

ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Trainingsmaterialien: PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam & ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Lernmittel & PECB ISO- IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Quiz



Außerdem sind jetzt einige Teile dieser Fast2test ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Prüfungsfragen kostenlos erhältlich:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1i0gvVueXtflGK2pHOI09zXRNKb7nZqx>

Es kann den Erfolg erleichtern, wenn Sie den kürzen Weg und die Geschicke benutzen. Wenn Sie die Garantie für einmaligen Erfolg zur PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Zertifizierungsprüfung, ist PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Dumps von Fast2test Ihre einzig und beste Wahl. Die Dumps werden von Ihnen immer gut bewertet. Und es ist unmöglich für Sie, bessere Dumps zu finden. Sie können Ihnen die Prüfungsinhalten zeigen, damit Sie mit dem Ziel die Kenntnisse lernen. Außerdem können Sie alle Prüfungsfragen und -antworten im Gedächtnis halten, wenn Sie nicht genug Zeit für die Vorbereitung haben. Die Dumps beinhalten viele Prüfungsfragen in aktuellen Prüfungen. Damit können Sie die PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Prüfung bestehen.

Die PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor-Prüfung richtet sich an Fachkräfte, die mindestens fünf Jahre Berufserfahrung im Informationssicherheitsmanagement und Auditing haben, einschließlich zweijähriger Erfahrung in führenden Audits. Es wird auch für Fachleute empfohlen, die für die Verwaltung und Implementierung von ISMS oder für diejenigen, die eine Karriere im Informationssicherheitsmanagement und zur Prüfung verfolgen möchten, verantwortlich sind. Die Zertifizierung wird weltweit anerkannt und kann Fachleuten in verschiedenen Branchen, einschließlich IT, Finanzen, Gesundheitswesen und Regierung, neue Möglichkeiten eröffnen.

>> ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor PDF Testsoftware <<

ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Schulungsangebot, ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Testing Engine, PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Trainingsunterlagen

Als Anbieter des PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor (PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam) IT-Prüfungskompendium bieten IT-Experten von Fast2test ständig die Produkte von guter Qualität. Sie bieten den Kunden kostenlosen Online-Service rund um die Uhr und aktualisieren PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor (PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam) Prüfungsfragen und Antworten auch am schnellsten.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q333-Q338):

333. Frage

After analyzing the audit conclusions, Company X decided to accept the risk related to one of the detected nonconformities. They claimed that no corrective action was necessary; however, their decision was not documented. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, the decision of the auditee to accept the risk instead of implementing corrective actions should be justified and documented
- B. Yes, the auditee's management can decide to accept the risk instead of implementing corrective actions and documenting such decision is not necessary
- C. No, the auditee must implement corrective actions for all the observations documented during the audit

Antwort: A

Begründung:

According to ISO/IEC 27001 standards, if the auditee decides to accept the risk instead of implementing corrective actions for a nonconformity, this decision should be justified and documented. Documenting such decisions is essential for maintaining the integrity of the ISMS and for demonstrating that the decision was made based on informed judgment.

References: ISO/IEC 27001:2013, Clause 6.1 (Actions to address risks and opportunities)

334. Frage

Which one of the following options is the definition of the context of an organisation?

- A. The control of internal and external issues that can have an effect on an organisation's desire to achieve its objectives
- B. A combination of internal and external issues that can have an effect on an organisation's approach to developing and achieving its objectives
- C. Complexity of internal and external issues that can have an effect on an organisation's approach to developing and achieving its purpose
- D. The coordination of internal and external issues that can have a positive or negative effect on an organisation's success

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Explanation

The context of the organisation is the business environment in which the organisation operates and defines its information security management system (ISMS). It includes the internal and external factors and conditions that can influence the organisation's information security objectives, strategies, and policies. The context of the organisation helps the organisation to identify the scope, boundaries, and requirements of the ISMS, as well as the interested parties and their expectations. The context of the organisation is determined by considering both internal and external issues, such as the organisational structure, culture, values, mission, vision, objectives, strategies, resources, capabilities, processes, activities, products, services, markets, customers, competitors, suppliers, partners, regulators, laws, regulations, standards, guidelines, best practices, risks, opportunities, threats, vulnerabilities, etc.

References: ISO 27001:2022 Clause 4 Context of the organization, ISO 27001 Requirement 4.1 - Understanding the Context of the Organisation, ISO 27001 context of the organization - How to define it - Advisera

335. Frage

You are an experienced ISMS audit team leader. An auditor in training has approached you to ask you to clarify the different types of audits she may be required to undertake.

Match the following audit types to the descriptions.

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.

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1. Also known as a first party audit, this type of audit involves an organisation auditing itself

2. A third party audit which assesses an organisation's conformity with every clause of a Standard

3. An audit whose scope requires the assessment of two or more Standards

4. An audit carried out at a single auditee by two or more auditing organisations

5. An audit carried out to verify the effectiveness of corrections, corrective action, and agreed opportunities for improvement

6. An audit forming part of a programme of certification body audits in which elements of the auditees' information system management system will be examined

Antwort:

Begründung:

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336. Frage

All are prohibited in acceptable use of information assets, except:

- A. Messages with very large attachments or to a large number of recipients.
- B. E-mail copies to non-essential readers

- C. Electronic chain letters
- **D. Company-wide e-mails with supervisor/TL permission.**

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The only option that is not prohibited in acceptable use of information assets is C: company-wide e-mails with supervisor/TL permission. This option implies that the sender has obtained the necessary authorization from their supervisor or team leader to send an e-mail to all employees in the organization. This could be done for legitimate business purposes, such as announcing important news, events or updates that are relevant to everyone. However, this option should still be used sparingly and responsibly, as it could cause unnecessary disruption or annoyance to the recipients if abused or misused. The other options are prohibited in acceptable use of information assets, as they could violate the information security policies and procedures of the organization, as well as waste resources and bandwidth. Electronic chain letters (A) are messages that urge recipients to forward them to multiple other people, often with false or misleading claims or promises. They are considered spam and could contain malicious links or attachments that could compromise information security. E-mail copies to non-essential readers (B) are messages that are sent to recipients who do not need to receive them or have no interest in them. They are considered unnecessary and could clutter the inbox and distract the recipients from more important messages. Messages with very large attachments or to a large number of recipients (D) are messages that consume a lot of network resources and could affect the performance or availability of the information systems. They could also exceed the storage capacity or quota limits of the recipients' mailboxes and cause problems for them. ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organization to implement rules for acceptable use of assets (see clause A.8.1.3). References: 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 Acceptable Use?

337. Frage

You are an experienced ISMS audit team leader. During the conducting of a third-party surveillance audit, you decide to test your auditee's knowledge of ISO/IEC 27001's risk management requirements.

You ask her a series of questions to which the answer is either 'that is true' or 'that is false'. Which four of the following should she answer 'that is true'?

- A. Risk identification is used to determine the severity of an information security risk
- **B. Risk assessments should be undertaken following significant changes**
- **C. The results of risk assessments must be maintained**
- **D. ISO/IEC 27001 provides an outline approach for the management of risk**
- E. Risks assessments should be undertaken at monthly intervals
- **F. The organisation must produce a risk treatment plan for every business risk identified**
- G. The organisation must operate a risk treatment process to eliminate its information security risks
- H. The initial phase in an organisation's risk management process should be information security risk assessment

Antwort: B,C,D,F

Begründung:

The following four statements are true according to ISO/IEC 27001's risk management requirements: 12 The results of risk assessments must be maintained. This is true because clause 8.2.3 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organisation to retain documented information of the information security risk assessment process and the results 12 ISO/IEC 27001 provides an outline approach for the management of risk. This is true because clause 6.1.2 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 specifies the general steps for the information security risk management process, which include establishing the risk criteria, assessing the risks, treating the risks, and monitoring and reviewing the risks 12 The organisation must produce a risk treatment plan for every business risk identified. This is true because clause 6.1.3 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organisation to produce a risk treatment plan that defines the actions to be taken to address the unacceptable risks, the responsibilities, the expected dates, and the resources required 12 Risk assessments should be undertaken following significant changes. This is true because clause 8.2.4 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organisation to review and update the risk assessment at planned intervals or when significant changes occur 12 The following four statements are false according to ISO/IEC 27001's risk management requirements:
Risk identification is used to determine the severity of an information security risk. This is false because risk identification is used to identify the assets, threats, vulnerabilities, and existing controls that are relevant to the information security risk management process. The severity of an information security risk is determined by the risk analysis, which evaluates the likelihood and impact of the risk scenarios 12 The organisation must operate a risk treatment process to eliminate its information security risks. This is false because the organisation can choose from four options to treat its information security risks: avoid, transfer, mitigate, or accept. The organisation does not have to eliminate all its information security risks, but only those that are unacceptable according to its risk criteria 12 The initial phase in an organisation's risk management process should be information security risk assessment. This is false because the initial phase in an organisation's risk management process should be establishing the risk management framework, which

includes defining the risk management policy, objectives, scope, roles, responsibilities, and criteria. The information security risk assessment is the second phase in the risk management process¹² Risks assessments should be undertaken at monthly intervals. This is false because there is no fixed frequency for conducting risk assessments in ISO/IEC 27001. The organisation should determine the appropriate intervals for reviewing and updating the risk assessment based on its risk appetite, risk profile, and operational context¹² Reference:

338. Frage

Ihren Stress der Vorbereitung auf PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor zu erleichtern ist unsere Verpflichtung. Ihnen erfolgreich zu helfen, PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Prüfung zu bestehen ist unser Ziel. Wir beruhigen Sie mit einer erstaunlich hohen Bestehensrate. Nicht alle Lieferanten wollen garantieren, dass volle Rückerstattung beim Durchfall anbieten, aber die IT-Profis von uns Fast2test und alle mit unserer PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Software zufriedene Kunden haben uns die Konfidenz mitgebracht.

- [illegible]

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<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1i0gvVvueXtflGK2pHOI09zXRNKb7nZqx>