ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Schulungsangebot - ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Simulationsfragen & ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager kostenlos downloden

Viele der It-Pruefung ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Prüfungsvorbereitung Antworten sind in Vielfache-Wahl-Fragen (MCQs) FormatQualität geprüften PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Produkte viele Male vor der VeröffentlichungKostenlose Demo der Prüfung It-Pruefung ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager an It-Pruefung. Um Ihre Zertifizierungsprüfungen reibungslos erfolgreich zu meistern brauchen Sie nur unsere Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager （PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager） auswendigzulernen.

Wenn wir am Anfang die Fragenkataloge zur PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung bieteten, haben wir niemals geträumt, dass wir so einen guten Ruf bekommen können. Wir geben Ihnen die unglaubliche Garantie. Wenn Sie die Produkte von It-Pruefung für Ihre PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung benutzen, versprechen wir Ihnen, die Prüfung 100% zu bestehen.

>> ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Kostenlos Downloden <<

ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungsfrage - ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Tests

Die PECB Zertifizierungsprüfung ist jetzt eine sehr populäre Prüfung. Haben Sie diese PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierung abgelegt? Wenn nein, sollen Sie bitte schneller etwas machen. Es ist sehr wichtig für Sie, diese wichtige Zertifizierung zu besitzen. Wie PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung hocheffektiv vorzubereiten und nur einmal die PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfung zu bestehen spielt heute eine sehr übergreifende Rolle.

PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Designing and developing an organizational incident management process based on ISO • IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers how to tailor the ISO • IEC 27035 framework to the unique needs of an organization, including policy development, role definition, and establishing workflows for handling incidents.
Thema 2	• Implementing incident management processes and managing information security incidents: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers the practical implementation of incident management strategies. It looks at ongoing incident tracking, communication during crises, and ensuring incidents are resolved in accordance with established protocols.
Thema 3	• Fundamental principles and concepts of information security incident management: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers the core ideas behind incident management, including understanding what constitutes a security incident, why timely responses matter, and how to identify the early signs of potential threats.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q63-Q68):

63. Frage
Who should have access to training materials on information security incident management?

- A. All personnel, including new employees, third-party users, and contractors
- B. Only internal interested parties
- C. Only personnel involved in technical roles

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035 and ISO/IEC 27001 emphasize that information security awareness and training must extend to all personnel, not just those in technical roles. Clause 7.3.2 of ISO/IEC 27035-2 specifically states that "training should be made available to all staff," including non-technical users, third-party service providers, contractors, and any personnel with access to organizational assets or systems.
The rationale is that every user is a potential entry point for cyber threats. Whether through phishing, social engineering, or misconfiguration, untrained staff can unintentionally compromise the organization's security posture. Therefore, organizations must ensure that everyone-especially new hires, contractors, and third- party partners-is trained on incident reporting procedures, security responsibilities, and escalation paths.
Reference Extracts:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.2: "Training and awareness activities should be targeted at all users of the organization's systems and services." ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Control 6.3: "Ensure that personnel are aware of their information security responsibilities." Correct answer: C
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64. Frage
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

Antwort: B

Begründung:
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
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65. Frage
Which of the following statements regarding the principles for digital evidence gathering is correct?

- A. Sufficiency means that only a minimal amount of material should be gathered to avoid unnecessary auditing and justification efforts
- B. Reliability implies that all processes used in handling digital evidence should be unique and not necessarily reproducible
- C. Relevance means that the DEFR should be able to describe the procedures followed and justify the decision to acquire each item based on its value to the investigation

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Digital evidence gathering, as outlined in ISO/IEC 27037 and referenced in ISO/IEC 27035-2, must adhere to several core principles-reliability, sufficiency, relevance, and integrity. Relevance, in particular, means that the Digital Evidence First Responder

(DEFR) must ensure that any item collected has direct or potential bearing on the investigation.
Relevance also requires:
Clear justification for why an item was acquired
Ability to trace the decision-making process
Alignment with investigation objectives
Option A misrepresents "sufficiency," which does not mean minimal collection but rather collecting enough evidence to support conclusions without overburdening the investigation. Option B contradicts the principle of reliability, which requires that processes be standardized and reproducible.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27037:2012, Clause 6.2.2.4: "Relevance is determined by the value of the digital evidence in addressing the objectives of the investigation." ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 references this standard in Clause 7.4.4 regarding forensic evidence handling.
Correct answer: C
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66. Frage

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Based on scenario 6, answer the following:
EastCyber decided to address vulnerabilities exploited during an incident as part of the eradication phase, to eradicate the elements of the incident. Is this approach acceptable?

- A. No, vulnerabilities exploited during an incident should be addressed during the recovery phase
- B. No, vulnerabilities exploited during an incident should be addressed during the containment phase
- C. Addressing vulnerabilities exploited during an incident is appropriate during the eradication phase

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 and ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, the eradication phase of incident management is defined as the stage in which the causes and components of the incident-such as malware, unauthorized access points, or system vulnerabilities-are completely removed or neutralized.
Clause 6.4.5 of ISO/IEC 27035-2 clearly outlines that the eradication phase includes actions to eliminate the root causes of incidents, which may include fixing exploited vulnerabilities and removing malicious code.
This ensures that the underlying issues that allowed the incident to occur are effectively resolved, reducing the risk of recurrence.
While containment aims to limit the damage and prevent the spread of an incident, it is not intended for remediation of vulnerabilities.
Similarly, the recovery phase focuses on restoring services and returning systems to normal operations after the threat has been eradicated.
Reference Extracts:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.5: "The eradication phase includes removing the root cause of the incident (e.g., patching vulnerabilities, deleting malware, and closing open ports)." Clause 6.4.3: "Containment is primarily focused on limiting the scope and impact, not resolving root causes." Correct answer: A

67. Frage

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According to scenario 6, what mechanisms for detecting security incidents did EastCyber implement?

- A. Security information and event management systems
- B. Intrusion prevention systems
- C. Intrusion detection systems

Antwort: C

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
In the scenario, EastCyber implemented an "advanced network traffic monitoring system" that "spots and alerts the security team to unauthorized actions." This aligns closely with the functional characteristics of an Intrusion Detection System (IDS), which monitors traffic or systems for malicious activities and policy violations and sends alerts for review.
While Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) tools and Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS) offer valuable detection and response capabilities, the scenario specifically describes a system focused on monitoring and alerting-not automatically blocking traffic, which would indicate an IPS.
SIEM platforms correlate and analyze logs from various sources, which wasn't described. Therefore, IDS is the most accurate interpretation.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.4.2: "Detection mechanisms can include intrusion detection systems, log analysis tools, and traffic monitoring systems to detect potential security events." Correct answer: B
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68. Frage
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Warum vertrauen wir It-Pruefung so völlig auf unsere Produkte? Denn Viele Kunden haben mit Hilfe von PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungssoftware die ausgezeichneten Leistungen vollbracht. Die Prüfungszertifizierung der PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager verbessert zweifellos Ihre Berufschancen. Wir wollen unsere Produkte verlässilicher machen, damit Sie unbesorgter auf die Prüfung vorbereiten. Außerdem versprechen wir, falls Sie nach der Benutzung der PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager noch mit der Prüfung scheitert, bieten wir Ihnen die volle Rückerstattung und entwickeln wir immer weiter bessere Prüfungssoftware der PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager.

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