試験の準備方法-一番優秀なISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager最新資料試験-権威のあるISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager日本語資格取得

無料でクラウドストレージから最新のJpshiken ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager PDFダンプをダウンロードする：https://drive.google.com/open?id=13nn6LHYRo_lyIqNZGbwg3V9omlXWAfjw

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IT業界の発展とともに、IT業界で働いている人への要求がますます高くなります。競争の中で排除されないように、あなたはPECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験に合格しなければなりません。たくさんの時間と精力で試験に合格できないという心配な心情があれば、我々Jpshikenにあなたを助けさせます。多くの受験生は我々のソフトでPECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験に合格したので、我々は自信を持って我々のソフトを利用してあなたはPECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験に合格する保障があります。

>> ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager最新資料 <<

実用的ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager最新資料 & 資格試験のリーダー & 人気の有るISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager: PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager

あるPECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerテストトレントに関しては、JpshikenのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerガイドトレントが有効であるかどうかを示す最も強力な証拠となるのはパスレートのみであるため、パスレートが最高の広告になるというのが常識です。 有用かどうか。 すべてのお客様のフィードバックからの統計によると、ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerテストトレントの指導の下で試験を準備したお客様の間でのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験問題のPECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager合格率

は、98%から100%に達しました。

PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	• インシデント管理プロセスの実装と情報セキュリティインシデントの管理：このセクションでは、情報セキュリティアナリストのスキルを評価し、インシデント管理戦略の実践的な実装について学びます。継続的なインシデント追跡、危機発生時のコミュニケーション、そして確立されたプロトコルに従ったインシデント解決の確保について考察します。
トピック 2	• インシデント管理プロセスと活動の改善：この試験セクションでは、インシデント対応マネージャーのスキルを評価し、既存のインシデント管理プロセスのレビューと改善について学びます。インシデント後のレビュー、過去の事例からの学び、そして将来の対応活動を改善するためのツール、トレーニング、および手法の改善が含まれます。
トピック 3	• 情報セキュリティ インシデント管理の基本原則と概念:試験のこのセクションでは、情報セキュリティ アナリストのスキルを測定し、セキュリティ インシデントを構成する要素の理解、タイムリーな対応が重要な理由、潜在的な脅威の初期兆候の特定方法など、インシデント管理の背後にある中核的な考え方を取り上げます。
トピック 4	• 情報セキュリティインシデントに対するインシデント対応計画の策定と実行：この試験セクションでは、インシデント対応マネージャーのスキルを評価し、インシデント対応計画の策定と実行について扱います。チームトレーニング、リソース割り当て、シミュレーション演習といった準備活動に加え、インシデント発生時の実際の対応実行にも重点が置かれます。
トピック 5	• ISO • IEC 27035 に基づく情報セキュリティ インシデント管理プロセス:試験のこのセクションでは、インシデント対応マネージャーのスキルを測定し、ISO • IEC 27035 に概説されている標準化された手順とプロセスをカバーします。組織が、検出から終了までのインシデント対応ライフサイクルを一貫性と効率性をもって構築する方法に重点を置いています。

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager 認定 ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager 試験問題 (Q33-Q38):

質問 # 33
Scenario 1: RoLawyers is a prominent legal firm based in Guadalajara, Mexico. It specializes in a wide range of legal services tailored to meet the diverse needs of its clients. Committed to excellence and integrity, RoLawyers has a reputation for providing legal representation and consultancy to individuals, businesses, and organizations across various sectors.
Recognizing the critical importance of information security in today's digital landscape, RoLawyers has embarked on a journey to enhance its information security measures. This company is implementing an information security incident management system aligned with ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2 guidelines. This initiative aims to strengthen RoLawyers' protections against possible cyber threats by implementing a structured incident response process to provide guidance on establishing and maintaining a competent incident response team.
After transitioning its database from physical to online infrastructure to facilitate seamless information sharing among its branches, RoLawyers encountered a significant security incident. A malicious attack targeted the online database, overloading it with traffic and causing a system crash, making it impossible for employees to access it for several hours.
In response to this critical incident, RoLawyers quickly implemented new measures to mitigate the risk of future occurrences. These measures included the deployment of a robust intrusion detection system (IDS) designed to proactively identify and alert the IT security team of potential intrusions or suspicious activities across the network infrastructure. This approach empowers RoLawyers to respond quickly to security threats, minimizing the impact on their operations and ensuring the continuity of its legal services.
By being proactive about information security and incident management, RoLawyers shows its dedication to protecting sensitive data, keeping client information confidential, and earning the trust of its stakeholders.
Using the latest practices and technologies, RoLawyers stays ahead in legal innovation and is ready to handle cybersecurity threats with resilience and careful attention.
Based on scenario 1, which security control has RoLawyers implemented?

- A. Preventive controls
- B. Detective controls
- C. Corrective controls

正解：B

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The deployment of an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) by RoLawyers following the incident is a classic example of implementing a detective control. According to ISO/IEC 27002:2022 (formerly 27002:2013), detective controls are designed to identify and report the occurrence of information security events in a timely manner. They help organizations discover that an event has occurred so that an appropriate response can be initiated.
The IDS mentioned in the scenario monitors the network for suspicious activity and alerts the IT security team when anomalies or intrusion attempts are detected. This aligns directly with the definition of detective controls.
By contrast:
Preventive controls are designed to prevent incidents from occurring in the first place (e.g., firewalls, access controls).
Corrective controls are actions taken after an incident to restore systems or data and prevent recurrence (e.g., patch management, backups).
Reference Extracts:
ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Clause 5.27 - "Detection controls should be implemented to identify incidents and anomalies in a timely manner." ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 4.3.2 - "Detecting and reporting information security events and weaknesses are the first steps in the incident response process." RoLawyers' use of an IDS matches the description of a detective control designed to provide early warning signs of potential threats, making it easier for the organization to take timely action.
Therefore, the correct answer is B: Detective controls.

質問 # 34
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. 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
- C. Reliability implies that all processes used in handling digital evidence should be unique and not necessarily reproducible

正解：B

解説：
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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質問 # 35
What is a key responsibility of the incident response team?

- A. Performing vulnerability scans and penetration testing
- B. Maintaining physical security infrastructure

- C. Investigating and managing cybersecurity incidents

正解：C

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The primary role of an incident response team, according to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, is to manage and respond to information security incidents effectively. This includes tasks such as identifying, analyzing, containing, mitigating, and recovering from incidents. The goal is to minimize the impact on the organization and restore normal operations as quickly as possible.
Key responsibilities include:
Incident detection and validation
Impact assessment
Coordination of containment and eradication efforts
Communication with stakeholders
Post-incident analysis and lessons learned
While vulnerability scanning and penetration testing (option C) are important security functions, they are typically assigned to the security operations team or dedicated assessment teams - not the incident response team per se. Likewise, maintaining physical infrastructure (option A) is the responsibility of facilities management or physical security teams, not the incident response team.
Reference Extracts:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 5.2 - "The incident response team is responsible for analyzing, responding to, and resolving incidents." NIST SP 800-61r2 (Computer Security Incident Handling Guide) - "An incident response team handles the investigation and resolution of security incidents." Therefore, the correct answer is B: Investigating and managing cybersecurity incidents.Question
Certainly!

質問 # 36
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.
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. 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.
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. Addressing vulnerabilities exploited during an incident is appropriate during the eradication phase
- C. No, vulnerabilities exploited during an incident should be addressed during the containment phase

正解：B

解説：
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

質問 # 37
Based on ISO/IEC 27035-2, which of the following is an example of evaluation activities used to evaluate the effectiveness of the incident management team?

- A. Analyzing the lessons learned once an information security incident has been handled and closed
- B. Conducting information security testing, particularly vulnerability assessment
- C. Evaluating the capabilities and services once they become operational

正解：A

解説：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.4.3 emphasizes the role of lessons learned reviews as key evaluation activities for assessing the performance of incident response teams. This activity involves post-incident debriefs to evaluate what went right or wrong and how response processes or team functions could improve.
While options A and C are related to broader security or deployment procedures, Option B directly reflects a formal evaluation mechanism used to gauge incident team effectiveness.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.4.3: "Lessons learned should be documented and used to evaluate the effectiveness of the incident management process." Correct answer: B
-

質問 # 38
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なぜ我々のPECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerソフトに自信があるかと聞かれたら、まずは我々Jpshikenの豊富な経験があるチームです、次は弊社の商品を利用してPECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験に合格する多くのお客様です。PECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験は国際的に認められてあなたはこの認証がほしいですか。弊社のPECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験のソフトを通して、あなたはリラクスで得られます。

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