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PECB的ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor考試的考生都知道，PECB的ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor考試是比較不容易通過的，但是它又是通往成功的必經之路，所以不得不選擇，為了提通過高你的職業價值，你有權通過測試認證，我們KaoGuTi設計的考試試題及答案包含不同的針對性，覆蓋面廣，沒有任何其他書籍或者別的資料方式可以超越它，KaoGuTi絕對是幫助你通過測試的王牌考試試題及答案。經過眾人多人的使用結果證明，KaoGuTi通過率高達100%，KaoGuTi是唯一適合你通過考試的方式，選擇了它，等於創建將了一個美好的未來。

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor考試是一項國際認可的證書，證明個人在對標準ISO / IEC 27001進行信息安全管理系統（ISMS）審核方面的能力。該考試由專業評估和認證委員會（PECB）提供，PECB是一家領先的國際標準培訓，考試和認證服務提供商。

PECB的ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor考試是一個嚴格的評估，測試個人在信息安全管理和審計方面的知識和技能。通過獲得這個認證，個人可以展示他們在這個領域的專業知識，增加職業機會，而組織可以從聘請認證專業人士來確保其信息的安全。

>> ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor考題寶典 <<

真實的ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor考題寶典擁有模擬真實考試環境與場境的軟件VCE版本＆100％通過率的ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor考試重點

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要獲得PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor認證，候選人必須展示他們對ISO/IEC 27001標準及其要求的理解，以及他們計劃、執行、報告和跟進ISMS審核的能力。該考試涵蓋多個主題，包括信息安全管理原則、風險評估和管理、審核計劃和準備、審核技術和工具。它還評估候選人對審核流程的了解，包括與審核客戶的溝通、審核發現的評估和審核報告的準備。

最新的 ISO 27001 ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor 免費考試真題 (Q138-Q143):

問題 #138
Which two of the following options do not participate in a first-party audit?

- A. A certification body auditor
- B. An auditor trained in the CQI and IRCA scheme
- C. An auditor certified by CQI and IRCA
- D. An audit team from an accreditation body
- E. An auditor from a consultancy organisation
- F. An auditor trained in the organization

答案：A,D

解題說明：
Explanation
A first-party audit is an internal audit in which the organization's own staff or contractors check the conformity and effectiveness of the ISMS. A certification body auditor and an audit team from an accreditation body are external auditors who conduct audits for the purpose of certification or accreditation.
They do not participate in a first-party audit, but rather in a third-party audit. References: First & Second Party Audits - operational services, The ISO 27001 Audit Process | Blog | OneTrust, The ISO 27001 Audit Process | A Beginner's Guide - IAS USA

問題 #139
Cabling Security is associated with Power, telecommunication and network cabling carrying information are protected from interception and damage.

- A. True
- B. False

答案：A

解題說明：
Cabling security is associated with power, telecommunication and network cabling carrying information are protected from interception and damage. This statement is true, as cabling security is a part of physical and environmental security that aims to prevent unauthorized physical access, damage and interference to information and information processing facilities. Cabling security involves securing the cables that transmit information from one device or location to another, such as power cables, telephone cables, network cables, etc. Cabling security can prevent eavesdropping, tampering, interruption or destruction of information by physical means, such as cutting, tapping, bending or exposing the cables. 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 Cabling Security?

問題 #140
What is an example of a human threat?

- A. a lightning strike
- B. thunderstrom
- C. phishing
- D. fire

答案：C

解題說明：
A human threat is a threat that originates from a person or a group of people who intentionally or unintentionally cause harm to an organization's information assets. Examples of human threats include hackers, insiders, terrorists, criminals, competitors, or disgruntled employees. A human threat can exploit technical, physical, or organizational vulnerabilities to compromise the confidentiality, integrity, or availability of information. Phishing is an example of a human threat that uses social engineering techniques to trick users into revealing sensitive information, such as passwords, credit card numbers, or bank account details. Phishing attacks often involve sending fraudulent emails or messages that appear to be from legitimate sources, such as banks, government agencies, or trusted contacts. The messages may contain links to malicious websites or attachments that contain malware. Therefore, the correct answer is C. Reference: ISO/IEC 27000:2022, clause 3.25; What is Phishing? | How to Identify & Avoid Phishing Scams.

問題 #141
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, is the audit team leader's decision regarding the technical expert's behavior acceptable?

- A. No, the audit team leader should have reported the issue directly to the top management instead
- B. Yes, if the auditor is skeptical about the technical expert's objectivity, he must discuss his concerns with the certification body
- C. No, questioning the expert's objectivity is not a valid reason for the audit team leader to discuss the matter with the certification body

答案：B

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth
C . Correct Answer:
ISO 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.4 requires auditors to report impartiality concerns.
The technical expert received consultancy fees from Cyber ACrypt, creating a conflict of interest.
The certification body must be informed to ensure audit integrity.
A . Incorrect:
Reporting to top management does not resolve certification body independence concerns.
B . Incorrect:
Impartiality is a critical concern in ISO/IEC 27001 certification.
Relevant Standard Reference:
ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 Clause 5.2.4 (Ensuring Impartiality in Audits)

問題 #142
You are an experienced ISMS auditor, currently providing support to an ISMS auditor in training who is carrying out her first initial certification audit. She asks you what she should be verifying when auditing an organisation's Information Security objectives. You

ask her what she has included in her audit checklist and she provides the following replies.
Which three of these responses would you cause you concern in relation to conformity with ISO/IEC 27001:2022?

- A. I am going to check that a completion date has been set for each objective and that there are no objectives with missing 'achieve by' dates
- B. I am going to check how each Information Security objective has been communicated to those who need to be aware of it in order for the objective to be achieved
- C. I am going to check that the necessary budget, manpower and materials to achieve each objective has been determined
- D. I am going to check that top management have determined the Information Security objectives for the current year. If not, I will check that this task has been programmed to be completed
- E. I am going to check that all the Information Security objectives are measurable. If they are not measurable the organisation will not be able to track progress against them
- F. I am going to check that the Information Security objectives are written down on paper so that everyone is clear on what needs to be achieved, how it will be achieved, and by when it will be achieved
- G. I am going to check that there is a process in place to periodically revisit Information Security objectives, with a view to amending or cancelling them if circumstances necessitate this

答案： A,D,F

解題說明：
Explanation
According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, which specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving an information security management system (ISMS), clause 6.2 requires an organization to establish information security objectives at relevant functions and levels1. The objectives should be consistent with the information security policy; measurable (if practicable) or capable of being evaluated; monitored; communicated; updated as appropriate1. Therefore, when auditing an organization's information security objectives, an ISMS auditor should verify these aspects in accordance with the audit criteria.
Three responses from the ISMS auditor in training that would cause concern in relation to conformity with ISO/IEC 27001:2022 are:
I am going to check that top management have determined the Information Security objectives for the current year. If not, I will check that this task has been programmed to be completed: This response would cause concern because it implies that the auditor in training is not aware of the requirement to establish information security objectives at relevant functions and levels, not just at the top management level. It also implies that the auditor in training is willing to accept a delay or postponement in determining the information security objectives, which may affect the ISMS performance and effectiveness.
I am going to check that the Information Security objectives are written down on paper so that everyone is clear on what needs to be achieved, how it will be achieved, and by when it will be achieved: This response would cause concern because it implies that the auditor in training is not aware of the requirement to establish information security objectives that are measurable (if practicable) or capable of being evaluated, not just written down on paper. It also implies that the auditor in training is not aware of the flexibility and suitability of different media or formats for documenting and communicating information security objectives, such as electronic or digital records, posters, newsletters, etc.
I am going to check that a completion date has been set for each objective and that there are no objectives with missing 'achieve by' dates: This response would cause concern because it implies that the auditor in training is not aware of the requirement to establish information security objectives that are monitored, not just completed by a certain date. It also implies that the auditor in training is not aware of the possibility and necessity of updating information security objectives as appropriate, such as when changes occur in the internal or external context of the organization, or when new risks or opportunities arise.
The other responses from the ISMS auditor in training are acceptable and do not cause concern in relation to conformity with ISO/IEC 27001:2022. For example, checking how each Information Security objective has been communicated to those who need to be aware of it in order for the objective to be achieved is relevant to verifying the communication aspect of clause 6.2; checking that there is a process in place to periodically revisit Information Security objectives, with a view to amending or cancelling them if circumstances necessitate this is relevant to verifying the updating aspect of clause 6.2; checking that the necessary budget, manpower and materials to achieve each objective has been determined is relevant to verifying the planning aspect of clause 6.2; checking that all the Information Security objectives are measurable. If they are not measurable the organisation will not be able to track progress against them is relevant to verifying the measurability aspect of clause 6.2. References: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements

問題 #143
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