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## Sample ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Questions Pdf - ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Latest Questions

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### PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Designing and developing an organizational incident management process based on ISO</li> <li>• IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers how to tailor the ISO</li> <li>• IEC 27035 framework to the unique needs of an organization, including policy development, role definition, and establishing workflows for handling incidents.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementing incident management processes and managing information security incidents: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers the practical implementation of incident management strategies. It looks at ongoing incident tracking, communication during crises, and ensuring incidents are resolved in accordance with established protocols.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing and executing the incident response plan for information security incidents: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the preparation and activation of incident response plans. It focuses on readiness activities such as team training, resource allocation, and simulation exercises, along with actual response execution when incidents occur.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fundamental principles and concepts of information security incident management: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers the core ideas behind incident management, including understanding what constitutes a security incident, why timely responses matter, and how to identify the early signs of potential threats.</li> </ul>

## PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q49-Q54):

### NEW QUESTION # 49

What is a key responsibility of the incident response team?

- A. Maintaining physical security infrastructure
- **B. Investigating and managing cybersecurity incidents**
- C. Performing vulnerability scans and penetration testing

### Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The primary role of an incident response team, according to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, is to manage and respond to information security incidents effectively. This includes tasks such as identifying, analyzing, containing, mitigating, and recovering from incidents. The goal is to minimize the impact on the organization and restore normal operations as quickly as possible.

Key responsibilities include:

Incident detection and validation

Impact assessment

Coordination of containment and eradication efforts

Communication with stakeholders

Post-incident analysis and lessons learned

While vulnerability scanning and penetration testing (option C) are important security functions, they are typically assigned to the security operations team or dedicated assessment teams - not the incident response team per se. Likewise, maintaining physical infrastructure (option A) is the responsibility of facilities management or physical security teams, not the incident response team.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 5.2 - "The incident response team is responsible for analyzing, responding to, and resolving incidents." NIST SP 800-61r2 (Computer Security Incident Handling Guide) - "An incident response team handles the investigation and resolution of security incidents." Therefore, the correct answer is B: Investigating and managing cybersecurity incidents. Question Certainly!

### NEW QUESTION # 50

Scenario 7: Located in central London, Konzolo has become a standout innovator in the cryptocurrency field.

By introducing its unique cryptocurrency, Konzolo has contributed to the variety of digital currencies and prioritized enhancing the security and reliability of its offerings.

Konzolo aimed to enhance its systems but faced challenges in monitoring the security of its own and third-party systems. These issues became especially evident during an incident that caused several hours of server downtime. This downtime was primarily caused by a third-party service provider that failed to uphold strong security measures, allowing unauthorized access. In response to this critical situation, Konzolo strengthened its information security infrastructure. The company initiated a comprehensive vulnerability scan of its cryptographic wallet software, a cornerstone of its digital currency offerings. The scan revealed a critical vulnerability due to the software using outdated encryption algorithms that are susceptible to decryption by modern methods that posed a significant risk of asset exposure. Noah, the IT manager, played a central role in this discovery. With careful attention to detail, he documented the vulnerability and communicated the findings to the incident response team and management. Acknowledging the need for expertise in navigating the complexities of information security incident management, Konzolo welcomed Paulina to the team. After addressing the vulnerability and updating the cryptographic algorithms, they recognized the importance of conducting a thorough investigation to prevent future vulnerabilities. This marked the stage for Paulina's crucial involvement. She performed a detailed forensic analysis of the incident, employing automated and manual methods during the collection phase. Her analysis provided crucial insights into the security breach, enabling Konzolo to understand the depth of the vulnerability and the actions required to mitigate it. Paulina also played a crucial role in the reporting phase, as her comprehensive approach extended beyond analysis. By defining clear and actionable steps for future prevention and response, she contributed significantly to developing a resilient information security incident management system based on ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2 guidelines. This strategic initiative marked a significant milestone in Konzolo's quest to strengthen its defenses against cyber threats. Referring to scenario 7, Konzolo conducted a forensic analysis after all systems had been fully restored and normal operations resumed. Is this recommended?

- A. No, they should have conducted it concurrently with the response to preserve evidence
- B. Yes, they should conduct it after all systems have been fully restored and normal operations have resumed
- C. No, they should have conducted it before responding to the incident to understand its cause

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Forensic analysis is most effective when conducted during or immediately following the detection and containment phases—before recovery processes begin—so that critical evidence is preserved. ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2 emphasizes the importance of conducting evidence collection early in the incident lifecycle to maintain integrity and avoid contamination.

Performing forensic analysis after systems are restored risks overwriting or losing crucial data such as logs, memory states, and malicious artifacts. Therefore, Paulina should have conducted the analysis concurrently with or directly after containment, not post-recovery.

Reference:

\* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2: "Evidence collection should begin as early as possible during incident detection and containment to preserve forensic integrity."

\* ISO/IEC 27043:2015 (Digital Forensics), Clause 7.2.1: "Evidence should be collected prior to recovery to maintain chain of custody and ensure integrity." Correct answer: A

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## NEW QUESTION # 51

Scenario 6: EastCyber has established itself as a premier cyber security company that offers threat detection, vulnerability assessment, and penetration testing tailored to protect organizations from emerging cyber threats. The company effectively utilizes ISO/IEC 27035\*1 and 27035-2 standards, enhancing its capability to manage information security incidents.

EastCyber appointed an information security management team led by Mike. Despite limited resources, Mike and the team implemented advanced monitoring protocols to ensure that every device within the company's purview is under constant surveillance. This monitoring approach is crucial for covering everything thoroughly, enabling the information security and cyber management team to proactively detect and respond to any sign of unauthorized access, modifications, or malicious activity within its systems and networks.

In addition, they focused on establishing an advanced network traffic monitoring system. This system carefully monitors network activity, quickly spotting and alerting the security team to unauthorized actions. This vigilance is pivotal in maintaining the integrity of EastCyber's digital infrastructure and ensuring the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of the data it protects.

Furthermore, the team focused on documentation management. They meticulously crafted a procedure to ensure thorough documentation of information security events. Based on this procedure, the company would document only the events that escalate into high-severity incidents and the subsequent actions. This documentation strategy streamlines the incident management process, enabling the team to allocate resources more effectively and focus on incidents that pose the greatest threat.

A recent incident involving unauthorized access to company phones highlighted the critical nature of incident management. Nate, the

incident coordinator, quickly prepared an exhaustive incident report. His report detailed an analysis of the situation, identifying the problem and its cause. However, it became evident that assessing the seriousness and the urgency of a response was inadvertently overlooked.

In response to the incident, EastCyber addressed the exploited vulnerabilities. This action started the eradication phase, aimed at systematically eliminating the elements of the incident. This approach addresses the immediate concerns and strengthens EastCyber's defenses against similar threats in the future.

Based on scenario 6, EastCyber's team established a procedure for documenting only the information security events that escalate into high-severity incidents. According to ISO/IEC 27035-1, is this approach acceptable?

- A. No, they should use established guidelines to document events and subsequent actions when the event is classified as an information security incident
- B. The standard suggests that organizations document only events that classify as high-severity incidents
- C. No, because documentation should only occur post-incident to avoid any interference with the response process

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 clearly states that documentation is essential for all information security incidents, regardless of severity. While prioritization is necessary, the standard recommends that events meeting the threshold of an information security incident (based on classification and assessment) must be recorded, along with the corresponding actions taken.

The practice described—documenting only high-severity incidents—may result in overlooking patterns in lower-priority events that could lead to significant issues if repeated or correlated.

Clause 6.4.5 of ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 emphasizes that documentation should be thorough and begin from the detection phase through to response and lessons learned.

Option A is incorrect, as the standard does not permit selective documentation only for severe incidents.

Option C misrepresents the intent of documentation, which must be concurrent with or shortly after incident handling—not only post-event.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.4.5: "All incident information, decisions, and activities should be documented in a structured way to enable future review, learning, and audit." Clause 6.2.3: "When an event is assessed as an incident, it must be recorded along with all subsequent actions." Correct answer: B

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## NEW QUESTION # 52

Scenario 2: NoSpace, a forward-thinking e-commerce store based in London, is renowned for its diverse products and advanced technology. To enhance its information security, NoSpace implemented an ISMS according to ISO/IEC 27001 to better protect customer data and ensure business continuity. Additionally, the company adopted ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2 guidelines. Mark, the incident manager at NoSpace, strategically led the entire implementation. He played a crucial role in aligning the company's ISMS with the requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001, using ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines as the foundation. During a routine internal audit a minor anomaly was detected in the data traffic that could potentially indicate a security threat. Mark was immediately notified to assess the situation. Then, Mark and his team immediately escalated the incident to crisis management to handle the potential threat without further assessment. The decision was made to ensure a swift response.

After resolving the situation, Mark decided to update the incident management process. During the initial phase of incident management, Mark recognized the necessity of updating NoSpace's information security policies. This included revising policies related to risk management at the organizational level as well as for specific systems, services, or networks. The second phase of the updated incident management process included the assessment of the information associated with occurrences of information security events and the importance of classifying events and vulnerabilities as information security incidents. During this phase, he also introduced a 'count down' process to expedite the evaluation and classification of occurrences, determining whether they should be recognized as information security incidents.

Mark developed a new incident management policy to enhance the organization's resilience and adaptability in handling information security incidents. Starting with a strategic review session with key stakeholders, the team prioritized critical focus areas over less impactful threats, choosing not to include all potential threats in the policy document. This decision was made to keep the policy streamlined and actionable, focusing on the most significant risks identified through a risk assessment. The policy was shaped by integrating feedback from various department heads to ensure it was realistic and enforceable. Training and awareness initiatives were tailored to focus only on critical response roles, optimizing resource allocation and focusing on essential capabilities.

Based on scenario 2, NoSpace used the ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines to meet the ISMS requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001. Is this acceptable?

- A. Yes, another objective associated with ISO/IEC 27035-1 is to provide guidance on meeting the ISMS requirements

specified in ISO/IEC 27001

- B. No, guidelines provided in ISO/IEC 27035-1 do not apply to ISMS requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001
- C. No, ISO/IEC 27035-1 is designed for incident management and response and does not address the broader scope of ISMS requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

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Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Yes, the use of ISO/IEC 27035-1 to support compliance with ISO/IEC 27001 ISMS requirements is fully acceptable and encouraged. ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 is explicitly designed to support organizations in establishing and maintaining effective information security incident management processes. These processes are a crucial component of a well-functioning Information Security Management System (ISMS), which is governed by ISO/IEC 27001.

Clause 6.1.3 and Clause A.16.1 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 (formerly 2013) require that organizations establish and respond to information security incidents, including detection, response, and learning from such events.

ISO/IEC 27035-1 directly supports these controls by providing specific guidance on how to identify, manage, and learn from information security incidents in a structured and repeatable way.

Moreover, ISO/IEC 27035-1 is referenced by ISO/IEC 27001 Annex A (specifically A.5.24 to A.5.27 and A.

5.31 in the 2022 version), supporting requirements related to incident management, monitoring, and improvement. The ISO 27035 series acts as a detailed implementation guide for these controls, helping organizations meet both the management and operational requirements of the ISMS.

Therefore, Mark's decision to use ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines to align and enhance the incident management aspects of the ISMS is both appropriate and aligned with international best practices.

Reference Extracts:

\* ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 0.2: "This document also supports the information security requirements defined in ISO/IEC 27001 and provides detailed guidance on incident management activities relevant to an ISMS."

\* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A (A.5.24-A.5.27): "Information security incident management should be based on established processes for detection, response, and learning."

\* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 6.1.3: "Information security risks must be identified and treated as part of the ISMS." Therefore, the correct answer is A: Yes, another objective associated with ISO/IEC 27035-1 is to provide guidance on meeting the ISMS requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001.

### NEW QUESTION # 53

Which factor of change should be monitored when maintaining incident management documentation?

- A. Employee attendance records
- B. Market trends
- C. Test results

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When maintaining documentation for information security incident management, test results are critical indicators of how well current plans and controls are functioning. According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.3.3, organizations must update documents based on test outcomes, incident experiences, or environmental changes.

Market trends (Option A) and attendance records (Option B) are not directly relevant to the content or accuracy of incident documentation.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.3.3: "Changes in the environment or test results should be used as input for reviewing documentation." Correct answer: C

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### NEW QUESTION # 54

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Nobody wants to be stranded in the same position in his or her company and be a normal person forever. Maybe you want to get

