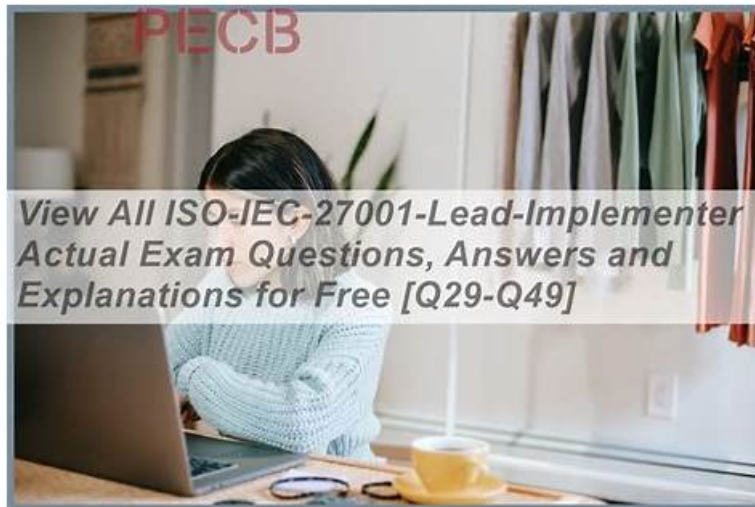


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The ISO/IEC 27001 standard is a framework for information security management that provides a systematic approach to managing sensitive information, such as financial data, personal information, and intellectual property. The standard outlines a set of requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and continually improving an ISMS. An ISMS is a set of policies, procedures, and controls that are designed to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of sensitive information.

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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Certification is highly valued in the industry and is recognized globally. It demonstrates that an individual has the necessary skills and knowledge to implement an ISMS based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard, which is a widely recognized benchmark for information security management. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam certification is also valuable for organizations that want to ensure that their information security management system is implemented by qualified professionals who have demonstrated their expertise in this area. Overall, the PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer certification is an excellent way for individuals to enhance their skills and advance their careers in the field of information security management.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam Sample Questions (Q183-Q188):

NEW QUESTION # 183

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 1.

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 1. 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 # 184

What category of decision-making does the implementation of an ISMS belong to within an organization's framework?

- A. Tactical
- B. Operational
- C. Strategic

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 185

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. Optimized
- B. Quantitatively managed
- C. Defined

Answer: C

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 outcomes². 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.

References:

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

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

NEW QUESTION # 186

Based on the last paragraph of scenario 6, which principles of an effective communication strategy did Colin NOT follow?

- A. Transparency and credibility
- B. Credibility and responsiveness
- C. Appropriateness and clarity

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 187

Jane is a developer looking to deploy an application she created using a programming language supported by her cloud service provider. She does not need to manage the underlying infrastructure like servers or storage, but needs control over the application and its environment. Which cloud service model does Jane need?

- A. Platform as a Service
- B. Infrastructure as a Service
- C. Software as a Service

Answer: A

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