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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q274-Q279):

NEW QUESTION # 274

During discussions with the individual(s) managing the audit programme of a certification body, the Management System

Representative of the client organisation asks for a specific auditor for the certification audit. Select two of the following options for how the individual(s) managing the audit programme should respond.

- A. Advise the Management System Representative that the audit team selection is a decision that the audit programme manager needs to make based on the resources available
- B. Suggest that the Management System Representative chooses another certification body
- C. Suggest asking the certification body management to permit the request
- D. Advise the Management System Representative that his request can be accepted
- E. State that his request will be considered but may not be taken up

Answer: A,E

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 17021-1, which specifies the requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, a certification body should ensure that its auditors are competent, impartial, and independent from the auditee organization². Therefore, if a Management System Representative of a client organization asks for a specific auditor for the certification audit, the individual(s) managing the audit programme should respond in a way that does not compromise these principles or create any conflict of interest or undue influence². Two possible ways to respond are to state that his request will be considered but may not be taken up, as there may be other factors that affect the auditor selection process; or to advise him that the audit team selection is a decision that the audit programme manager needs to make based on the resources available, such as auditor availability, competence, location, etc². The other options are not suitable ways to respond in this situation. For example, advising him that his request can be accepted may raise doubts about the objectivity and credibility of the auditor and the certification body; suggesting that he chooses another certification body may imply that his request is unreasonable or unethical; and suggesting asking the certification body management to permit his request may suggest that there is room for negotiation or manipulation in auditor selection². References: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 - Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems - Part 1: Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 275

Scenario 6: Cyber ACrypt is a cybersecurity company that provides endpoint protection by offering anti-malware and device security, asset life cycle management, and device encryption. To validate its ISMS against ISO/IEC 27001 and demonstrate its commitment to cybersecurity excellence, the company underwent a meticulous audit process led by John, the appointed audit team leader.

Upon accepting the audit mandate, John promptly organized a meeting to outline the audit plan and team roles. This phase was crucial for aligning the team with the audit's objectives and scope. However, the initial presentation to Cyber ACrypt's staff revealed a significant gap in understanding the audit's scope and objectives, indicating potential readiness challenges within the company. As the stage 1 audit commenced, the team prepared for on-site activities. They reviewed Cyber ACrypt's documented information, including the information security policy and operational procedures ensuring each piece conformed to and was standardized in format with author identification, production date, version number, and approval date. Additionally, the audit team ensured that each document contained the information required by the respective clause of the standard. This phase revealed that a detailed audit of the documentation describing task execution was unnecessary, streamlining the process and focusing the team's efforts on critical areas. During the phase of conducting on-site activities, the team evaluated management responsibility for the Cyber ACrypt's policies. This thorough examination aimed to ascertain continual improvement and adherence to ISMS requirements. Subsequently, in the document, the stage 1 audit outputs phase, the audit team meticulously documented their findings, underscoring their conclusions regarding the fulfillment of the stage 1 objectives. This documentation was vital for the audit team and Cyber ACrypt to understand the preliminary audit outcomes and areas requiring attention.

The audit team also decided to conduct interviews with key interested parties. This decision was motivated by the objective of collecting robust audit evidence to validate the management system's compliance with ISO/IEC 27001 requirements. Engaging with interested parties across various levels of Cyber ACrypt provided the audit team with invaluable perspectives and an understanding of the ISMS's implementation and effectiveness.

The stage 1 audit report unveiled critical areas of concern. The Statement of Applicability (SoA) and the ISMS policy were found to be lacking in several respects, including insufficient risk assessment, inadequate access controls, and lack of regular policy reviews. This prompted Cyber ACrypt to take immediate action to address these shortcomings. Their prompt response and modifications to the strategic documents reflected a strong commitment to achieving compliance.

The technical expertise introduced to bridge the audit team's cybersecurity knowledge gap played a pivotal role in identifying shortcomings in the risk assessment methodology and reviewing network architecture. This included evaluating firewalls, intrusion detection and prevention systems, and other network security measures, as well as assessing how Cyber ACrypt detects, responds to, and recovers from external and internal threats. Under John's supervision, the technical expert communicated the audit findings to the representatives of Cyber ACrypt. However, the audit team observed that the expert's objectivity might have been compromised due to receiving consultancy fees from the auditee. Considering the behavior of the technical expert during the audit, the audit team leader decided to discuss this concern with the certification body.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Based on Scenario 6, was the objective of the interviews during the Stage 1 audit accordingly set by the audit team?

- A. No, the objective of the interviews is to ensure an adequate understanding of the challenges the auditee faces
- **B. Yes, the objective of the interviews is to collect audit evidence to validate the management system's compliance with ISO/IEC 27001 requirements**
- C. No, the objective of the interviews was not aligned with the management system's key performance indicators (KPIs), reducing the audit's effectiveness

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

A . Correct Answer:

The primary goal of audit interviews is to validate compliance with ISO/IEC 27001.

ISO 19011:2018 states that interviews are a method to gather audit evidence.

B . Incorrect:

KPIs are relevant for performance measurement, but interviews focus on compliance validation.

C . Incorrect:

Understanding business challenges is secondary; the primary objective is ISO/IEC 27001 compliance verification.

Relevant Standard Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 276

Scenario 5: Data Grid Inc. is a well-known company that delivers security services across the entire information technology infrastructure. It provides cybersecurity software, including endpoint security, firewalls, and antivirus software. For two decades, Data Grid Inc. has helped various companies secure their networks through advanced products and services. Having achieved reputation in the information and network security field, Data Grid Inc. decided to obtain the ISO/IEC 27001 certification to better secure its internal and customer assets and gain competitive advantage.

Data Grid Inc. appointed the audit team, who agreed on the terms of the audit mandate. In addition, Data Grid Inc. defined the audit scope, specified the audit criteria, and proposed to close the audit within five days. The audit team rejected Data Grid Inc.'s proposal to conduct the audit within five days, since the company has a large number of employees and complex processes. Data Grid Inc. insisted that they have planned to complete the audit within five days, so both parties agreed upon conducting the audit within the defined duration. The audit team followed a risk-based auditing approach.

To gain an overview of the main business processes and controls, the audit team accessed process descriptions and organizational charts. They were unable to perform a deeper analysis of the IT risks and controls because their access to the IT infrastructure and applications was restricted. However, the audit team stated that the risk that a significant defect could occur to Data Grid Inc.'s ISMS was low since most of the company's processes were automated. They therefore evaluated that the ISMS, as a whole, conforms to the standard requirements by asking the representatives of Data Grid Inc. the following questions:

*How are responsibilities for IT and IT controls defined and assigned?

*How does Data Grid Inc. assess whether the controls have achieved the desired results?

*What controls does Data Grid Inc. have in place to protect the operating environment and data from malicious software?

*Are firewall-related controls implemented?

Data Grid Inc.'s representatives provided sufficient and appropriate evidence to address all these questions.

The audit team leader drafted the audit conclusions and reported them to Data Grid Inc.'s top management.

Though Data Grid Inc. was recommended for certification by the auditors, misunderstandings were raised between Data Grid Inc. and the certification body in regards to audit objectives. Data Grid Inc. stated that even though the audit objectives included the identification of areas for potential improvement, the audit team did not provide such information.

Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

Which type of audit risk was defined as "low" by the audit team? Refer to scenario 5.

- A. Detection
- **B. Control**
- C. Inherent

Answer: B

Explanation:

The audit team stated that the risk of a significant defect occurring in Data Grid Inc.'s ISMS was low. This refers to "Control Risk," which is the risk that a misstatement could occur in any relevant assertion related to an ISMS and that the risk could not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by the organization's internal control systems.

NEW QUESTION # 277

An audit finding is the result of the evaluation of the collected audit evidence against audit criteria. Evaluate the following potential formats of audit evidence and select the two that are acceptable.

- A. Unsigned hand written changes to test results
- B. Statements by a system engineer that cannot be verified
- C. Documented information on results of IT audits
- D. Observation of a previously recorded video demonstrating the performance of a hazardous activity
- E. An audio recording of a dialog between the IT manager and a system engineer
- F. Statement of facts by the IT manager

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

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)

NEW QUESTION # 278

You are an experienced ISMS audit team leader, assisting an auditor in training to write their first audit report.

You want to check the auditor in training's understanding of terminology relating to the contents of an audit report and chose to do this by presenting the following examples.

For each example, you ask the auditor in training what the correct term is that describes the activity Match the activity to the description.

An auditor using a copy of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 to check that its requirements are met	<input type="text"/>
An auditor's note that the auditee is not adhering to its' clear desk policy	<input type="text"/>
An auditor making a decision regarding the auditee's conformity or otherwise to criteria	<input type="text"/>
An auditor examining verifiable records relevant to the audit process	<input type="text"/>

To complete the table, click on the blank section you want to complete so that it is highlighted in red, and then click on the applicable text from the options below. Alternatively, you may drag and drop each option to the appropriate blank section.

This example relates to the identification of an audit finding

This example relates to the use of audit criteria to determine conformity or nonconformity

This description relates to the determination of an audit conclusion

This example relates to relates to the collection of audit evidence

Answer:

Explanation:

An auditor using a copy of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 to check that its requirements are met	This example relates to the use of audit criteria to determine conformity or nonconformity
An auditor's note that the auditee is not adhering to its' clear desk policy	This example relates to the identification of an audit finding
An auditor making a decision regarding the auditee's conformity or otherwise to criteria	This description relates to the determination of an audit conclusion
An auditor examining verifiable records relevant to the audit process	This example relates to relates to the collection of audit evidence

To complete the table, click on the blank section you want to complete so that it is highlighted in red, and then click on the applicable text from the options below. Alternatively, you may drag and drop each option to the appropriate blank section.

This example relates to the identification of an audit finding

This example relates to the use of audit criteria to determine conformity or nonconformity

This description relates to the determination of an audit conclusion

This example relates to relates to the collection of audit evidence

PECB

Explanation:

1. An auditor using a copy of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 to check that its requirements are met:

Termed: Reviewing audit criteria.

Justification: The auditor is comparing the auditee's information security management system (ISMS) against the established criteria outlined in the ISO/IEC 27001:2022 standard. This activity falls under the use of audit criteria to determine conformity or nonconformity.

2. An auditor's note that the auditee is not adhering to its clear desk policy:

Termed: Identifying an audit finding.

Justification: The auditor has observed a deviation from the auditee's established policy on clear desks. This observation is documented as a potential nonconformity, which requires further investigation and evaluation.

3. An auditor making a decision regarding the auditee's conformity or otherwise to criteria:

Termed: Determining an audit conclusion.

Justification: Based on the collected audit evidence and evaluation against the established criteria, the auditor forms an opinion about the overall compliance of the auditee's ISMS. This opinion is the audit conclusion and is a key element of the audit report.

4. An auditor examining verifiable records relevant to the audit process:

Termed: Collecting audit evidence.

Justification: The auditor is gathering objective and verifiable information to support their findings and conclusions. This information comes from various sources, including documents, records, interviews, and observations.

An auditor using a copy of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 to check that its requirements are met	This example relates to the use of audit criteria to determine conformity or nonconformity
An auditor's note that the auditee is not adhering to its' clear desk policy	This example relates to the identification of an audit finding
An auditor making a decision regarding the auditee's conformity or otherwise to criteria	This description relates to the determination of an audit conclusion
An auditor examining verifiable records relevant to the audit process	This example relates to relates to the collection of audit evidence

NEW QUESTION # 279

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