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PECB ISO-IEC-27005-Risk-Manager Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Information Security Risk Management Framework and Processes Based on ISO • IEC 27005: Centered around ISO • IEC 27005, this domain provides structured guidelines for managing information security risks, promoting a systematic and standardized approach aligned with international practices.
Thema 2	• Fundamental Principles and Concepts of Information Security Risk Management: This domain covers the essential ideas and core elements behind managing risks in information security, with a focus on identifying and mitigating potential threats to protect valuable data and IT resources.
Thema 3	• Other Information Security Risk Assessment Methods: Beyond ISO • IEC 27005, this domain reviews alternative methods for assessing and managing risks, allowing organizations to select tools and frameworks that align best with their specific requirements and risk profile.
Thema 4	• Implementation of an Information Security Risk Management Program: This domain discusses the steps for setting up and operationalizing a risk management program, including procedures to recognize, evaluate, and reduce security risks within an organization's framework.

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ISO-IEC-27005-Risk-Manager Prüfungen - ISO-IEC-27005-Risk-Manager Lernhilfe

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27005 Risk Manager ISO-IEC-27005-Risk-Manager Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q11-Q16):

11. Frage
According to ISO/IEC 27000, what is the definition of information security?

- A. Preservation of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information
- B. Preservation of authenticity, accountability, and reliability in the cyberspace
- C. Protection of privacy during the processing of personally identifiable information

Antwort: A

Begründung:
According to ISO/IEC 27000, information security is defined as the "preservation of confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information." This definition highlights the three core principles of information security:
Confidentiality ensures that information is not disclosed to unauthorized individuals or systems.
Integrity ensures the accuracy and completeness of information and its processing methods.
Availability ensures that authorized users have access to information and associated assets when required.
This definition encompasses the protection of information in all forms and aligns with ISO/IEC 27005's guidelines on managing information security risks. Therefore, option A is the correct answer. Options B and C are incorrect as they refer to more specific aspects or other areas of information management.

12. Frage
Which of the following statements best defines information security risk?

- A. The potential that threats will exploit vulnerabilities of an information asset and cause harm to an organization
- B. Weakness of an asset or control that can be exploited by one or a group of threats
- C. Potential cause of an unwanted incident related to information security that can cause harm to an organization

Antwort: A

Begründung:
Information security risk, as defined by ISO/IEC 27005, is "the potential that a threat will exploit a vulnerability of an asset or group of assets and thereby cause harm to the organization." This definition emphasizes the interplay between threats (e.g., cyber attackers, natural disasters), vulnerabilities (e.g., weaknesses in software, inadequate security controls), and the potential impact or harm that could result from this exploitation. Therefore, option A is the most comprehensive and accurate description of information security risk. In contrast, option B describes a vulnerability, and option C focuses on the cause of an incident rather than defining risk itself. Option A aligns directly with the risk definition in ISO/IEC 27005.

13. Frage
Scenario 2: Travivve is a travel agency that operates in more than 100 countries. Headquartered in San Francisco, the US, the agency is known for its personalized vacation packages and travel services. Travivve aims to deliver reliable services that meet its clients' needs. Considering the impact of information security in its reputation, Travivve decided to implement an information security management system (ISMS) based on ISO/IEC 27001. In addition, they decided to establish and implement an information security risk management program. Based on the priority of specific departments in Travivve, the top management decided to initially apply the risk management process only in the Sales Management Department. The process would be applicable for other departments only when introducing new technology.
Travivve's top management wanted to make sure that the risk management program is established based on the industry best practices. Therefore, they created a team of three members that would be responsible for establishing and implementing it. One of the team members was Travivve's risk manager who was responsible for supervising the team and planning all risk management activities. In addition, the risk manager was responsible for monitoring the program and reporting the monitoring results to the top management.

Initially, the team decided to analyze the internal and external context of Travivve. As part of the process of understanding the organization and its context, the team identified key processes and activities. Then, the team identified the interested parties and their basic requirements and determined the status of compliance with these requirements. In addition, the team identified all the reference documents that applied to the defined scope of the risk management process, which mainly included the Annex A of ISO/IEC 27001 and the internal security rules established by Travivve. Lastly, the team analyzed both reference documents and justified a few noncompliances with those requirements.
The risk manager selected the information security risk management method which was aligned with other approaches used by the company to manage other risks. The team also communicated the risk management process to all interested parties through previously established communication mechanisms. In addition, they made sure to inform all interested parties about their roles and responsibilities regarding risk management. Travivve also decided to involve interested parties in its risk management activities since, according to the top management, this process required their active participation.
Lastly, Travivve's risk management team decided to conduct the initial information security risk assessment process. As such, the team established the criteria for performing the information security risk assessment which included the consequence criteria and likelihood criteria.
Based on scenario 2, the team decided to involve interested parties in risk management activities. Is this a good practice?

- A. No, only the risk management team should be involved in risk management activities
- B. No. only internal interested parties should be involved in risk management activities
- C. Yes, relevant interested parties should be involved in risk management activities to ensure the successful completion of the risk assessment

Antwort: C

Begründung:
According to ISO/IEC 27005, involving relevant interested parties in the risk management process is considered a best practice. This approach ensures that all perspectives are considered, and relevant knowledge is leveraged, which helps in comprehensively identifying, analyzing, and managing risks. Interested parties, such as stakeholders, can provide valuable insights and information regarding the organization's assets, processes, threats, and vulnerabilities, contributing to a more accurate and effective risk assessment. Therefore, option B is correct because it supports the principle that involving relevant parties leads to a more successful risk assessment process. Options A and C are incorrect because excluding either external interested parties or restricting involvement only to the risk management team would limit the effectiveness of the risk management process.

14. Frage
Scenario 5: Detika is a private cardiology clinic in Pennsylvania, the US. Detika has one of the most advanced healthcare systems for treating heart diseases. The clinic uses sophisticated apparatus that detects heart diseases in early stages. Since 2010, medical information of Detika's patients is stored on the organization's digital systems. Electronic health records (EHR), among others, include patients' diagnosis, treatment plan, and laboratory results.
Storing and accessing patient and other medical data digitally was a huge and a risky step for Detik a. Considering the sensitivity of information stored in their systems, Detika conducts regular risk assessments to ensure that all information security risks are identified and managed. Last month, Detika conducted a risk assessment which was focused on the EHR system. During risk identification, the IT team found out that some employees were not updating the operating systems regularly. This could cause major problems such as a data breach or loss of software compatibility. In addition, the IT team tested the software and detected a flaw in one of the software modules used. Both issues were reported to the top management and they decided to implement appropriate controls for treating the identified risks. They decided to organize training sessions for all employees in order to make them aware of the importance of the system updates. In addition, the manager of the IT Department was appointed as the person responsible for ensuring that the software is regularly tested.
Another risk identified during the risk assessment was the risk of a potential ransomware attack. This risk was defined as low because all their data was backed up daily. The IT team decided to accept the actual risk of ransomware attacks and concluded that additional measures were not required. This decision was documented in the risk treatment plan and communicated to the risk owner. The risk owner approved the risk treatment plan and documented the risk assessment results.
Following that, Detika initiated the implementation of new controls. In addition, one of the employees of the IT Department was assigned the responsibility for monitoring the implementation process and ensure the effectiveness of the security controls. The IT team, on the other hand, was responsible for allocating the resources needed to effectively implement the new controls.
Based on scenario 5, which risk treatment option did Detika select to treat the risk of a potential ransomware attack?

- A. Risk avoidance
- B. Risk retention
- C. Risk sharing

Antwort: B

Begründung:
Risk retention involves accepting the risk when its likelihood or impact is low, or when the cost of mitigating the risk is higher than the benefit. In the scenario, Detika decided to accept the risk of a potential ransomware attack because the data is backed up daily, and additional measures were deemed unnecessary. This decision aligns with the risk retention strategy, where an organization chooses to live with the risk rather than apply further controls. Option A is the correct answer.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.6, "Risk Treatment," which discusses risk retention as an option for managing risks deemed acceptable by the organization.

15. Frage
Which of the following risk assessment methods provides an information security risk assessment methodology and involves three phases build asset-based threat profiles, identify infrastructure vulnerabilities, and develop security strategy and plans?

- A. MEHARI
- B. TRA
- C. OCTAVE-S

Antwort: C

Begründung:
OCTAVE-S (Operationally Critical Threat, Asset, and Vulnerability Evaluation for Small Organizations) is a risk assessment methodology tailored for small organizations. It provides a structured approach for identifying and managing information security risks. The OCTAVE-S method involves three main phases:
Building asset-based threat profiles, where critical assets and their associated threats are identified.
Identifying infrastructure vulnerabilities by assessing the organization's technological infrastructure for weaknesses that could be exploited by threats.
Developing security strategy and plans to address the identified risks and improve the overall security posture.
The OCTAVE-S method aligns with the description provided in the question, making it the correct answer. MEHARI and TRA are other risk assessment methods, but they do not specifically follow the three phases outlined above.

16. Frage
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