

Wir machen ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager leichter zu bestehen!



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Wie lange möchtest Du noch warten?

CRIME CYBERCRIME CYBERCR

wir sind...
witzig, authentisch, bunt, ehrlich, strukturiert
und immer: ein krass gutes Team!

BEWIRB DICH ALS

(Junior) **Berater (m/w/d) für Informationssicherheit (TISAX, ISO27001)**

Als eine zuverlässige Website versprechen wir Ihnen, Ihre persönliche Informationen nicht zu verraten und die Sicherheit Ihrer Bezahlung zu garantieren. Deshalb können Sie unsere PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungssoftware ganz beruhigt kaufen. Wir haben eine große Menge IT-Prüfungsunterlagen. Wenn Sie neben PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager noch an anderen Prüfungen Interesse haben, können Sie auf unsere Website online konsultieren. Wir wünschen Ihnen viel Erfolg bei der PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfung!

Ohne Zeitaufwand und Anstrengung die PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfung zu bestehen ist unmöglich, daher bemühen wir uns darum, Ihre Belastung der Vorbereitung auf PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager zu erleichtern. Standardisierte Simulationsprüfung und die leicht zu verstehende Erklärungen können Ihnen helfen, allmählich die Methode für PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfung zu beherrschen. Um mehr Stress von Ihnen zu beseitigen versprechen wir, falls Sie die Prüfung nicht bestehen, geben wir Ihnen volle Rückerstattung der PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungsunterlagen nach der Überprüfung Ihres Zeugnisses. ITZert ist vertrauenswürdig!

>> ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Lernhilfe <<

ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Online Prüfung & ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Examsfragen

Wir ITZert sind die professionellen Anbieter der Schulungsunterlagen zur PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung. Seit langem betrachten wir ITZert das Angebot der besten Prüfungsunterlagen zur PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung als unser Ziel. Verglichen zu anderen Webseiten, wir ITZert sind immer von anderen vertraut. Warum? Weil wir ITZert vieljährige Erfahrungen haben, aufmerksam auf die IT-Zertifizierung-Studie machen und viele Prüfungsregeln sammeln. Damit können wir ITZert sehr hohe Hit-Rate haben. Das gewährleistet die Durchlauftrate.

PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten

Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
Thema 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager ISO-IEC-27035- Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q48-Q53):

48. Frage

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:

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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49. Frage

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 cyber attacks 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.

When vulnerabilities are discovered during incident management, Mehmet takes action to patch the vulnerabilities without assessing their potential impact on the current incident. Is this action in accordance with ISO/IEC 27035-2 recommendations?

- A. Yes, vulnerabilities should be patched without assessing their potential impact on the current incident
- **B. No, he should report the vulnerability to the incident coordinator, who will redirect the issue to the team responsible for the vulnerability**
- C. No, he should wait for a scheduled vulnerability assessment instead

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, vulnerabilities identified during incident handling must be assessed and documented before remediation. Immediate patching without evaluating its impact could compromise incident evidence, interfere with ongoing investigations, or unintentionally trigger additional issues.

ISO/IEC 27035-2 recommends that the incident coordinator (or an equivalent role) be responsible for directing how such

vulnerabilities are managed and coordinated across relevant teams. This maintains process integrity and avoids uncoordinated actions.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2: "Detected vulnerabilities should be communicated to appropriate stakeholders for evaluation. Unauthorized immediate actions could affect incident containment or recovery efforts." Correct answer: C

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50. Frage

According to ISO/IEC 27035-2, how should an organization plan the development of the incident response team capabilities?

- A. By discontinuing any capabilities that have not been used recently
- **B. By considering how often certain capabilities were needed in the past**
- C. By focusing only on internal capabilities

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 recommends that organizations should assess the necessary capabilities of the Incident Response Team (IRT) based on risk exposure and the frequency of past incidents requiring specific skills or tools. This ensures a balanced and realistic approach to resource allocation while preparing for probable future events.

Section 7.2.1 of ISO/IEC 27035-2 outlines that capability planning should consider:

Lessons learned from prior incidents

Incident history and trends

Anticipated threat landscape

Option A is incorrect because relying solely on internal capabilities may leave organizations vulnerable when specialized expertise is required. Option C contradicts ISO guidance because a lack of recent use does not mean a capability is no longer critical; it may still be required during high-impact, low-frequency incidents.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.2.1: "Incident response capabilities should be planned and developed based on the history of incidents, business requirements, and likely future needs." Correct answer: B

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51. Frage

Based on the categorization of information security incidents, incidents such as abuse of rights, denial of actions, and misoperations are categorized as:

- A. Compromise of information incident
- B. Compromise of functions incident
- **C. Breach of rule incident**

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-1 classifies incidents into several categories based on the nature of their impact. Incidents involving the abuse of user rights, denial of authorized activities, or improper system use are considered violations of internal policies or rules. These fall under the category of "Breach of Rule" incidents.

This category emphasizes that while data or functionality may not be directly compromised, internal governance, permissions, or acceptable use policies have been violated. These incidents are crucial to detect as they often indicate insider threats or misconfigured permissions.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Annex A.2.3: "Breach of Rule" incidents include abuse of privileges, unauthorized activities, and actions violating organizational policies.

Correct answer: C

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52. Frage

How should vulnerabilities lacking corresponding threats be handled?

- A. They should be disregarded as they pose no risk
- **B. They may not require controls but should be analyzed and monitored for changes**
- C. They still require controls and should be promptly addressed

Antwort: B

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27005:2018 (which supports ISO/IEC 27035 in risk management and threat assessment processes), vulnerabilities that are not currently associated with known threats do not necessarily need immediate remediation or technical control measures. However, they cannot be ignored entirely either.

Such vulnerabilities may not pose an active risk at the present time, but that can change quickly if a new threat emerges that can exploit them. Therefore, these vulnerabilities should be documented, assessed in context, and monitored over time. This process ensures that if the threat landscape evolves, the organization can respond proactively.

The standard emphasizes a risk-based approach, which includes:

- * Analyzing vulnerabilities in relation to assets and threat likelihood
 - * Monitoring the environment for changes that may introduce new threats
 - * Avoiding unnecessary or unjustified resource expenditure on low-risk issues
- Option A is incorrect because it suggests addressing all vulnerabilities without considering risk context.

Option B is risky and contradicts ISO best practices, which emphasize continuous risk monitoring.

Reference Extracts:

* ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.2.2: "Vulnerabilities without known threats may not require treatment immediately but should be monitored regularly."

* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A, Control A.8.8 - "Management of technical vulnerabilities should be risk- based and responsive to changes." Therefore, the correct answer is C: They may not require controls but should be analyzed and monitored for changes.

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53. Frage

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