ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-CN최신시험기출문제 - ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-CN유효한덤프공부

2026 PassTIP 최신 ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-CN PDF 버전 시험 문제집과 ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-CN 시험 문제 및 답변 무료 공유: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1tW_6sHXNwHHOAtC8K_xSHmwOI75hZIyw

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>> ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-CN최신 시험기출문제 <<

ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-CN최신 시험기출문제 최신 업데이트된 덤프

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최신 ISO 27001 ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-CN 무료샘플문제 (Q275-Q280):

질문 # 275
您是一位經驗豐富的審核團隊領導，指導審核員進行培訓。接受培訓的審核員的任務是審查適用性聲明 (SoA) 中列出的並在現場實施的技術控制措施。
從以下內容中選擇您希望接受培訓的審核員審查的四項控制措施。

- A. 遠距工作安排
- B. 供應商協定中如何解決資訊安全問題
- C. 保密與保密協議
- D. 現場閉路電視和門禁系統的運行
- E. 組織如何評估其技術漏洞的暴露程度
- F. 進出裝載區的通道
- G. 機構對資訊刪除的安排
- H. 資訊資產清單的發展與維護
- I. 電源線和資料線如何進入建築物
- J. 如何實施針對惡意軟體的防護

- K. 組織對設備維護的安排
- L. 在組織內部以及向其他組織傳輸訊息的規則
- M. 如何管理對原始程式碼和開發工具的訪問
- N. 對人員進行驗證檢查
- O. 資訊安全意識、教育與培訓
- P. 組織的業務連續性安排

정답：D,E,J,M

설명:
According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, which specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving an information security management system (ISMS), an organization should select and implement appropriate controls to achieve its information security objectives1. The controls should be derived from the results of risk assessment and risk treatment, and should be consistent with the Statement of Applicability (SoA), which is a document that identifies the controls that are applicable and necessary for the ISMS1. The controls can be selected from various sources, such as ISO/IEC 27002:2013, which provides a code of practice for information security controls2. Therefore, if an auditor in training has been tasked with reviewing the technological controls listed in the SoA and implemented at the site of an organization that stores data on behalf of external clients, four controls that would be expected to review are:
How protection against malware is implemented: This is a technological control that aims to prevent, detect and remove malicious software (such as viruses, worms, ransomware, etc.) that could compromise the confidentiality, integrity or availability of information or information systems2. This control is related to control A.12.2.1 of ISO/IEC 27002:20132.
How the organisation evaluates its exposure to technical vulnerabilities: This is a technological control that aims to identify and assess the potential weaknesses or flaws in information systems or networks that could be exploited by malicious actors or cause accidental failures2. This control is related to control A.12.6.1 of ISO/IEC 27002:20132.
How access to source code and development tools are managed: This is a technological control that aims to protect the intellectual property rights and integrity of software applications or systems that are developed or maintained by the organization or its external providers2. This control is related to control A.14.2.5 of ISO/IEC 27002:20132.
The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems: This is a technological control that aims to monitor and restrict physical access to the premises or facilities where information or information systems are stored or processed2. This control is related to control A.11.1.4 of ISO/IEC 27002:20132.
The other options are not examples of technological controls, but rather organizational, legal or procedural controls that may also be relevant for an ISMS audit, but are not within the scope of the auditor in training's task. For example, the development and maintenance of an information asset inventory (related to control A.8.1.1), rules for transferring information within the organization and to other organizations (related to control A.13.2.1), confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements (related to control A.13.2.4), verification checks on personnel (related to control A.7.1.2), remote working arrangements (related to control A.6.2.1), information security within supplier agreements (related to control A.15.1.1), business continuity arrangements (related to control A.17), information deletion (related to control A.8.3), information security awareness, education and training (related to control A.7.2), equipment maintenance (related to control A.11.2), and how power and data cables enter the building (related to control A.11) are not technological controls, but rather organizational, legal or procedural controls that may also be relevant for an ISMS audit, but are not within the scope of the auditor in training's task. Reference: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, ISO/IEC 27002:2013 - Information technology - Security techniques - Code of practice for information security controls

질문 # 276
您正在作為審核組組長進行您的第一次第三方 ISMS 監督審核。您目前與審核團隊的另一位成員一起在被審核方的資料中心。
您目前所在的大房間被分成幾個較小的房間，每個房間的門上都有一個數位密碼鎖和刷卡器。您注意到兩個外部承包商使用中心接待台提供的刷卡和組合號碼進入客戶的套房進行授權的電氣維修。
您前往接待處並要求查看客戶套房的門禁記錄。這表示只刷了一張卡。你問接待員，他們回答說：“是的，這是一個常見問題。我們要求每個人都刷卡，但尤其是承包商，一個人往往會刷卡，而其他人只是'尾隨'進來”，但我們知道他們是誰接待處簽到。
根據上述情況，您現在會採取下列哪一項行動？

- A. 提供改進機會，在接待處設置大型標牌，提醒每個需要進入的人必須始終使用刷卡
- B. 由於尚未與供應商就資訊安全要求達成一致，因此針對控制措施 A.5.20「解決供應商關係中的資訊安全問題」提出不符合項
- C. 提供改進機會，承包商在訪問安全設施時必須始終有人陪同
- D. 由於安全區域未充分保護，因此針對控制 A.7.1「安全邊界」提出不符合項
- E. 針對控制 A.7.6「在安全區域工作」提出不符合項，因為尚未定義在安全區域工作的安全措施
- F. 確定是否有任何額外的有效安排來驗證個人對安全區域（例如閉路電視）的存取權限

정답：F

설명：
The best action to take in this scenario is to determine whether any additional effective arrangements are in place to verify individual access to secure areas, such as CCTV. This action is consistent with the audit principle of evidence-based approach, which requires the auditor to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support the audit findings and conclusions1. By verifying the existence and effectiveness of other security controls, the auditor can assess the extent and impact of the nonconformity observed, and determine the appropriate audit finding and recommendation.
The other options are not the best actions to take in this scenario, because they are either premature or inappropriate. For example:
*Option A is inappropriate, because it is not the auditor's role to suggest specific solutions or improvements to the auditee, but rather to report the audit findings and recommendations based on the audit criteria and objectives2. A large sign in reception may not be an effective or feasible solution to address the issue of tailgating, and it may not reflect the root cause of the problem.
*Option C is premature, because it assumes that the control A.7.1 'security perimeters' is not adequately implemented, without verifying the existence and effectiveness of other security controls that may compensate for the observed nonconformity. The auditor should not jump to conclusions based on a single observation, but rather gather sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support the audit finding3.
*Option D is premature, because it assumes that the control A.7.6 'working in secure areas' is not adequately implemented, without verifying the existence and effectiveness of other security controls that may compensate for the observed nonconformity. The auditor should not jump to conclusions based on a single observation, but rather gather sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support the audit finding3.
*Option E is inappropriate, because it is not related to the observed nonconformity, which is about the access control to secure areas, not the information security requirements agreed upon with the supplier. The auditor should not raise a nonconformity based on irrelevant or incorrect audit criteria4.
*Option F is inappropriate, because it is not the auditor's role to suggest specific solutions or improvements to the auditee, but rather to report the audit findings and recommendations based on the audit criteria and objectives2. Requiring contractors to be accompanied at all times when accessing secure facilities may not be an effective or feasible solution to address the issue of tailgating, and it may not reflect the root cause of the problem.
References: 1: ISO 19011:2018, 5.2; 2: ISO 19011:2018, 6.6; 3: ISO 19011:2018, 6.2; 4: ISO 19011:2018, 6.3; : ISO 19011:2018; : ISO 19011:2018; : ISO 19011:2018; : ISO 19011:2018

질문 # 277
審計結果是根據審計標準對收集的審計證據進行評估的結果。評估以下潛在的審計證據格式並選擇可接受的兩種。

- A. IT 經理的事實陳述
- B. 觀察先前錄製的演示危險活動表現的視頻
- C. 系統工程師的言論，無法驗證
- D. IT 經理與系統工程師之間對話的錄音
- E. 對測試結果進行未簽署的手寫更改
- F. 有關 IT 審核結果的記錄資訊

정답：B,F

설명：
According to the ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam preparation guide1, audit evidence can be in various formats, such as records, statements of fact, or other information that is relevant and verifiable. Audit evidence can be collected by means of interviews, observation, sampling, testing, or other techniques.
However, not all formats of audit evidence are acceptable or reliable. For example, unsigned hand written changes to test results (A) are not verifiable and may indicate tampering or falsification. Statements by a system engineer that cannot be verified (D) are also not reliable and may be biased or inaccurate. An audio recording of a dialog between the IT manager and a system engineer (F) may not be relevant to the audit criteria or may violate the confidentiality or consent of the parties involved. A statement of facts by the IT manager (B) may be relevant and verifiable, but it is not sufficient as audit evidence unless it is supported by other sources of information. Therefore, the two acceptable formats of audit evidence are documented information on results of IT audits and observation of a previously recorded video demonstrating the performance of a hazardous activity (E), as they are relevant to the audit criteria and can be verified by other means. References: 1: https://pecb.com/pdf/exam-preparation-guides/pecb-iso-iec-27001-lead-auditor-exam- preparation-guide.pdf (page 9)

질문 # 278

您是經驗豐富的 ISMS 審核團隊領導，指導審核員進行培訓。您的團隊剛剛完成了對行動電信供應商的第三方監督審核。培訓中的審核員會詢問您打算如何準備末次會議。下列哪四項是適當的回應？

- A. 我將與團隊其他成員一起檢視審核證據和審核結果
- B. 我將指示我的審核團隊在受審核方辦公室外等候，以便我們在末次會議後儘快離開。這也節省了我們的時間和客戶的時間
- C. 我會告知受審核方，末次會議的目的是讓審核團隊傳達我們的調查結果。這不是被審核方質疑調查結果的機會
- D. 我將審查並酌情批准我的團隊的審計結論
- E. 我將安排與受審核方代表舉行閉幕會議，會中將提出審核結論
- F. 沒有必要為閉幕會議做準備。一旦您進行了與我一樣多的審核，您就已經知道需要討論什麼了
- G. 我將聯繫總部以確保我們的發票已支付，如果沒有，我將取消末次會議並暫時扣留審計報告
- H. 我將與我的審核團隊討論所需的任何後續行動

정답：A,C,E,H

설명：

According to ISO 19011:2018, which provides guidelines for auditing management systems, clause 6.6 requires the audit team leader to conduct a closing meeting with the auditee's representatives at the end of the audit to present the audit conclusions and any findings1. The closing meeting should also provide an opportunity for the auditee to ask questions, clarify issues, acknowledge the findings, and comment on the audit process1. Therefore, when preparing for the closing meeting, an ISMS auditor should consider the following actions:

I will advise the auditee that the purpose of the closing meeting is for the audit team to communicate our findings. It is not an opportunity for the auditee to challenge these: This action is appropriate because it reflects the fact that the auditor has followed a systematic and consistent approach to collecting and evaluating audit evidence and reaching audit conclusions. The auditor should advise the auditee that the purpose of the closing meeting is for the audit team to communicate their findings, which are based on objective evidence and professional judgement. The auditor should also explain that it is not an opportunity for the auditee to challenge these findings, as they have already been discussed and confirmed during the audit. However, the auditor should also invite the auditee to ask questions, clarify issues, acknowledge the findings, and comment on the audit process1.

I will schedule a closing meeting with the auditee's representatives at which the audit conclusions will be presented: This action is appropriate because it reflects the fact that the auditor has followed a planned and agreed audit programme and schedule. The auditor should schedule a closing meeting with the auditee's representatives at which the audit conclusions will be presented, in accordance with clause 6.6 of ISO 19011:20181. The auditor should also ensure that the closing meeting is attended by those responsible for managing or implementing the ISMS, as well as any other relevant parties1.

I will discuss any follow-up required with my audit team: This action is appropriate because it reflects the fact that the auditor has followed a risk-based approach to determining and reporting any follow-up actions required by the auditee or the certification body. The auditor should discuss any follow-up required with their audit team, such as verifying corrective actions for nonconformities or conducting a subsequent audit1. The auditor should also document any follow-up actions in the audit report1.

I will review and, as appropriate, approve my teams audit conclusions: This action is appropriate because it reflects the fact that the auditor has followed a rigorous and professional process to reaching and reporting audit conclusions. The auditor should review and, as appropriate, approve their teams audit conclusions, which are based on objective evidence and professional judgement. The auditor should also ensure that their teams audit conclusions are consistent with the audit objectives and scope, and reflect the overall performance and conformity of the ISMS1.

질문 # 279

場景七：Webvue。總部位於日本，是一家專門從事電腦軟體開發、支援和維護的技術公司。 Webvue 提供跨各個技術領域和業務領域的解決方案。其旗艦服務是 CloudWebvue，一個提供儲存、網路和虛擬運算服務的綜合雲端運算平台。專為企業和個人用戶設計。 CloudWebvue 以其靈活性、可擴展性和可靠性而聞名。

Webvue 決定僅將 CloudWebvue 納入其 ISO/IEC 27001 認證範圍。因此，第 1 階段和第 2 階段審計同時進行 Webvue 以其對資產保密的嚴格性而自豪，他們使用適當的加密控制來保護儲存在 CloudWebvue 中的資訊。任何機密級別的每條信息，無論是否供內部使用。受限的或機密的資訊首先用唯一的對應哈希值加密，然後儲存在雲端。肖恩。萊拉，山姆。和 Tin a。 Keith 是 IT 和資訊安全審計團隊中最有經驗的審計員，也是審計團隊的負責人。他的職責包括規劃審計和管理審計團隊。尚實踐生成的。在檢查了 Webvue 的加密政策後，他們得出結論，採訪中獲得的資訊是真實的。然而，由於該策略沒有解決加密金鑰的使用和壽命問題，因此加密金鑰仍在使用中。

依照 Webvue 和認證機構後來達成的協議，審計團隊選擇進行虛擬審計，專門專注於驗證 Webvue 是否符合 ISO/IEC 27001 的控制 8.11 資料屏蔽，以符合認證範圍和審計目標。他們檢查了 CloudWebvue 中保護資料所涉及的流程。重點關注公司如何遵守其政策和監管標準。作為此過程的一部分。審計團隊負責人 Keith 對相關文件和加密金鑰管理程序進行了截圖，以記錄和分析 Webvue 實踐的有效性。

Webvue 使用產生的測試資料用於測試目的。然而，根據與 QA 部門經理的訪談以及該部門使用的程序確定，有時會使用即時系統資料。在這樣的場景中，會產生大量數據，同時產生更準確的結果。測試資料受到保護和控制，

這透過 Webvue 人員在審計期間執行的加密過程模擬得到驗證。儘管不在審計範圍之內，但安全培訓部門的不合規情況可能會對審計範圍內的流程產生影響，具體會影響 CloudWebvue 中的資料安全和加密實踐。因此，Keith將此發現納入審計報告中，並告知被審計方。
根據上述情景，回答以下問題：
為了驗證是否符合測試資料控制的保護，Webvue 的人員模擬了加密過程。這可以接受嗎？

- A. 不可以，加密過程不能模擬，因為它會影響被審計單位的操作
- B. 是的，如果審核員不具備執行與測試相關的操作的能力，則受審核方的代表可以充當技術專家的角色
- C. 是的，可以在受審核方人員的協助下模擬流程以驗證是否符合控制

정답：C

설명：
ISO 19011:2018 (Audit Guidelines) allows process simulations to verify control effectiveness.
Webvue's personnel conducted the test under audit supervision, ensuring realistic evaluation without operational disruption.
A: Incorrect:
Simulations are valid audit techniques and do not negatively impact operations if performed properly.
B: Incorrect:
Technical experts assist auditors, but the focus is on ensuring accurate control verification, not the auditor's competence.
Relevant Standard Reference:
ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.4.8 (Process Simulation for Audit Evidence Collection) Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

질문 # 280
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ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-CN유효한 덤프공부: https://www.passtip.net/ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-CN-pass-exam.html

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