
References: ISO 19011:2018, Guidelines for auditing management systems

NEW QUESTION # 181
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