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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Information security incident management process based on ISO • IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the standardized steps and processes outlined in ISO • IEC 27035. It emphasizes how organizations should structure their incident response lifecycle from detection to closure in a consistent and effective manner.
Topic 2	• Designing and developing an organizational incident management process based on ISO • IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers how to tailor the ISO • IEC 27035 framework to the unique needs of an organization, including policy development, role definition, and establishing workflows for handling incidents.

Topic 3	• 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.

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q14-Q19):

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which method is used to examine a group of hosts or a network known for vulnerable services?

- A. Security testing and evaluation
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Automated vulnerability scanning tool

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
An automated vulnerability scanning tool is designed specifically to scan systems, hosts, or networks for known vulnerabilities based on a maintained vulnerability database. These tools are efficient for covering large environments quickly and are commonly used in routine security assessments.
Security testing and evaluation (A) is broader and includes manual assessments. Penetration testing (C) simulates real-world attacks but is usually more targeted and time-intensive.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control A.5.27: "Automated vulnerability scanning should be used to identify technical vulnerabilities."
Correct answer: B
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NEW QUESTION # 15
What is the purpose of monitoring behavioral analytics in security monitoring?

- A. To establish a standard for normal user behavior and detect unusual activities
- B. To prioritize the treatment of security incidents
- C. To evaluate the effectiveness of security training programs

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Behavioral analytics refers to using baselines of user or system behavior to identify anomalies that may indicate potential threats. According to ISO/IEC 27035-2, behavioral monitoring is an essential proactive technique for detecting insider threats, account compromise, and lateral movement by attackers.
Once a baseline for "normal behavior" is established (e.g., login patterns, file access, network usage), deviations can trigger alerts or

investigations. This allows earlier detection of suspicious activities before they escalate into full-blown incidents.
Option A is a separate initiative related to awareness programs. Option B is more aligned with the response phase, not monitoring.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.2: "Security monitoring should include behavioral analysis to detect anomalies from baseline user and system activity." Correct answer: C
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NEW QUESTION # 16
What determines the frequency of reviewing an organization's information security incident management strategy?

- A. The nature, scale, and complexity of the organization
- B. The number of employees in the organization
- C. The frequency of audits conducted by external agencies

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 Clause 7.1 explicitly states that the frequency and depth of reviewing the incident management strategy should be based on the organization's size, complexity, and threat environment. Larger or more complex environments may require more frequent reviews to remain agile and responsive.
Audit schedules (Option C) may influence timing, but they do not dictate the necessary frequency for strategic reviews. The number of employees (Option A) alone is not a sufficient factor.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 Clause 7.1: "The frequency and scope of reviews should be determined by the nature, scale, and complexity of the organization." Correct answer: B
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NEW QUESTION # 17
Scenario 5: Located in Istanbul, Turkey, Alura Hospital is a leading medical institution specializing in advanced eye surgery and vision care. Renowned for its modern facilities, cutting-edge technology, and highly skilled staff, Alura Hospital is committed to delivering exceptional patient care. Additionally, Alura Hospital has implemented the ISO/IEC 27035 standards to enhance its information security incident management practices.
At Alura Hospital, the information security incident management plan is a critical component of safeguarding patient data and maintaining the integrity of its medical services. This comprehensive plan includes instructions for handling vulnerabilities discovered during incident management. According to this plan, when new vulnerabilities are discovered, Mehmet is appointed as the incident handler and is authorized to patch the vulnerabilities without assessing their potential impact on the current incident, prioritizing patient data security above all else.
Recognizing the importance of a structured approach to incident management, Alura Hospital has established four teams dedicated to various aspects of incident response. The planning team focuses on implementing security processes and communicating with external organizations. The monitoring team is responsible for security patches, upgrades, and security policy implementation. The analysis team adjusts risk priorities and manages vulnerability reports, while the test and evaluation team organizes and performs incident response tests to ensure preparedness.
During an incident management training session, staff members at Alura Hospital were provided with clear roles and responsibilities. However, a technician expressed uncertainty about their role during a data integrity incident, as the manager assigned them a role unrelated to their expertise. This decision was made to ensure that all staff members possess versatile skills and are prepared to handle various scenarios effectively.
Additionally, Alura Hospital realized it needed to communicate better with stakeholders during security incidents. The hospital discovered it was not adequately informing stakeholders and that relevant information must be provided using formats, language, and media that meet their needs. This would enable them to participate fully in the incident response process and stay informed about potential risks and mitigation strategies.
Also, the hospital has experienced frequent network performance issues affecting critical hospital systems and increased sophisticated cyberattacks designed to bypass traditional security measures. So, it has deployed an external firewall. This action is intended to strengthen the hospital's network security by helping detect threats that have already breached the perimeter defenses. The firewall's implementation is a part of the hospital's broader strategy to maintain a robust and secure IT infrastructure, which is crucial for protecting sensitive patient data and ensuring the reliability of critical hospital systems. Alura Hospital remains committed to integrating state-of-the-art technology solutions to uphold the highest patient care and data security standards.
According to scenario 5, which of the following principles of efficient communication did Alura Hospital NOT adhere to?

- A. Credibility
- B. Responsiveness
- C. Appropriateness

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 (Information Security Incident Management - Part 1: Principles of Incident Management), one of the core principles of effective communication in incident management is "appropriateness." This refers to ensuring that the right information is shared with the right stakeholders using the appropriate channels, language, format, and timing. The objective is to guarantee that communication is both understandable and actionable by its recipients.
In the scenario, Alura Hospital recognized that they were not adequately informing stakeholders during security incidents. They identified a gap in providing relevant information using suitable formats, media, or language. This failure points directly to a lack of "appropriateness" in their communication strategy.
According to ISO/IEC 27035-1, Section 6.4 (Communication), it is essential to tailor incident communication to stakeholder needs to ensure informed decision-making and engagement.
The other options-credibility and responsiveness-are not indicated as the failing areas. There is no mention that the information provided lacked credibility or that the hospital failed to respond to incidents or communicate in a timely manner. Rather, the issue lies with the medium, clarity, and stakeholder alignment- hallmarks of appropriateness.
Reference Extracts from ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016:
Clause 6.4: "Communication must be timely, relevant, accurate, and appropriate for the target audience." Clause 7.2.4: "Stakeholders should be informed using formats and channels that they can easily access and understand." Therefore, the principle not adhered to by Alura Hospital is clearly: Appropriateness (C).
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NEW QUESTION # 18
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.
Scenario 6: EastCyber has established itself as a premier cybersecurity 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.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
While implementing monitoring protocols, Mike ensured that every device within the company's purview was under constant

surveillance. Is this a recommended practice?

- A. Yes. Mike defined the objective of network monitoring correctly
- B. No, Mike should have focused on new devices, as they are more likely to have undetected vulnerabilities
- C. No, Mike should have focused on the essential components to reduce the clutter and noise in the data collected

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.2, implementing continuous monitoring across all critical assets and endpoints is a key component of proactive incident detection. Organizations are encouraged to establish real-time detection mechanisms that allow prompt identification of unauthorized or abnormal behavior.
Mike's approach-ensuring all systems are under constant surveillance-is consistent with this recommendation. Comprehensive monitoring allows the early identification of security events that may otherwise go unnoticed, especially in environments where advanced persistent threats (APTs) or insider threats are concerns.
While focusing only on new devices or limiting monitoring to certain components may reduce noise, it creates gaps in coverage and increases the risk of missed threats.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.2: "Monitoring systems and activities should be established and maintained to detect deviations that may indicate a security incident." ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Control A.5.28: "Monitoring systems should cover all devices that process or store sensitive information." Correct answer: A
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NEW QUESTION # 19
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