

ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor参考資料、ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor試験参考書



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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam 認定 ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor 試験問題 (Q302-Q307):

質問 # 302

Auditors need to communicate effectively with auditees. Therefore, their personal behaviour is a key characteristic needed to ensure a successful audit. Below there are the characteristics and a brief related description. Match the characteristics to the descriptions.

Descriptions	Auditor's characteristics
Actively observing surroundings/activities	<input type="text"/>
Fair, truthful, sincere, honest, discreet	<input type="text"/>
Persistent and focused on objectives	<input type="text"/>
Willing to learn from situations	<input type="text"/>
Tactful in dealing with individuals	<input type="text"/>
Aware of and able to understand situations	<input type="text"/>

To complete the table click on the blank section you want to complete so that it is highlighted in red, and then click on the applicable text from the options below. Alternatively, you may drag and drop each option to the appropriate blank section.

Tenacious Ethical Diplomatic Observant Perceptive Open to improvement

正解:

解説:

Descriptions	Auditor's characteristics
Actively observing surroundings/activities	<input type="text" value="Observant"/>
Fair, truthful, sincere, honest, discreet	<input type="text" value="Ethical"/>
Persistent and focused on objectives	<input type="text" value="Tenacious"/>
Willing to learn from situations	<input type="text" value="Open to improvement"/>
Tactful in dealing with individuals	<input type="text" value="Diplomatic"/>
Aware of and able to understand situations	<input type="text" value="Perceptive"/>

To complete the table click on the blank section you want to complete so that it is highlighted in red, and then click on the applicable text from the options below. Alternatively, you may drag and drop each option to the appropriate blank section.

Tenacious Ethical Diplomatic Observant Perceptive Open to improvement

Explanation:

The possible matches of the characteristics to the descriptions are:

- * Tenacious: Persistent and focused on objectives
- * Ethical: Fair, truthful, sincere, honest, discreet
- * Diplomatic: Tactful in dealing with individuals
- * Observant: Actively observing surroundings/activities
- * Perceptive: Aware of and able to understand situations
- * Open to improvement: Willing to learn from situations

Actively observing surroundings/activities = Observant

Fair, truthful, sincere, honest, discreet = Ethical

Persistent and focused on objectives = Tenacious

Willing to learn from situations = Open to improvement

Tactful in dealing with individuals = Diplomatic

Aware of and able to understand situations = Perceptive

These are the auditor's characteristics and their descriptions as defined by ISO 19011:2022, Clause 7.2.21. The auditor's personal behaviour is essential for building trust and confidence with the auditee and for ensuring the credibility and effectiveness of the audit. References: 1: ISO 19011:2022, Guidelines for auditing management systems, Clause 7.2.2 \n2: PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Exam Preparation Guide, Domain 3: Fundamental audit concepts and principles

質問 # 303

Scenario 4: SendPay is a financial company that provides its services through a network of agents and financial institutions. One of

their main services is transferring money worldwide. SendPay, as a new company, seeks to offer top quality services to its clients. Since the company offers international transactions, it requires from their clients to provide personal information, such as their identity, the reason for the transactions, and other details that might be needed to complete the transaction. Therefore, SendPay has implemented security measures to protect their clients' information, including detecting, investigating, and responding to any information security threats that may emerge. Their commitment to offering secure services was also reflected during the ISMS implementation where the company invested a lot of time and resources.

Last year, SendPay unveiled their digital platform that allows money transactions through electronic devices, such as smartphones or laptops, without requiring an additional fee. Through this platform, SendPay's clients can send and receive money from anywhere and at any time. The digital platform helped SendPay to simplify the company's operations and further expand its business. At the time, SendPay was outsourcing its software operations, hence the project was completed by the software development team of the outsourced company.

The same team was also responsible for maintaining the technology infrastructure of SendPay.

Recently, the company applied for ISO/IEC 27001 certification after having an ISMS in place for almost a year. They contracted a certification body that fit their criteria. Soon after, the certification body appointed a team of four auditors to audit SendPay's ISMS. During the audit, among others, the following situations were observed:

1. The outsourced software company had terminated the contract with SendPay without prior notice. As a result, SendPay was unable to immediately bring the services back in-house and its operations were disrupted for five days. The auditors requested from SendPay's representatives to provide evidence that they have a plan to follow in cases of contract terminations. The representatives did not provide any documentary evidence but during an interview, they told the auditors that the top management of SendPay had identified two other software development companies that could provide services immediately if similar situations happen again.
2. There was no evidence available regarding the monitoring of the activities that were outsourced to the software development company. Once again, the representatives of SendPay told the auditors that they regularly communicate with the software development company and that they are appropriately informed for any possible change that might occur.
3. There was no nonconformity found during the firewall testing. The auditors tested the firewall configuration in order to determine the level of security provided by these services. They used a packet analyzer to test the firewall policies which enabled them to check the packets sent or received in real-time.

Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Based on scenario 4, the auditors requested documentary evidence regarding the monitoring process of outsourced operations. What does this indicate?

- A. The auditors evaluated the evidence based on a risk-based approach
- B. The auditors compromised the confidentiality of outsourced operations
- C. The auditors demonstrated professional skepticism

正解: C

解説:

Based on the provided scenario, the auditors' request for documentary evidence regarding the monitoring process of outsourced operations indicates that the auditors demonstrated professional skepticism. This is because professional skepticism involves a critical assessment of audit evidence and includes a questioning mind and a careful evaluation of the information provided by the auditee¹²³.

Professional skepticism is an essential part of the auditing process, especially in the context of ISO/IEC 27001, which requires auditors to systematically examine an organization's information security risks, including the management of outsourced processes⁴. The auditors' request for evidence suggests that they were not satisfied with verbal assurances alone and sought to verify that SendPay had a formal, documented process for monitoring outsourced activities, which is a requirement for maintaining an effective Information Security Management System (ISMS)⁵.

Therefore, the correct answer is: A. The auditors demonstrated professional skepticism.

質問 # 304

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 PEOPLE 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. Information security awareness, education and training
- B. The organisation's business continuity arrangements
- C. The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems
- D. The organisation's arrangements for information deletion
- E. Confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements

- F. The conducting of verification checks on personnel
- G. How protection against malware is implemented
- H. Remote working arrangements

正解: A、E、F、H

解説:

The four controls from the list that the auditor in training should review are:

*A. Confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements: This control requires the organisation to ensure that all employees, contractors, and third parties who have access to sensitive information sign appropriate agreements that oblige them to protect the confidentiality and integrity of such information. This is especially important for an organisation that stores data on behalf of external clients, as it demonstrates its commitment to safeguarding their information assets and complying with their contractual obligations.

*C. Information security awareness, education and training: This control requires the organisation to provide regular and relevant information security awareness, education and training to all employees, contractors, and third parties who have access to the organisation's information systems and information assets. This is essential for ensuring that they are aware of their roles and responsibilities, the information security policies and procedures, the potential threats and risks, and the best practices for preventing and responding to information security incidents.

*D. Remote working arrangements: This control requires the organisation to establish and implement policies and procedures for managing the information security risks associated with remote working arrangements, such as teleworking, mobile working, or working from home. This includes defining the conditions and requirements for remote working, such as the authorised devices, applications, and networks, the encryption and authentication methods, the backup and recovery procedures, and the reporting and monitoring mechanisms. This is important for an organisation that stores data on behalf of external clients, as it ensures that the information security level is maintained regardless of the location of the workers and the devices they use.

*E. The conducting of verification checks on personnel: This control requires the organisation to conduct appropriate verification checks on the background, qualifications, and references of all employees, contractors, and third parties who have access to the organisation's information systems and information assets. This is necessary for verifying their identity, suitability, and trustworthiness, and for preventing the hiring of unauthorised or malicious individuals who could compromise the information security of the organisation and its clients.

References: = ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A, clauses A.5.7, A.7.2, A.7.3, and A.7.4; ISO 27001 People Controls: How personnel ensures information security; What are the 11 new security controls in ISO 27001: 2022? - Advisera.

質問 # 305

You are an experienced ISMS audit team leader. You are providing an introduction to ISO/IEC 27001:2022 to a class of Quality Management System Auditors who are seeking to retrain to enable them to carry out information security management system audits.

You ask them which of the following characteristics of information does an information security management system seek to preserve?

Which three answers should they provide?

- A. Importance
- B. Clarity
- C. Availability
- D. Accessibility
- E. Completeness
- F. Integrity
- G. Efficiency
- H. Confidentiality

正解: C、F、H

解説:

Explanation

These three characteristics are the fundamental properties of information security, as defined by the ISO/IEC 27000 standard, which provides the overview and vocabulary of information security, cybersecurity, and privacy protection¹². They are also the basis for the information security objectives and controls of the ISO/IEC 27001 standard, which specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and continually improving an information security management system³⁴. The definitions of these characteristics are as follows¹²:

*Availability: The property of being accessible and usable upon demand by an authorized entity.

*Confidentiality: The property that information is not made available or disclosed to unauthorized individuals, entities, or processes.

*Integrity: The property of safeguarding the accuracy and completeness of information and processing methods.

The other characteristics listed in the question, such as clarity, accessibility, completeness, importance, and efficiency, are not directly related to information security, although they may be relevant for other aspects of information management, such as quality, usability, or performance.

References: = 1: ISO/IEC 27000:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Overview and vocabulary, clause 32: ISO/IEC 27000:2022 (en), Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Overview and vocabulary13: ISO/IEC

27001:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 6.24: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 (en), Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Information security management systems - Requirements1

質問 # 306

During a Stage 1 audit opening meeting, the Management System Representative (MSR) asks to extend the audit scope to include a new site overseas which they have expanded into since the certification application was made.

Select two options for how the auditor should respond.

- A. Determine whether the Management System covers the processes at the new site and, if so, proceed with the audit
- B. Advise the MSR that the audit scope has been determined based on their initial application so the audit has to proceed as planned
- C. Confirm that the auditor will advise the auditee that the audit scope will be revised to include the new work area
- D. Advise the MSR that, within the existing scope, the new work area can be included without any problem
- E. Suggest that the MSR cancels the audit contract and reapplies for the new situation
- F. Advise the MSR that an extension of the scope may be incorporated but will have to go through established procedures

正解: A、F

解説:

The correct options for how the auditor should respond are:

* A. Advise the MSR that an extension of the scope may be incorporated but will have to go through established procedures

* D. Determine whether the Management System covers the processes at the new site and, if so, proceed with the audit These options are consistent with the ISO/IEC 27006:2015 standard, which states that any changes to the scope of certification should be notified by the client to the certification body, and that the certification body should evaluate and decide on these changes in accordance with its procedures1. The auditor should also verify that the ISMS is implemented and maintained at all sites included in the scope of certification1.

The other options are not appropriate for how the auditor should respond, because:

* B. Advise the MSR that the audit scope has been determined based on their initial application so the audit has to proceed as planned: This option is too rigid and does not allow for any flexibility or adaptation to the client's situation. The auditor should be open to consider any changes to the scope of certification that may have occurred since the initial application, as long as they are properly notified and evaluated by the certification body.

* C. Suggest that the MSR cancels the audit contract and reapplies for the new situation: This option is too drastic and unnecessary, as it would cause delays and costs for both the client and the certification body.

The auditor should not suggest that the client cancels the audit contract, but rather that they follow the established procedures for requesting and approving an extension of the scope of certification.

* E. Advise the MSR that, within the existing scope, the new work area can be included without any problem: This option is too lenient and does not ensure that the new work area meets the requirements

* of ISO/IEC 27001 and the ISMS. The auditor should not assume that the new work area can be included within the existing scope without any problem, but rather that they need to verify that the ISMS is implemented and maintained at the new site, and that any changes to the scope of certification are approved by the certification body.

* F. Confirm that the auditor will advise the auditee that the audit scope will be revised to include the new work area: This option is too presumptuous and does not respect the authority of the certification body.

The auditor should not confirm that they will revise the audit scope to include the new work area, but rather that they will advise the certification body of the client's request for an extension of the scope of certification, and wait for their decision.

質問 # 307

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ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor試験参考書: <https://www.shikenpass.com/ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-shiken.html>

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