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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Certification Exam assesses the candidate's knowledge and skills in implementing an ISMS based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer exam covers various topics, including the ISMS implementation process, risk assessment and treatment, controls and control objectives, monitoring and continual improvement, and information security incident management.

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam Sample Questions (Q222-Q227):

NEW QUESTION # 222

What should an organization allocate to ensure the maintenance and improvement of the information security management system?

- A. The documented information required by ISO/IEC 27001
- B. The appropriate transfer to operations
- C. **Sufficient resources, such as the budget, qualified personnel, and required tools**

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 223

Scenario 5: Operaze is a small software development company that develops applications for various companies around the world. Recently, the company conducted a risk assessment to assess the information security risks that could arise from operating in a digital landscape. Using different testing methods, including penetration testing and code review, the company identified some issues in its ICT systems, including improper user permissions, misconfigured security settings, and insecure network configurations. To resolve these issues and enhance information security, Operaze decided to implement an information security management system (ISMS) based on ISO/IEC 27001.

Considering that Operaze is a small company, the entire IT team was involved in the ISMS implementation project. Initially, the company analyzed the business requirements and the internal and external environment, identified its key processes and activities, and identified and analyzed the interested parties. In addition, the top management of Operaze decided to include most of the company's departments within the ISMS scope. The defined scope included the organizational and physical boundaries. The IT team drafted an information security policy and communicated it to all relevant interested parties. In addition, other specific policies were developed to elaborate on security issues and the roles and responsibilities were assigned to all interested parties.

Following that, the HR manager claimed that the paperwork created by ISMS does not justify its value and the implementation of the ISMS should be canceled. However, the top management determined that this claim was invalid and organized an awareness session to explain the benefits of the ISMS to all interested parties.

Operaze decided to migrate its physical servers to their virtual servers on third-party infrastructure. The new cloud computing solution brought additional changes to the company. Operaze's top management, on the other hand, aimed to not only implement an effective ISMS but also ensure the smooth running of the ISMS operations. In this situation, Operaze's top management concluded that the services of external experts were required to implement their information security strategies. The IT team, on the other hand, decided to initiate a change in the ISMS scope and implemented the required modifications to the processes of the company.

Based on scenario 5. which committee should Operaze create to ensure the smooth running of the ISMS?

- A. **Information security committee**
- B. Operational committee
- C. Management committee

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clause 5.1, the top management of an organization is responsible for ensuring the leadership and commitment for the ISMS. However, the top management may delegate some of its responsibilities to an information security committee, which is a group of people who oversee the ISMS and provide guidance and support for its implementation and operation. The information security committee may include representatives from different departments, functions, or levels of the organization, as well as external experts or consultants. The information security committee may have various roles and responsibilities, such as:

Establishing the information security policy and objectives

Approving the risk assessment and risk treatment methodology and criteria. Reviewing and approving the risk assessment and risk treatment results and plans. Monitoring and evaluating the performance and effectiveness of the ISMS. Reviewing and approving the internal and external audit plans and reports. Initiating and approving corrective and preventive actions. Communicating and promoting the ISMS to all interested parties. Ensuring the alignment of the ISMS with the strategic direction and objectives of the organization. Ensuring the availability of resources and competencies for the ISMS. Ensuring the continual improvement of the ISMS. Therefore, in

scenario 5, Operaze should create an information security committee to ensure the smooth running of the ISMS, as this committee would provide the necessary leadership, guidance, and support for the ISMS implementation and operation.

References: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clause 5.1; PECB ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 4, slide 9.

NEW QUESTION # 224

Scenario 9: OpenTech provides IT and communications services. It helps data communication enterprises and network operators become multi-service providers. During an internal audit, its internal auditor, Tim, has identified nonconformities related to the monitoring procedures. He identified and evaluated several system vulnerabilities.

Tim found out that user IDs for systems and services that process sensitive information have been reused and the access control policy has not been followed. After analyzing the root causes of this nonconformity, the ISMS project manager developed a list of possible actions to resolve the nonconformity. Then, the ISMS project manager analyzed the list and selected the activities that would allow the elimination of the root cause and the prevention of a similar situation in the future. These activities were included in an action plan. The action plan, approved by the top management, was written as follows:

A new version of the access control policy will be established and new restrictions will be created to ensure that network access is effectively managed and monitored by the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Department. The approved action plan was implemented and all actions described in the plan were documented.

Based on scenario 9, OpenTech has taken all the actions needed, except _____.

- A. Corrective actions
- B. Preventive actions
- C. Permanent corrections

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clause 10.1, corrective actions are actions taken to eliminate the root causes of nonconformities and prevent their recurrence, while preventive actions are actions taken to eliminate the root causes of potential nonconformities and prevent their occurrence. In scenario 9, OpenTech has taken corrective actions to address the nonconformity related to the monitoring procedures, but not preventive actions to avoid similar nonconformities in the future. For example, OpenTech could have taken preventive actions such as conducting regular reviews of the access control policy, providing training and awareness to the staff on the policy, or implementing automated controls to prevent user ID reuse.

References:

* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 10.1

* PECB, ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 8: Performance evaluation, improvement and certification audit of an ISMS, slide 8.3.1.1

NEW QUESTION # 225

A small organization that is implementing an ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001 has decided to outsource the internal audit function to a third party. Is this acceptable?

- A. Yes, outsourcing the internal audit function to a third party is often a better option for small organizations to demonstrate independence and impartiality
- B. No, the organization cannot outsource the internal audit function to a third party because during internal audit, the organization audits its own system
- C. No, the outsourcing of the internal audit function may compromise the independence and impartiality of the internal audit team

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

According to the ISO/IEC 27001:2022 standard, an internal audit is an audit conducted by the organization itself to evaluate the conformity and effectiveness of its information security management system (ISMS). The standard requires that the internal audit should be performed by auditors who are objective and impartial, meaning that they should not have any personal or professional interest or bias that could influence their judgment or compromise their integrity. The standard also allows the organization to outsource the internal audit function to a third party, as long as the criteria of objectivity and impartiality are met.

Outsourcing the internal audit function to a third party can be a better option for small organizations that may not have enough resources, skills, or experience to perform an internal audit by themselves. By hiring an external auditor, the organization can benefit

from the following advantages:

The external auditor can provide a fresh and independent perspective on the organization's ISMS, identifying strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats that may not be apparent to the internal staff.

The external auditor can bring in specialized knowledge, expertise, and best practices from other organizations and industries, helping the organization to improve its ISMS and achieve its objectives.

The external auditor can reduce the risk of conflict of interest, bias, or influence that may arise when the internal staff audit their own work or the work of their colleagues.

The external auditor can save the organization time and money by conducting the internal audit more efficiently and effectively, avoiding duplication of work or unnecessary delays.

Therefore, outsourcing the internal audit function to a third party is acceptable and often preferable for small organizations that are implementing an ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001.

References:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, Clause 9.2, Internal audit ISO/IEC 27007:2023, Information technology - Security techniques - Guidelines for information security management systems auditing PEBC, ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 12, Internal audit A Complete Guide to an ISO 27001 Internal Audit - Sprinto

NEW QUESTION # 226

The IT Department of a financial institution decided to implement preventive controls to avoid potential security breaches. Therefore, they separated the development, testing, and operating equipment, secured their offices, and used cryptographic keys. However, they are seeking further measures to enhance their security and minimize the risk of security breaches. Which of the following controls would help the IT Department achieve this objective?

- A. Change all passwords of all systems
- B. Alarms to detect risks related to heat, smoke, fire, or water
- C. An access control software to restrict access to sensitive files

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

An access control software is a type of preventive control that is designed to limit the access to sensitive files and information based on the user's identity, role, or authorization level. An access control software helps to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information by preventing unauthorized users from viewing, modifying, or deleting it. An access control software also helps to create an audit trail that records who accessed what information and when, which can be useful for accountability and compliance purposes.

The IT Department of a financial institution decided to implement preventive controls to avoid potential security breaches. Therefore, they separated the development, testing, and operating equipment, secured their offices, and used cryptographic keys. However, they are seeking further measures to enhance their security and minimize the risk of security breaches. An access control software would help the IT Department achieve this objective by adding another layer of protection to their sensitive files and information, and ensuring that only authorized personnel can access them.

References:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Implementer Course Guide1

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Implementer Info Kit2

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information Security Management Systems - Requirements3 ISO/IEC 27002:2022 Code of Practice for Information Security Controls4 What are Information Security Controls? - SecurityScorecard4 What Are the Types of Information Security Controls? - RiskOptics2 Integrity is the property of safeguarding the accuracy and completeness of information and processing methods. A breach of integrity occurs when information is modified or destroyed in an unauthorized or unintended manner. In this case, Diana accidentally modified the order details of a customer without their permission, which resulted in the customer receiving an incorrect product. This means that the information about the customer's order was not accurate or complete, and therefore, the integrity principle was breached. Availability and confidentiality are two other information security principles, but they were not violated in this case. Availability is the property of being accessible and usable upon demand by an authorized entity, and confidentiality is the property of preventing disclosure of information to unauthorized individuals or systems.

References: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Implementer Course Content, Module 5: Introduction to Information Security Controls based on ISO/IEC 27001:20221; ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information Security, Cybersecurity and Privacy Protection, Clause 3.7: Integrity2

NEW QUESTION # 227

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