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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of individuals who are responsible for implementing and maintaining an Information Security Management System (ISMS) based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam certification is offered by the Professional Evaluation and Certification Board (PECB), an internationally recognized certification body that provides training and certification programs in various fields, including information security.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer certification is a globally recognized credential that demonstrates the candidate's ability to implement and manage an ISMS in accordance with the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam certification is highly valued by organizations that are seeking to implement an ISMS or improve their existing information security management practices. It is also a valuable credential for professionals who wish to advance their career in the field of information security management.

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam Sample Questions (Q240-Q245):

NEW QUESTION # 240
Scenario 9: SkyFleet specializes in air freight services, providing fast and reliable transportation solutions for businesses that need quick delivery of goods across long distances. Given the confidential nature of the information it handles, SkyFleet is committed to maintaining the highest information security standards. To achieve this, the company has had an information security management system (ISMS) based on ISO/IEC
27001 in operation for a year. To enhance its reputation, SkyFleet is pursuing certification against ISO/IEC
27001.
SkyFleet strongly emphasizes the ongoing maintenance of information security. In pursuit of this goal, it has established a rigorous review process, conducting in-depth assessments of the ISMS strategy every two years to ensure security measures remain robust and up to date. In addition, the company takes a balanced approach to nonconformities. For example, when employees fail to follow proper data encryption protocols for internal communications, SkyFleet assesses the nature and scale of this nonconformity. If this deviation is deemed minor and limited in scope, the company does not prioritize immediate resolution. However, a significant action plan was developed to address a major nonconformity involving the revamp of the company's entire data management system to ensure the protection of client data. SkyFleet entrusted the approval of this action plan to the employees directly responsible for implementing the changes. This streamlined approach ensures that those closest to the issues actively engage in the resolution process. SkyFleet's blend of innovation, dedication to information security, and adaptability has built its reputation as a key player in the IT and communications services sector.
Despite initially not being recommended for certification due to missed deadlines for submitting required action plans, SkyFleet undertook corrective measures to address these deficiencies in preparation for the next certification process. These measures involved analyzing the root causes of the delay, developing a corrective action plan, reassessing ISMS implementation to ensure compliance with ISO/IEC 27001 requirements, intensifying internal audit activities, and engaging with a certification body for a follow-up audit.
According to scenario 9, has SkyFleet accurately outlined the responsible party for approving its action plan for the revamp of the company's entire data management system?

- A. Yes, the employees directly involved in implementing the actions should approve the action plans
- B. No, an independent third party should be responsible for approving action plans
- C. Yes, any employee can approve as long as they are part of the team
- D. No, the responsibility for approving action plans lies on top management

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, the responsibility for ensuring that corrective actions (including major action plans for system-wide changes) are appropriate and adequately resourced rests with top management.
While input from those directly implementing the changes is essential, the standard places ultimate accountability for the ISMS, including the approval of major action plans, on top management.
Relevant Extracts:
"Top management shall demonstrate leadership and commitment with respect to the information security management system by... ensuring that 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 information security management system requirements into the organization's processes; ensuring that the resources needed... are available."
- ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 5.1 (Leadership and commitment)
"Top management shall assign the responsibility and authority for... ensuring that the information security management system conforms to the requirements of this International Standard; reporting on the performance of the information security management system to top management."
- ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 5.3 (Organizational roles, responsibilities and authorities) Approval of significant action plans (such as a full revamp of the data management system) is a management responsibility, as it can impact resourcing, strategy, and risk management at the organizational level. Input from those implementing the actions is vital for effectiveness, but the formal approval must come from top management or a designated authority within management.
References:
ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 5.1 and 5.3 (Leadership, Roles, and Responsibilities) ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Implementation Guidance, Section 10 (Corrective Action and Improvement) Summary:
While operational staff and those implementing the plan should be closely involved in its creation and execution, top management

must approve major corrective action plans. Therefore, the correct answer is:
B). No, the responsibility for approving action plans lies on top management

NEW QUESTION # 241
Employees of the Finance Department did not fully understand the awareness sessions. What should TradeB do to avoid similar situations in the future? Refer to scenario 6.

- A. Consider self-studies as the type of activities needed to address the competence gaps
- B. Adjust awareness sessions to the target audience based on the activities they perform within the company
- C. Extend the duration of the training and awareness session

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 242
Which statement regarding organizational roles, responsibilities, and authorities is NOT correct?

- A. Top management must assign the responsibility for ensuring that the ISMS conforms to ISO/IEC 27001
- B. Top management is responsible for reporting on the performance of the ISMS and cannot assign this responsibility to someone else
- C. A project manager can have information security responsibilities as well

Answer: B

Explanation:
Top management is responsible for ensuring that roles, responsibilities, and authorities for information security are assigned and communicated. While they are accountable for the performance of the ISMS, the responsibility for reporting on the performance of the ISMS can be delegated to others (e.g., ISMS manager, management representative), as explicitly stated in the standard.
"Top management shall assign the responsibility and authority for reporting on the performance of the ISMS to top management."
- ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 5.3

NEW QUESTION # 243
Scenario 2:
Beauty is a well-established cosmetics company in the beauty industry. The company was founded several decades ago with a passion for creating high-quality skincare, makeup, and personal care products that enhance natural beauty. Over the years, Beauty has built a strong reputation for its innovative product offerings, commitment to customer satisfaction, and dedication to ethical and sustainable business practices.
In response to the rapidly evolving landscape of consumer shopping habits, Beauty transitioned from traditional retail to an e-commerce model. To initiate this strategy, Beauty conducted a comprehensive information security risk assessment, analyzing potential threats and vulnerabilities associated with its new e-commerce venture, aligned with its business strategy and objectives. Concerning the identified risks, the company implemented several information security controls. All employees were required to sign confidentiality agreements to emphasize the importance of protecting sensitive customer dat a. The company thoroughly reviewed user access rights, ensuring only authorized personnel could access sensitive information. In addition, since the company stores valuable products and unique formulas in the warehouse, it installed alarm systems and surveillance cameras with real-time alerts to prevent any potential act of vandalism.
After a while, the information security team analyzed the audit logs to monitor and track activities across the newly implemented security controls. Upon investigating and analyzing the audit logs, it was discovered that an attacker had accessed the system due to out-of-date anti-malware software, exposing customers' sensitive information, including names and home addresses. Following this, the IT team replaced the anti-malware software with a new one capable of automatically removing malicious code in case of similar incidents. The new software was installed on all workstations and regularly updated with the latest malware definitions, with an automatic update feature enabled. An authentication process requiring user identification and a password was also implemented to access sensitive information.
During the investigation, Maya, the information security manager of Beauty, found that information security responsibilities in job descriptions were not clearly defined, for which the company took immediate action. Recognizing that their e-commerce operations would have a global reach, Beauty diligently researched and complied with the industry's legal, statutory, regulatory, and contractual requirements. It considered international and local regulations, including data privacy laws, consumer protection acts, and global trade agreements.
To meet these requirements, Beauty invested in legal counsel and compliance experts who continuously monitored and ensured the

company's compliance with legal standards in every market they operated in. Additionally, Beauty conducted multiple information security awareness sessions for the IT team and other employees with access to confidential information, emphasizing the importance of system and network security.
What type of controls did Beauty implement to ensure the safety of products and unique formulas stored in the warehouse?

- A. Legal
- B. Administrative
- C. Technical

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 244
Scenario 10: CircuitLinking is a company specializing in water purification solutions, designing and manufacturing efficient filtration and treatment systems for both residential and commercial applications.
Over the past two years, the company has actively implemented an integrated management system (IMS) that aligns with both ISO/IEC 27001 for information security and ISO 9001 for quality management. Recently, the company has taken a significant step forward by applying for a combined audit, aiming to achieve certification against both ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO 9001.
In preparation for the certification audit, CircuitLinking ensured a clear understanding of ISO/IEC 27001 within the company, identified key subject-matter experts to assist the auditors, allocated sufficient resources, performed a self-assessment, and gathered all necessary documentation in advance. Following the successful completion of the Stage 1 audit (which focused on verifying the design of the management system), the Stage
2 audit was conducted to examine the implementation and effectiveness of the information security and quality management systems.
One of the auditors, Megan, was a previous employee of the company. To uphold the integrity of the certification process, the company notified the certification body about the potential conflict of interest and requested an auditor change. Subsequently, the certification body selected a replacement, ensuring impartiality. Additionally, the company requested a background check of the audit team members; however, the certification body denied this request. The necessary adjustments to the audit plan were made, and transparent communication with stakeholders was maintained.
The audit process continued seamlessly under the new auditor's guidance. Upon audit completion, the certification body evaluated the results and conclusions of the audit and CircuitLinking's public information, and awarded CircuitLinking the combined certification.
A recertification audit for CircuitLinking was conducted to verify that the company's management system continued to meet the required standards and remained effective within the defined scope of certification.
CircuitLinking had implemented significant changes, including a major overhaul of its information security processes, new technology platforms, and adjustments to comply with recent legislative changes. Due to these updates, the recertification audit required a Stage 1 assessment to evaluate the impact.
Which of the following does NOT follow auditing best practices? Refer to Scenario 10.

- A. CircuitLinking applying for a combined audit
- B. CircuitLinking's request for background information on audit team members being denied
- C. The company notifying the certification body about a conflict of interest
- D. The certification body evaluating the audit findings

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 (which provides the requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems and is referenced by ISO/IEC 27001 audits), clients do not have the right to request or conduct background checks on auditors provided by an accredited certification body, except for potential conflicts of interest or impartiality concerns, which must be disclosed. The certification body is responsible for ensuring the competence, integrity, and impartiality of its auditors.
It is best practice for the certification body to evaluate audit findings and make certification decisions (C).
It is perfectly acceptable and encouraged for organizations to apply for a combined audit for integrated management systems, such as ISO 9001 and ISO/IEC 27001 (B).
Notifying the certification body of a conflict of interest is a best practice and required for audit impartiality (D).
Requesting background checks beyond verifying competence, impartiality, and conflict of interest is NOT aligned with auditing best practices (A), and it is proper for the certification body to deny such a request.
Relevant Extracts:
ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clause 9.2.2.2: "The certification body shall select audit team members and technical experts that, collectively, have the necessary competence for the audit. The certification body shall not provide information that compromises confidentiality or privacy." ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Implementation Guidance, auditing section: "Certification bodies ensure the independence and competence of auditors and maintain impartiality. Organizations may raise concerns about impartiality or conflicts

of interest, but certification bodies manage personnel records and background information in accordance with confidentiality requirements." References:
ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, Clauses 5.2, 9.2.2.2
ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Implementation Guidance, Section on Certification Audits Summary:
Requesting a background check on audit team members is not a recognized right or best practice for certified organizations; only impartiality and competence are relevant, and the certification body is responsible for these aspects. Thus, the denial of this request is proper.
A). CircuitLinking's request for background information on audit team members being denied

NEW QUESTION # 245
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