

# 信頼的なISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager日本語認定対策一回合格-ハイパスレートのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager資格講座



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>> ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager日本語認定対策 <<

## ハイパスレートのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager日本語認定対策と正確的なISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager資格講座

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**PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager 認定 ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager 試験問題 (Q27-Q32):**

## 質問 # 27

Why is it important to identify all impacted hosts during the eradication phase?

- A. To optimize hardware performance
- B. To facilitate recovery efforts
- C. To enhance overall security

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

During the eradication phase of the information security incident management process, identifying all impacted hosts is essential to ensure that every element affected by the incident is addressed before proceeding to recovery. According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.5, the eradication phase involves removing malware, disabling unauthorized access, and remediating vulnerabilities that led to the incident.

Identifying all impacted hosts ensures:

Comprehensive removal of malicious artifacts

Prevention of reinfection or further propagation

A smooth and complete transition into the recovery phase

This directly supports recovery planning because it helps teams understand which systems need to be restored, rebuilt, or validated. Option B (optimizing hardware performance) is not a goal of incident management, and Option C (enhancing overall security) is a long-term objective but not the immediate goal of the eradication phase.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.5: "During eradication, it is important to identify all affected systems so that root causes and malicious components are removed prior to recovery." Correct answer: A

## 質問 # 28

Scenario 6: EastCyber has established itself as a premier cyber security company that offers threat detection, vulnerability assessment, and penetration testing tailored to protect organizations from emerging cyber threats. The company effectively utilizes ISO/IEC 27035\*1 and 27035-2 standards, enhancing its capability to manage information security incidents.

EastCyber appointed an information security management team led by Mike. Despite limited resources, Mike and the team implemented advanced monitoring protocols to ensure that every device within the company's purview is under constant surveillance. This monitoring approach is crucial for covering everything thoroughly, enabling the information security and cyber management team to proactively detect and respond to any sign of unauthorized access, modifications, or malicious activity within its systems and networks.

In addition, they focused on establishing an advanced network traffic monitoring system. This system carefully monitors network activity, quickly spotting and alerting the security team to unauthorized actions. This vigilance is pivotal in maintaining the integrity of EastCyber's digital infrastructure and ensuring the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of the data it protects.

Furthermore, the team focused on documentation management. They meticulously crafted a procedure to ensure thorough documentation of information security events. Based on this procedure, the company would document only the events that escalate into high-severity incidents and the subsequent actions. This documentation strategy streamlines the incident management process, enabling the team to allocate resources more effectively and focus on incidents that pose the greatest threat.

A recent incident involving unauthorized access to company phones highlighted the critical nature of incident management. Nate, the incident coordinator, quickly prepared an exhaustive incident report. His report detailed an analysis of the situation, identifying the problem and its cause. However, it became evident that assessing the seriousness and the urgency of a response was inadvertently overlooked.

In response to the incident, EastCyber addressed the exploited vulnerabilities. This action started the eradication phase, aimed at systematically eliminating the elements of the incident. This approach addresses the immediate concerns and strengthens EastCyber's defenses against similar threats in the future.

Scenario 6: EastCyber has established itself as a premier cybersecurity company that offers threat detection, vulnerability assessment, and penetration testing tailored to protect organizations from emerging cyber threats. The company effectively utilizes ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2 standards, enhancing its capability to manage information security incidents.

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Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

While implementing monitoring protocols, Mike ensured that every device within the company's purview was under constant

surveillance. Is this a recommended practice?

- A. No, Mike should have focused on the essential components to reduce the clutter and noise in the data collected
- B. Yes. Mike defined the objective of network monitoring correctly
- C. No, Mike should have focused on new devices, as they are more likely to have undetected vulnerabilities

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.2, implementing continuous monitoring across all critical assets and endpoints is a key component of proactive incident detection. Organizations are encouraged to establish real-time detection mechanisms that allow prompt identification of unauthorized or abnormal behavior.

Mike's approach-ensuring all systems are under constant surveillance-is consistent with this recommendation. Comprehensive monitoring allows the early identification of security events that may otherwise go unnoticed, especially in environments where advanced persistent threats (APTs) or insider threats are concerns.

While focusing only on new devices or limiting monitoring to certain components may reduce noise, it creates gaps in coverage and increases the risk of missed threats.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.2: "Monitoring systems and activities should be established and maintained to detect deviations that may indicate a security incident." ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Control A.5.28: "Monitoring systems should cover all devices that process or store sensitive information." Correct answer: A

## 質問 # 29

Scenario 4: ORingo is a company based in Krakow, Poland, specializing in developing and distributing electronic products for health monitoring and heart rate measurement applications. With a strong emphasis on innovation and technological advancement, ORingo has established itself as a trusted provider of high-quality, reliable devices that enhance the well being and healthcare capabilities of individuals and healthcare professionals alike.

As part of its commitment to maintaining the highest standards of information security, ORingo has established an information security incident management process. This process aims to ensure that any potential threats are swiftly identified, assessed, and addressed to protect systems and information. However, despite these measures, an incident response team member at ORingo recently detected a suspicious state in their systems operational data, leading to the decision to shut down the company-wide system until the anomaly could be thoroughly investigated. Upon detecting the threat, the company promptly established an incident response team to respond to the incident effectively. The team's responsibilities encompassed identifying root causes, uncovering hidden vulnerabilities, and implementing timely resolutions to mitigate the impact of the incident on ORingo's operations and customer trust.

In response to the threat detected across its cloud environments, ORingo employed a sophisticated security tool that broadened the scope of incident detection and mitigation. This tool covers network traffic, cloud environments, and potential attack vectors beyond traditional endpoints, enabling ORingo to proactively defend against evolving cybersecurity threats. During a routine check, the IT manager at ORingo discovered that multiple employees lacked awareness of proper procedures following the detection of a phishing email. In response, immediate training sessions on information security policies and incident response were scheduled for all employees, emphasizing the importance of vigilance and adherence to established protocols in safeguarding ORingo's sensitive data and assets.

As part of the training initiative, ORingo conducted a simulated phishing attack exercise to assess employee response and knowledge. However, an employee inadvertently informed an external partner about the 'attack' during the exercise, highlighting the importance of ongoing education and reinforcement of security awareness principles within the organization.

Through its proactive approach to incident management and commitment to fostering a culture of security awareness and readiness, ORingo reaffirms its dedication to safeguarding the integrity and confidentiality of its electronic products and ensuring the trust and confidence of its customers and stakeholders worldwide.

Based on scenario 4, are the responsibilities of the incident response team (IRT) established according to the ISO/IEC 27035-2 guidelines?

- A. Yes, IRT's responsibilities include identifying root causes, discovering hidden vulnerabilities, and resolving incidents quickly to minimize their impact
- B. No, the responsibilities of IRT do not include resolving incidents
- C. No, the responsibilities of IRT also include assessing events and declaring incidents

正解: C

解説:

#### Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 outlines comprehensive responsibilities for an incident response team, which include not just response and mitigation but also:

Assessing and classifying reported events

Determining if they qualify as incidents

Coordinating containment, eradication, and recovery actions

Conducting root cause analysis and lessons learned

While the scenario highlights the team's strengths in root cause analysis and resolution, it omits one key responsibility: the proper assessment and classification of the anomaly before response. This makes option C the most accurate.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 5.2.2 - "The IRT should assess events, determine whether they are incidents, and take appropriate actions." Therefore, the correct answer is C.

#### 質問 # 30

Who is responsible for providing threat intelligence and supporting the lead investigator within an incident response team?

- A. IT support staff
- B. Team leader
- C. Analysts and researchers

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In an Incident Response Team (IRT), analysts and researchers are responsible for threat intelligence, data analysis, malware investigation, and providing in-depth technical insights. Their work directly supports the lead investigator by identifying root causes, attack vectors, indicators of compromise (IOCs), and evaluating threat actor tactics.

According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, these roles are part of the broader support functions within an IRT and are crucial for technical depth and timely resolution of incidents.

Option A (IT support staff) may provide infrastructure-level assistance but typically lacks threat analysis capabilities. Option C (team leader) oversees coordination and communication but is not the primary intelligence resource.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.2.3: "Support roles may include malware analysts, forensic experts, and threat intelligence researchers." ENISA CSIRT Training Guide: "Analysts contribute to ongoing investigations by identifying attack patterns and supporting mitigation decisions." Correct answer: B

#### 質問 # 31

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. Medium severity incident
- C. **High severity incident**

正解: C

解説:

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

## 質問 #32

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## 試験の準備方法-実用的なISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager日本語認定対策試験-認定するISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager資格講座

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