

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Certification | ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer New Braindumps Book



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The ISO/IEC 27001 standard is the most widely recognized framework for information security management systems, and is used by organizations of all sizes and industries. The PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Certification Exam covers the essential components of the standard, including risk management, security controls, compliance, and continuous improvement. Those who pass the exam will have demonstrated that they have the skills to effectively implement and manage an ISMS in accordance with the ISO/IEC 27001 standard.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of an ISMS based on ISO IEC 27001: The topic focuses on establishing policies, procedures, and controls, and managing resources. The sections also delve into conducting training programs for staff awareness and ensuring proper documentation to meet compliance requirements.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planning of an ISMS implementation based on ISO IEC 27001: It involves conducting a gap analysis, setting ISMS objectives, identifying risks and opportunities, and developing a Statement of Applicability (SoA) to guide implementation efforts effectively.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information security management system requirements: This topic explores ISO IEC 27001's detailed requirements, including its structure and terminology. Moreover, the topic also highlights compliance with legal, regulatory, and contractual obligations essential for effective information security management.

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continual improvement of an ISMS based on ISO • IEC 27001: This topic emphasizes processes for ongoing improvement based on feedback and audits, implementing corrective actions, preventive measures, and conducting management reviews to enhance the ISMS continually.
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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam Sample Questions (Q320-Q325):

NEW QUESTION # 320

An organization wants to enable the correlation and analysis of security-related events and other recorded data and to support investigations into information security incidents. Which control should it implement?

- A. Clock synchronization
- B. Installation of software on operational systems
- C. Use of privileged utility programs

Answer: A

Explanation:

Clock synchronization is the control that enables the correlation and analysis of security-related events and other recorded data and to support investigations into information security incidents. According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A, control A.8.23.1 states: "The clocks of all relevant information processing systems within an organization or security domain shall be synchronized with an agreed accurate time source." This ensures that the timestamps of the events and data are consistent and accurate across different systems and sources, which facilitates the identification of causal relationships, patterns, trends, and anomalies. Clock synchronization also helps to establish the sequence of events and the responsibility of the parties involved in an incident.

ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A, control A.8.23.1

PECB ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 7, slide 21

NEW QUESTION # 321

An organization has adopted a new authentication method to ensure secure access to sensitive areas and facilities of the company. It requires every employee to use a two-factor authentication (password and QR code). This control has been documented, standardized, and communicated to all employees, however its use has been "left to individual initiative, and it is likely that failures can be detected. Which level of maturity does this control refer to?

- A. Quantitatively managed
- B. Defined
- C. Optimized

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Implementer objectives and content, the maturity levels of information security controls are based on the ISO/IEC 15504 standard, which defines five levels of process capability: incomplete, performed, managed, established, and optimized¹. Each level has a set of attributes that describe the characteristics of the process at that level. The level of defined corresponds to the attribute of process performance, which means that the process achieves its expected

outcomes. In this case, the control of two-factor authentication has been documented, standardized, and communicated, which implies that it has a clear purpose and expected outcomes. However, the control is not consistently implemented, monitored, or measured, which means that it does not meet the attributes of the higher levels of managed, established, or optimized. Therefore, the control is at the level of defined, which is the second level of maturity.

Reference:

1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Implementer Course Brochure, page 5

2: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Implementer Course Presentation, slide 25

NEW QUESTION # 322

What is the main purpose of Annex A 7.1 Physical security perimeters of ISO/IEC 27001?

- A. To prevent unauthorized physical access, damage, and interference to the organization's information and other associated assets
- B. To ensure access to information and other associated assets is defined and authorized
- C. To maintain the confidentiality of information that is accessible by personnel or external parties

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Annex A 7.1 of ISO/IEC 27001 : 2022 is a control that requires an organization to define and implement security perimeters and use them to protect areas that contain information and other associated assets.

Information and information security assets can include data, infrastructure, software, hardware, and personnel. The main purpose of this control is to prevent unauthorized physical access, damage, and interference to these assets, which could compromise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information. Physical security perimeters can include fences, walls, gates, locks, alarms, cameras, and other barriers or devices that restrict or monitor access to the facility or area. The organization should also consider the environmental and fire protection of the assets, as well as the disposal of any waste or media that could contain sensitive information.

References:

ISO/IEC 27001 : 2022 Lead Implementer Study Guide, Section 5.3.1.7, page 101 ISO/IEC 27001 : 2022 Lead Implementer Info Kit, page 17 ISO/IEC 27002 : 2022, Control 7.1 - Physical Security Perimeters123

NEW QUESTION # 323

Scenario 8: SunDee is an American biopharmaceutical company, headquartered in California, the US. It specializes in developing novel human therapeutics, with a focus on cardiovascular diseases, oncology, bone health, and inflammation. The company has had an information security management system (ISMS) based on ISO/IEC 27001 in place for the past two years. However, it has not monitored or measured the performance and effectiveness of its ISMS and conducted management reviews regularly. Just before the recertification audit, the company decided to conduct an internal audit. It also asked most of their staff to compile the written individual reports of the past two years for their departments. This left the Production Department with less than the optimum workforce, which decreased the company's stock.

Tessa was SunDee's internal auditor. With multiple reports written by 50 different employees, the internal audit process took much longer than planned, was very inconsistent, and had no qualitative measures whatsoever. Tessa concluded that SunDee must evaluate the performance of the ISMS adequately. She defined SunDee's negligence of ISMS performance evaluation as a major nonconformity, so she wrote a nonconformity report including the description of the nonconformity, the audit findings, and recommendations. Additionally, Tessa created a new plan which would enable SunDee to resolve these issues and presented it to the top management. Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

What caused SunDee's workforce disruption?

- A. The negligence of performance evaluation and monitoring and measurement procedures
- B. The inconsistency of reports written by different employees
- C. The voluminous written reports

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27001:2013, clause 9.1, an organization must monitor, measure, analyze and evaluate its information security performance and effectiveness. This includes determining what needs to be monitored and measured, the methods for doing so, when and by whom the monitoring and measurement shall be performed, when the results shall be analyzed and evaluated, and who shall be responsible for ensuring that the actions arising from the analysis and evaluation are taken 1.

SunDee failed to comply with this requirement and did not monitor or measure the performance and effectiveness of its ISMS for the past two years. As a result, the company did not have any objective evidence or indicators to demonstrate the achievement of its information security objectives, the effectiveness of its controls, the satisfaction of its interested parties, or the identification and treatment of its risks. This also meant that the company did not conduct regular management reviews of its ISMS, as required by clause 9.3, which would provide an opportunity for the top management to ensure the continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the ISMS, and to decide on any changes or improvements needed.

Just before the recertification audit, the company decided to conduct an internal audit, as required by clause 9.2, which is a systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining audit evidence and evaluating it objectively to determine the extent to which the audit criteria are fulfilled. However, the company did not have a well-defined audit program, scope, criteria, or methodology, and relied on the written reports of its staff for the past two years. This caused a disruption in the workforce, as most of the staff had to compile their reports for their departments, leaving the Production Department with less than the optimum workforce, which decreased the company's stock. Moreover, the internal audit process was very inconsistent, as the reports were written by different employees with different styles, formats, and levels of detail. The internal audit process also lacked any qualitative measures, such as performance indicators, metrics, or benchmarks, to evaluate the performance and effectiveness of the ISMS.

Therefore, the cause of SunDee's workforce disruption was the negligence of performance evaluation and monitoring and measurement procedures, which led to a lack of objective evidence, a poorly planned and executed internal audit, and a decrease in the company's productivity and stock value.

References: 1: ISO/IEC 27001:2013, Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 324

NoAVision is a mid-sized cybersecurity solutions provider based in Tartu, Estonia. The security team identified a threat scenario involving the forging of user rights within the IAM system, which could enable unauthorized individuals to escalate privileges and access restricted data. Recognizing this as a serious threat, the team categorized it under a specific threat type that required targeted mitigation.

According to Scenario 1, what type of risk source does the threat identified by NoAVision have?

- A. Deliberate
- B. Environmental
- C. Accidental

Answer: A

Explanation:

ISO/IEC 27005:2022 classifies threat sources into three types: accidental (unintentional human errors), environmental (natural events, infrastructure failures), and deliberate (intentional, malicious actions by threat agents). The scenario describes the forging of user rights within the IAM system to escalate privileges and gain unauthorized access to restricted data. Forging is an intentional, calculated act performed by a malicious actor - this clearly qualifies as a deliberate threat source. Accidental threats involve unintended mistakes without malicious intent. Environmental threats involve natural disasters or infrastructure issues. Deliberate threats, as defined in ISO/IEC 27005, include unauthorized access, data theft, sabotage, and manipulation - all applicable to privilege escalation attacks on IAM systems.

NEW QUESTION # 325

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