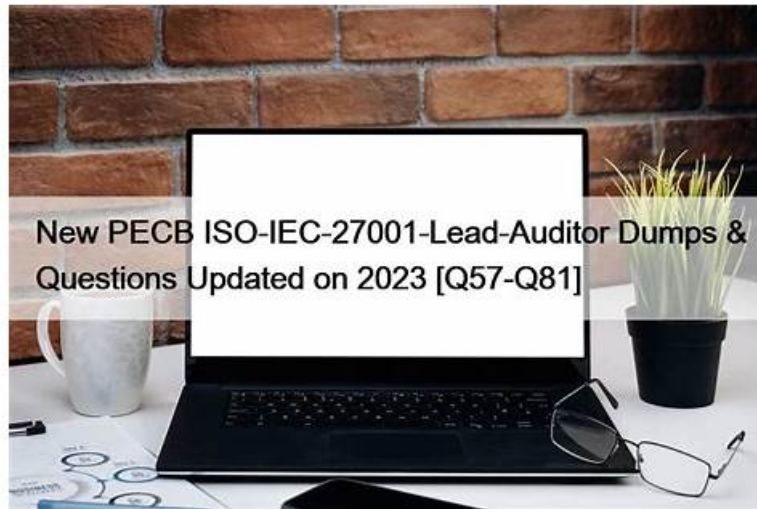


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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor (PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor) Exam is an internationally recognized certification that attests to the competence of individuals in performing audits of information security management systems (ISMS) based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification is issued by the Professional Evaluation and Certification Board (PECB), a global provider of training, examination, and certification services in various fields, including information security.

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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor certification exam covers a wide range of topics related to information security management, including risk management, asset management, access control, and incident management. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Exam consists of multiple-choice questions and is designed to test the individual's knowledge and understanding of the ISO/IEC 27001 standard.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

Does the security have the right to ask you to display your ID badges and check your bags?

- A. False

- B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:

The security has the right to ask you to display your ID badges and check your bags. This statement is true, as it is part of the physical security measures that the organization implements to prevent unauthorized physical access, damage and interference to its information and information processing facilities. The security personnel are authorized to verify the identity and authorization of anyone entering or leaving the premises, as well as to inspect any bags or items that may contain information or information processing equipment. This is done to ensure that no information or assets are stolen, lost, damaged or compromised by unauthorized persons. ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organization to implement physical and environmental security controls to prevent unauthorized physical access, damage and interference to the organization's information and information processing facilities (see clause A.11). Reference: CQI & IRCA Certified ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Training Course, ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, What is Physical Security?

NEW QUESTION # 58

What is the difference between a restricted and confidential document?

- A. Restricted - to be shared among an authorized group
Confidential - to be shared among named individuals
- B. Restricted - to be shared among named individuals
Confidential - to be shared among an authorized group
- C. Restricted - to be shared among named individuals
Confidential - to be shared with friends and family
- D. Restricted - to be shared among named individuals
Confidential - to be shared across the organization only

Answer: B

Explanation:

The difference between a restricted and confidential document is that a restricted document is to be shared among named individuals, while a confidential document is to be shared among an authorized group. Restricted and confidential are examples of information classification levels that indicate the sensitivity and value of information and the degree of protection required for it. Restricted documents contain information that could cause serious damage or harm to the organization or its stakeholders if disclosed to unauthorized persons. Therefore, they should only be accessed by specific individuals who have a legitimate need to know and are authorized by the information owner. Confidential documents contain information that could cause damage or harm to the organization or its stakeholders if disclosed to unauthorized persons. Therefore, they should only be accessed by a defined group of people who have a legitimate need to know and are authorized by the information owner. ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organization to classify information in terms of legal requirements, value, criticality and sensitivity to unauthorized disclosure or modification (see clause A.8.2.1). References: CQI & IRCA Certified ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Training Course, ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, What is Information Classification?

NEW QUESTION # 59

You are conducting an ISMS audit in the despatch department of an international logistics organisation that provides shipping services to large organisations including local hospitals and government offices. Parcels typically contain pharmaceutical products, biological samples, and documents such as passports and driving licences. You note that the company records show a very large number of returned items with causes including mis-addressed labels and, in 15% of company cases, two or more labels for different addresses for the one package. You are interviewing the Shipping Manager (SM).

You: Are items checked before being dispatched?

SH: Any obviously damaged items are removed by the duty staff before being dispatched, but the small profit margin makes it uneconomic to implement a formal checking process.

You: What action is taken when items are returned?

SM: Most of these contracts are relatively low value, therefore it has been decided that it is easier and more convenient to simply reprint the label and re-send individual parcels than it is to implement an investigation.

You raise a nonconformity. Referencing the scenario, which six of the following Appendix A controls would you expect the auditee to have implemented when you conduct the follow-up audit?

- A. 7.10 Storage media
- B. 7.4 Physical security monitoring
- C. 5.32 Intellectual property rights
- D. 6.3 Information security awareness, education, and training
- E. 8.12 Data leakage protection
- F. 5.13 Labelling of information
- G. 5.11 Return of assets
- H. 5.3 Segregation of duties
- I. 6.4 Disciplinary process
- J. 5.6 Contact with special interest groups
- K. 8.3 Information access restriction

Answer: A,B,D,E,F,K

Explanation:

* B. 8.12 Data leakage protection. This is true because the auditee should have implemented measures to prevent unauthorized disclosure of sensitive information, such as personal data, medical records, or official documents, that are contained in the parcels. Data leakage protection could include encryption, authentication, access control, logging, and monitoring of data transfers¹².

* D. 6.3 Information security awareness, education, and training. This is true because the auditee should have ensured that all employees and contractors involved in the shipping process are aware of the information security policies and procedures, and have received appropriate training on how to handle and protect the information assets in their custody. Information security awareness, education, and training could include induction programmes, periodic refreshers, awareness campaigns, e-learning modules, and feedback mechanisms¹³.

* E. 7.10 Storage media. This is true because the auditee should have implemented controls to protect the storage media that contain information assets from unauthorized access, misuse, theft, loss, or damage. Storage media could include paper documents, optical disks, magnetic tapes, flash drives, or hard disks¹⁴. Storage media controls could include physical locks, encryption, backup, disposal, or destruction¹⁴.

* F. 8.3 Information access restriction. This is true because the auditee should have implemented controls to restrict access to information assets based on the principle of least privilege and the need-to-know basis. Information access restriction could include identification, authentication, authorization, accountability, and auditability of users and systems that access information assets¹⁵.

* I. 7.4 Physical security monitoring. This is true because the auditee should have implemented controls to monitor the physical security of the premises where information assets are stored or processed. Physical security monitoring could include CCTV cameras, alarms, sensors, guards, or patrols¹⁶. Physical security monitoring could help detect and deter unauthorized physical access or intrusion attempts¹⁶.

* J. 5.13 Labelling of information. This is true because the auditee should have implemented controls to label information assets according to their classification level and handling instructions. Labelling of information could include markings, tags, stamps, stickers, or barcodes¹. Labelling of information could help identify and protect information assets from unauthorized disclosure or misuse¹.

References =

* ISO/IEC 27002:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Code of practice for information security controls

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

* ISO/IEC 27003:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Guidance

* ISO/IEC 27004:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Monitoring measurement analysis and evaluation

* ISO/IEC 27005:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security risk management

* ISO/IEC 27006:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems

* [ISO/IEC 27007:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Guidelines for information security management systems auditing]

NEW QUESTION # 60

Which one of the following options describes the main purpose of a Stage 1 audit?

- A. To check for legal compliance by the organisation
- B. To determine readiness for Stage 2
- C. To compile the audit plan
- D. To get to know the organisation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The main purpose of a Stage 1 audit is to evaluate the adequacy and effectiveness of the organisation's ISMS documentation, and to assess whether the organisation is prepared for the Stage 2 audit, where the implementation and operation of the ISMS will be verified. The Stage 1 audit also involves verifying the scope, objectives, and context of the ISMS, as well as identifying any areas of concern or nonconformities that need to be addressed before the Stage 2 audit.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) objectives and content from Quality.org and PECB ISO/IEC 27006:2015 Information technology - Security techniques - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems Section 7.3.1

NEW QUESTION # 61

Scenario 8: Tess

a. Malik, and Michael are an audit team of independent and qualified experts in the field of security, compliance, and business planning and strategies. They are assigned to conduct a certification audit in Clastus, a large web design company. They have previously shown excellent work ethics, including impartiality and objectiveness, while conducting audits. This time, Clastus is positive that they will be one step ahead if they get certified against ISO/IEC 27001.

Tessa, the audit team leader, has expertise in auditing and a very successful background in IT-related issues, compliance, and governance. Malik has an organizational planning and risk management background. His expertise relies on the level of synthesis and analysis of an organization's security controls and its risk tolerance in accurately characterizing the risk level within an organization. On the other hand, Michael is an expert in the practical security of controls assessment by following rigorous standardized programs. After performing the required auditing activities, Tessa initiated an audit team meeting. They analyzed one of Michael's findings to decide on the issue objectively and accurately. The issue Michael had encountered was a minor nonconformity in the organization's daily operations, which he believed was caused by one of the organization's IT technicians. As such, Tessa met with the top management and told them who was responsible for the nonconformity after they inquired about the names of the persons responsible. To facilitate clarity and understanding, Tessa conducted the closing meeting on the last day of the audit. During this meeting, she presented the identified nonconformities to the Clastus management. However, Tessa received advice to avoid providing unnecessary evidence in the audit report for the Clastus certification audit, ensuring that the report remains concise and focused on the critical findings.

Based on the evidence examined, the audit team drafted the audit conclusions and decided that two areas of the organization must be audited before the certification can be granted. These decisions were later presented to the auditee, who did not accept the findings and proposed to provide additional information. Despite the auditee's comments, the auditors, having already decided on the certification recommendation, did not accept the additional information. The auditee's top management insisted that the audit conclusions did not represent reality, but the audit team remained firm in their decision.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Was the closing meeting conducted accordingly?

- **A. Yes, the closing meeting is conducted on the last day of the audit**
- B. No, it should be conducted several weeks after the on-site audit
- C. No, it should be conducted after the audit conclusions have been drafted

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

A . Correct answer:

ISO 19011:2018 requires that closing meetings occur at the end of the audit to present findings to the auditee.

B . Incorrect:

Audit conclusions can be drafted later, but the closing meeting must still happen immediately post-audit.

C . Incorrect:

Delaying the closing meeting beyond the audit timeline is improper.

Relevant Standard Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 62

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