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Why is this course more desirable than the others?

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor training course is more desirable and valuable than others because it gives you the knowledge and skills in auditing an information security management systems (ISMS). In addition, the course teaches you how to apply those skills in practice.

Apart from showcasing what the ISO/IEC 27001 standard tells you to do, this training course tells you how to do it, through various activities, exercises, case studies, multiple-choice standalone quizzes, and scenario-based quizzes. These will allow you to test your knowledge about the implementation process steps.

After attending the training course, you can take the exam. The exam type is unique because it is open-book and contains multiple-choice questions. The exam contains standalone questions and scenario-based questions, which aim to simulate real-life situations. If you successfully pass it, you can apply for a "PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor" credential, which demonstrates your ability and practical knowledge to implement an ISMS based on the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001.

What will the certification allow you to do?

Certification is the formal recognition and proof of knowledge which carries an important weight when you are entering the labor market, or when you want to advance in your career. Due to the technological advancements and the complexity of cyberattacks, the demand for information security professionals continues to grow. As such, the ISO/IEC 27001 certification has become the norm for best-practice in information security auditing. By taking a certification, you showcase a certain skill level which will display added value not only to your professional career but to your organization as well. This can help you stand out from the crowd and increase your earning potential.

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In the major environment, people are facing more job pressure. So they want to get PECB certification rise above the common herd. How to choose valid and efficient ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor guide torrent should be the key topic most candidates may concern. So now, it is right, you come to us. Our company is famous for its high-quality ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Exam Questions in this field especially for PECB certification exams. It has been accepted by thousands of candidates who practice our ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor study materials for their exam.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Exam, also known as the PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Exam, is a certification that validates an individual's expertise and knowledge in auditing an Information Security Management System (ISMS). PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification is offered by the Professional Evaluation and Certification Board (PECB), which is a global provider of training, examination, and certification services for various international standards.

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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals in the field of information security. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam covers a wide range of topics, including risk management, security controls, and compliance with ISO/IEC 27001 standards. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam is intense and requires a high level of proficiency to pass.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Certification is recognized globally and is highly sought after by organizations that want to ensure the security of their information assets. With this certification, you will be able to demonstrate your commitment to maintaining the highest standards of security, and your ability to implement and maintain an effective ISMS.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

NEW QUESTION # 95
You are an ISMS audit team leader tasked with conducting a follow-up audit at a client's data centre.
Following two days on-site you conclude that of the original 12 minor and 1 major nonconformities that prompted the follow-up audit, only 1 minor nonconformity still remains outstanding.
Select four options for the actions you could take.

- A. Agree with the auditee/audit client how the remaining nonconformity will be cleared, by when, and how its clearance will be verified
- B. Recommend suspension of the organisation's certification as they have failed to implement the agreed corrections and corrective actions within the agreed timescale
- C. Note the progress made but hold the audit open until all corrective action has been cleared
- D. Close the follow-up audit as the organisation has demonstrated it is committed to clearing the nonconformities raised
- E. Advise the auditee that you will arrange for the next audit to be an online audit to deal with the outstanding nonconformity
- F. Recommend that the outstanding minor nonconformity is dealt with at the next surveillance audit
- G. Advise the individual managing the audit programme of any decision taken regarding the outstanding nonconformity
- H. Conduct an unannounced follow-up audit on-site to review the one outstanding minor nonconformity once it has been cleared

Answer: A,C,D,G

Explanation:
The four options for the actions you could take are A, C, F, and G.
These options are consistent with the guidance and requirements of ISO 19011:2018, Clause 6.712. You could agree with the auditee/audit client how the remaining nonconformity will be cleared, by when, and how its clearance will be verified (A), and document the agreement in the audit report1. You could close the follow-up audit as the organisation has demonstrated it is committed to clearing the nonconformities raised, and report the outcome to the audit client and other relevant parties1. You could note the progress made but hold the audit open until all corrective action has been cleared (F), and determine the need for another follow-up audit or other actions1. You could also advise the individual managing the audit programme of any decision taken regarding the outstanding nonconformity (G), as they are responsible for the overall management and coordination of the audit programme3. The other options are either not appropriate or not necessary for the situation. You should not recommend that the outstanding minor nonconformity is dealt with at the next surveillance audit (B), as this may compromise the audit objectives and the audit programme1. You should not recommend suspension of the organisation's certification as they have failed to implement the agreed corrections and corrective actions within the agreed timescale (D), as this is not within your role or authority as an ISMS auditor4. You should not advise the auditee that you will arrange for the next audit to be an online audit to deal with the outstanding nonconformity (E), as this may not be feasible or effective depending on the nature and complexity of the nonconformity1. You should not conduct an unannounced follow-up audit on-site to review the one outstanding minor nonconformity once it has been cleared (H), as this may not be in accordance with the audit agreement or the audit programme1. References: 1: ISO 19011:2018, Guidelines for auditing management systems, Clause 6.7 \n2: PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Exam Preparation Guide, Domain 6:
Closing an ISO/IEC 27001 audit \n3: ISO 19011:2018, Guidelines for auditing management systems, Clause 5.3 \n4: ISO/IEC 27006:2022, Information technology - Security techniques - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of information security management systems, Clause 9.6

NEW QUESTION # 96

You are an experienced audit team leader guiding an auditor in training.
Your team is currently conducting a third-party surveillance audit of an organisation that stores data on behalf of external clients. The auditor in training has been tasked with reviewing the PHYSICAL controls listed in the Statement of Applicability (SoA) and implemented at the site.
Select four controls from the following that would you expect the auditor in training to review.

- A. The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems
- B. The organisation's business continuity arrangements
- C. The organisation's arrangements for maintaining equipment
- D. The conducting of verification checks on personnel
- E. The development and maintenance of an information asset inventory
- F. How power and data cables enter the building
- G. Information security awareness, education, and training
- H. Access to and from the loading bay

Answer: A,C,F,H

Explanation:
Explanation
The four controls from the list that are related to PHYSICAL aspects of the ISMS are:
*Access to and from the loading bay
*How power and data cables enter the building
*The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems
*The organisation's arrangements for maintaining equipment
These controls are derived from the ISO 27001 Annex A, which provides a comprehensive list of information security controls that can be applied to an ISMS1. The other controls in the list are more related to ORGANIZATIONAL, LEGAL, or HUMAN aspects of the ISMS, which are also important, but not the focus of this question.
According to the ISMS Auditing Guideline2, the auditor in training should review the PHYSICAL controls by:
*Checking the SoA to identify the applicable controls and their implementation status
*Interviewing the relevant staff and management to verify their understanding and involvement in the controls
*Observing the physical and environmental conditions to confirm the existence and effectiveness of the controls
*Examining the relevant documents and records to validate the compliance and performance of the controls I hope this helps you prepare for the exam.
References: 1: What Are ISO 27001 Controls? A Guide to Annex A | Secureframe; 2: ISMS Auditing Guideline - ISO27000

NEW QUESTION # 97

You are performing an ISMS audit at a nursing home where residents always wear an electronic wristband for monitoring their location, heartbeat, and blood pressure. The wristband automatically uploads this data to a cloud server for healthcare monitoring and analysis by staff.
You now wish to verify that the information security policy and objectives have been established by top management. You are sampling the mobile device policy and identify a security objective of this policy is "to ensure the security of teleworking and use of mobile devices" The policy states the following controls will be applied in order to achieve this.
Personal mobile devices are prohibited from connecting to the nursing home network, processing, and storing residents' data.
The company's mobile devices within the ISMS scope shall be registered in the asset register.
The company's mobile devices shall implement or enable physical protection, i.e., pin-code protected screen lock/unlock, facial or fingerprint to unlock the device.
The company's mobile devices shall have a regular backup.
To verify that the mobile device policy and objectives are implemented and effective, select three options for your audit trail.

- A. Sampling some mobile devices from on-duty medical staff and validate the mobile device information with the asset register
- B. Interview top management to verify their involvement in establishing the information security policy and the information security objectives
- C. Review the asset register to make sure all personal mobile devices are registered
- D. Review visitors' register book to make sure no visitor can have their personal mobile phone in the nursing home
- E. Review the asset register to make sure all company's mobile devices are registered
- F. Interview the reception personnel to make sure all visitor and employee bags are checked before entering the nursing home
- G. Review the internal audit report to make sure the IT department has been audited

- H. Interview the supplier of the devices to make sure they are aware of the ISMS policy

Answer: A,E,G

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 5.2 requires top management to establish an information security policy that provides the framework for setting information security objectives1. Clause 6.2 requires top management to ensure that the information security objectives are established at relevant functions and levels1. Therefore, when verifying that the information security policy and objectives have been established by top management, an ISMS auditor should review relevant documents and records that demonstrate top management's involvement and commitment.
To verify that the mobile device policy and objectives are implemented and effective, an ISMS auditor should review relevant documents and records that demonstrate how the policy and objectives are communicated, monitored, measured, analyzed, and evaluated. The auditor should also sample and verify the implementation of the controls that are stated in the policy.
Three options for the audit trail that are relevant to verifying the mobile device policy and objectives are:
* Review the internal audit report to make sure the IT department has been audited: This option is relevant because it can provide evidence of how the IT department, which is responsible for managing the mobile devices and their security, has been evaluated for its conformity and effectiveness in implementing the mobile device policy and objectives. The internal audit report can also reveal any nonconformities, corrective actions, or opportunities for improvement related to the mobile device policy and objectives.
* Sampling some mobile devices from on-duty medical staff and validate the mobile device information with the asset register: This option is relevant because it can provide evidence of how the mobile devices that are used by the medical staff, who are involved in processing and storing residents' data, are registered in the asset register and have physical protection enabled. This can verify the implementation and effectiveness of two of the controls that are stated in the mobile device policy.
* Review the asset register to make sure all company's mobile devices are registered: This option is
* relevant because it can provide evidence of how the company's mobile devices that are within the ISMS scope are identified and accounted for. This can verify the implementation and effectiveness of one of the controls that are stated in the mobile device policy.
The other options for the audit trail are not relevant to verifying the mobile device policy and objectives, as they are not related to the policy or objectives or their implementation or effectiveness. For example:
* Interview the reception personnel to make sure all visitor and employee bags are checked before entering the nursing home: This option is not relevant because it does not provide evidence of how the mobile device policy and objectives are implemented or effective. It may be related to another policy or objective regarding physical security or access control, but not specifically to mobile devices.
* Review visitors' register book to make sure no visitor can have their personal mobile phone in the nursing home: This option is not relevant because it does not provide evidence of how the mobile device policy and objectives are implemented or effective. It may be related to another policy or objective regarding information security awareness or compliance, but not specifically to mobile devices.
* Interview the supplier of the devices to make sure they are aware of the ISMS policy: This option is not relevant because it does not provide evidence of how the mobile device policy and objectives are implemented or effective. It may be related to another policy or objective regarding information security within supplier relationships, but not specifically to mobile devices.
* Interview top management to verify their involvement in establishing the information security policy and the information security objectives: This option is not relevant because it does not provide evidence of how the mobile device policy and objectives are implemented or effective. It may be related to verifying that the information security policy and objectives have been established by top management, but not specifically to mobile devices.
References: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 98
After completing Stage 1 and in preparation for a Stage 2 initial certification audit, the auditee informs the audit team leader that they wish to extend the audit scope to include two additional sites that have recently been acquired by the organisation.
Considering this information, what action would you expect the audit team leader to take?

- A. Obtain information about the additional sites to inform the certification body
- B. Inform the auditee that the request can be accepted but a full Stage 1 audit must be repeated
- C. Increase the length of the Stage 2 audit to include the extra sites
- D. Arrange to complete a remote Stage 1 audit of the two sites using a video conferencing platform

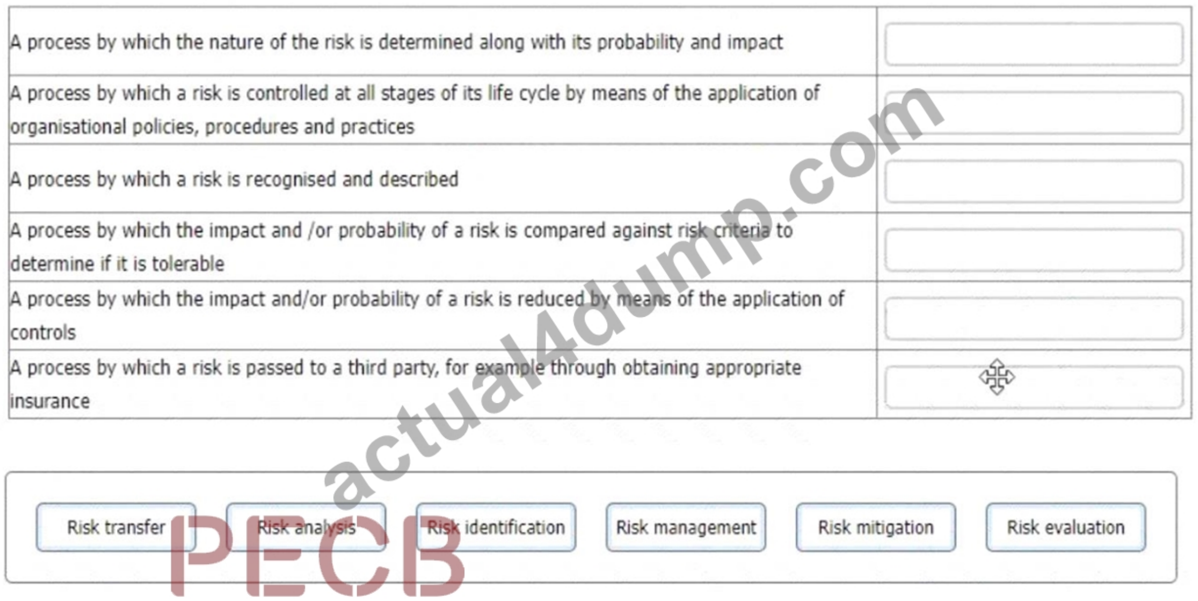
Answer: A

Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 17021-1, which specifies the requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management

systems, a certification body should establish criteria for determining audit time and audit team composition based on factors such as the scope of certification, size and complexity of the organization, risks associated with its activities, etc2. Therefore, if an auditee requests to extend the audit scope to include two additional sites after completing Stage 1 of an initial certification audit, the audit team leader should obtain information about the additional sites to inform the certification body, so that they can review and approve the change in scope and adjust the audit time and audit team accordingly2. The other options are not appropriate actions for the audit team leader to take in this situation. For example, increasing the length of the Stage 2 audit to include the extra sites without informing the certification body may violate their procedures and policies; arranging to complete a remote Stage 1 audit of the two sites using a video conferencing platform may not be feasible or effective depending on the nature and location of the sites; and informing the auditee that the request can be accepted but a full Stage 1 audit must be repeated may not be necessary or reasonable if there are no significant changes in the auditee's ISMS since Stage 12. Reference: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 - Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems - Part 1: Requirements

NEW QUESTION # 99

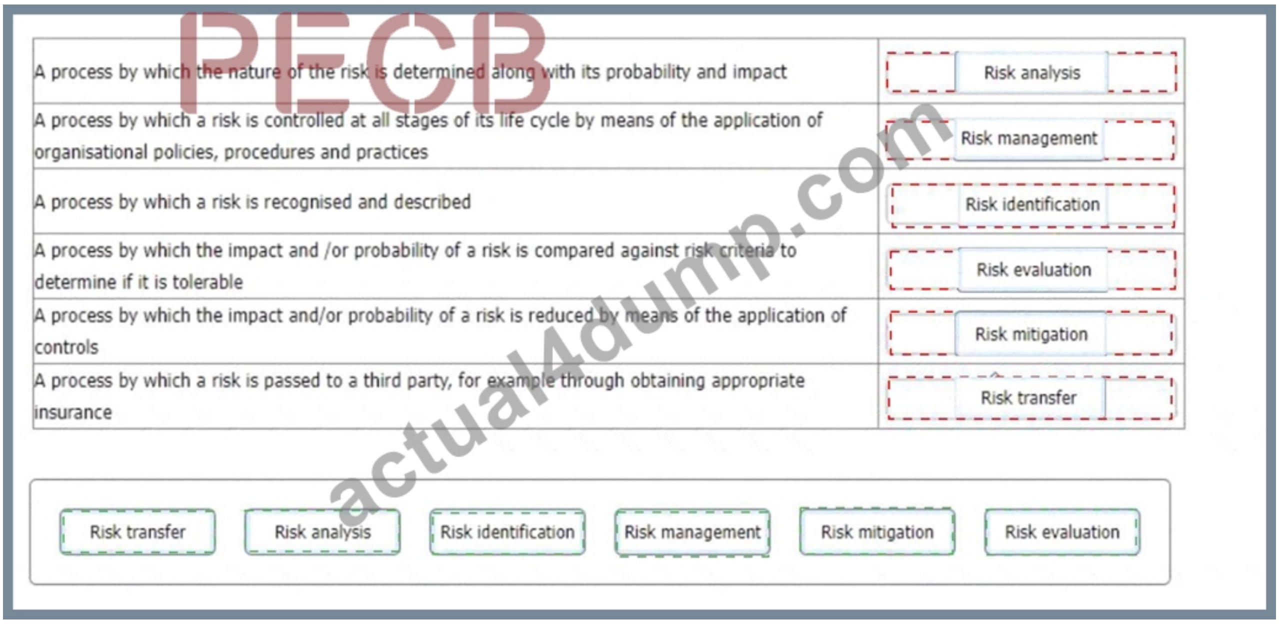
You are an experienced ISMS audit team leader providing instruction to an auditor in training. They are unclear in their understanding of risk processes and ask you to provide them with an example of each of the processes detailed below.
Match each of the descriptions provided to one of the following risk management processes.
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.



A process by which the nature of the risk is determined along with its probability and impact	
A process by which a risk is controlled at all stages of its life cycle by means of the application of organisational policies, procedures and practices	
A process by which a risk is recognised and described	
A process by which the impact and /or probability of a risk is compared against risk criteria to determine if it is tolerable	
A process by which the impact and/or probability of a risk is reduced by means of the application of controls	
A process by which a risk is passed to a third party, for example through obtaining appropriate insurance	

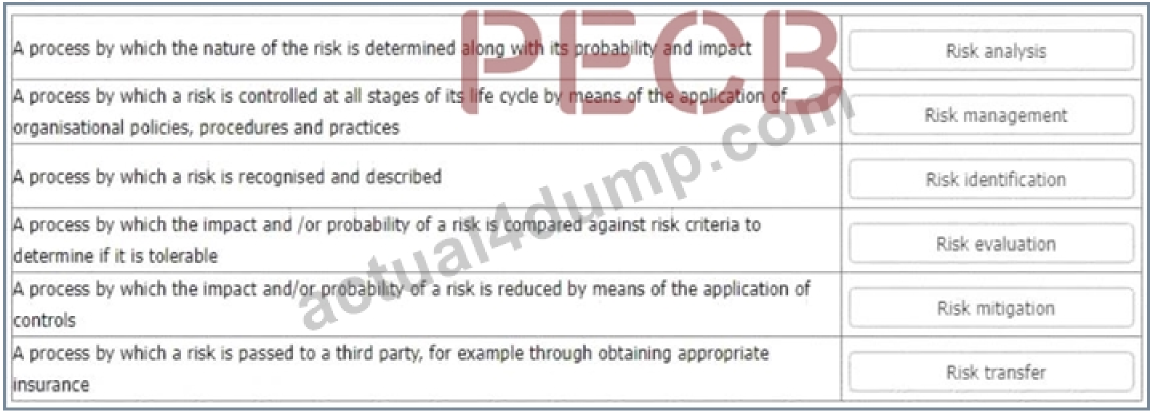
Answer:

Explanation:



A process by which the nature of the risk is determined along with its probability and impact	Risk analysis
A process by which a risk is controlled at all stages of its life cycle by means of the application of organisational policies, procedures and practices	Risk management
A process by which a risk is recognised and described	Risk identification
A process by which the impact and /or probability of a risk is compared against risk criteria to determine if it is tolerable	Risk evaluation
A process by which the impact and/or probability of a risk is reduced by means of the application of controls	Risk mitigation
A process by which a risk is passed to a third party, for example through obtaining appropriate insurance	Risk transfer

Explanation



A process by which the nature of the risk is determined along with its probability and impact	Risk analysis
A process by which a risk is controlled at all stages of its life cycle by means of the application of organisational policies, procedures and practices	Risk management
A process by which a risk is recognised and described	Risk identification
A process by which the impact and /or probability of a risk is compared against risk criteria to determine if it is tolerable	Risk evaluation
A process by which the impact and/or probability of a risk is reduced by means of the application of controls	Risk mitigation
A process by which a risk is passed to a third party, for example through obtaining appropriate insurance	Risk transfer

* Risk analysis is the process by which the nature of the risk is determined along with its probability and impact. Risk analysis involves estimating the likelihood and consequences of potential events or situations that could affect the organization's information security objectives or requirements12. Risk analysis could use qualitative or quantitative methods, or a combination of both12.
* Risk management is the process by which a risk is controlled at all stages of its life cycle by means of the application of organisational policies, procedures and practices. Risk management involves establishing the context, identifying, analyzing, evaluating, treating, monitoring, and reviewing the risks that could affect the organization's information security performance or compliance12. Risk management aims to ensure that risks are identified and treated in a timely and effective manner, and that opportunities for improvement are exploited12.
* Risk identification is the process by which a risk is recognised and described. Risk identification involves identifying and documenting the sources, causes, events, scenarios, and potential impacts of risks that could affect the organization's information security objectives or requirements12. Risk identification could use various techniques, such as brainstorming, interviews, checklists, surveys, or historical data12.
* Risk evaluation is the process by which the impact and/or probability of a risk is compared against risk criteria to determine if it is tolerable. Risk evaluation involves comparing the results of risk analysis with predefined criteria that reflect the organization's risk appetite, tolerance, or acceptance12. Risk evaluation could use various methods, such as ranking, scoring, or matrix12. Risk evaluation helps to prioritize and decide on the appropriate risk treatment options12.
* Risk mitigation is the process by which the impact and/or probability of a risk is reduced by means of the application of controls. Risk mitigation involves selecting and implementing measures that are designed to prevent, reduce, transfer, or accept risks that could affect the organization's information security objectives or requirements12. Risk mitigation could include various types of controls, such as technical, organizational, legal, or physical12. Risk mitigation should be based on a cost-benefit analysis and a residual risk assessment12.
* Risk transfer is the process by which a risk is passed to a third party, for example through obtaining appropriate insurance. Risk transfer involves sharing or shifting some or all of the responsibility or liability for a risk to another party that has more capacity or capability to manage it12. Risk transfer could include various methods, such as contracts, agreements, partnerships, outsourcing, or insurance12. Risk transfer should not be used as a substitute for effective risk management within the organization12.
References :=
* ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements
* ISO/IEC 27005:2022 Information technology - Security techniques - Information security risk management

NEW QUESTION # 100

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