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PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• Information security incident management process based on ISO • IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the standardized steps and processes outlined in ISO • IEC 27035. It emphasizes how organizations should structure their incident response lifecycle from detection to closure in a consistent and effective manner.
Topic 3	• 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.

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q46-Q51):

NEW QUESTION # 46
Why is it important for performance measures to be specific according to the SMART methodology?

- A. To ensure they are aligned with organizational culture
- B. To avoid misconception and ensure clarity
- C. To compare them to other data easily

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The SMART model (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) is outlined in ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 for defining and tracking performance metrics in incident response. The "Specific" component ensures that measures are clearly defined and understood by stakeholders to avoid ambiguity.
This clarity is essential for accountability, tracking, and reporting performance accurately, which directly aligns with Option B.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.3.2: "Performance indicators should be SMART to ensure they are effective and meaningful."
Correct answer: B
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NEW QUESTION # 47
Who is responsible for approving an organization's information security incident management policy?

- A. Top management
- B. Incident coordinator
- C. Incident manager

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022 and ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, top management holds accountability for ensuring the alignment of security policies with organizational objectives. Policy approval, particularly for something as critical as incident management, must be authorized by top-level decision-makers to ensure authority, enforcement, and resource support.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 5.1: "Top management shall demonstrate leadership and commitment... including approval of the information security policy."
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 4.3: "The policy should be approved and issued by top management." Correct answer: A
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NEW QUESTION # 48
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.
According to scenario 6, what mechanisms for detecting security incidents did EastCyber implement?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
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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NEW QUESTION # 49
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.
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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.
Based on scenario 6, EastCyber's team established a procedure for documenting only the information security events that escalate into high-severity incidents. According to ISO/IEC 27035-1, is this approach acceptable?

- A. No, because documentation should only occur post-incident to avoid any interference with the response process
- B. No, they should use established guidelines to document events and subsequent actions when the event is classified as an information security incident
- C. The standard suggests that organizations document only events that classify as high-severity incidents

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 clearly states that documentation is essential for all information security incidents, regardless of severity. While prioritization is necessary, the standard recommends that events meeting the threshold of an information security incident (based on classification and assessment) must be recorded, along with the corresponding actions taken.
The practice described-documenting only high-severity incidents-may result in overlooking patterns in lower-priority events that could lead to significant issues if repeated or correlated.
Clause 6.4.5 of ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 emphasizes that documentation should be thorough and begin from the detection phase through to response and lessons learned.
Option A is incorrect, as the standard does not permit selective documentation only for severe incidents.
Option C misrepresents the intent of documentation, which must be concurrent with or shortly after incident handling-not only post-event.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.4.5: "All incident information, decisions, and activities should be documented in a structured way to enable future review, learning, and audit." Clause 6.2.3: "When an event is assessed as an incident, it must be recorded along with all subsequent actions." Correct answer: B
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NEW QUESTION # 50
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, doud 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.
According to scenario 4, in response to a detected threat across its cloud environments, which tool did ORingo utilize to extend its threat detection and response capabilities beyond traditional endpoints?

- A. SIEM

- B. IPS
- C. XDR

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
XDR (Extended Detection and Response) is a security solution that integrates and correlates data across multiple domains including endpoints, networks, cloud workloads, and more. In the scenario, the tool is described as capable of covering network traffic, cloud environments, and beyond-characteristics that align directly with the capabilities of XDR.
IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) focuses narrowly on network perimeter security.
SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) is primarily focused on log aggregation and analysis rather than real-time detection and automated response across multiple layers.
Reference:
NIST SP 800-207 and modern security frameworks define XDR as a centralized detection and response platform with cross-domain visibility.
Therefore, the correct answer is A: XDR
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NEW QUESTION # 51
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