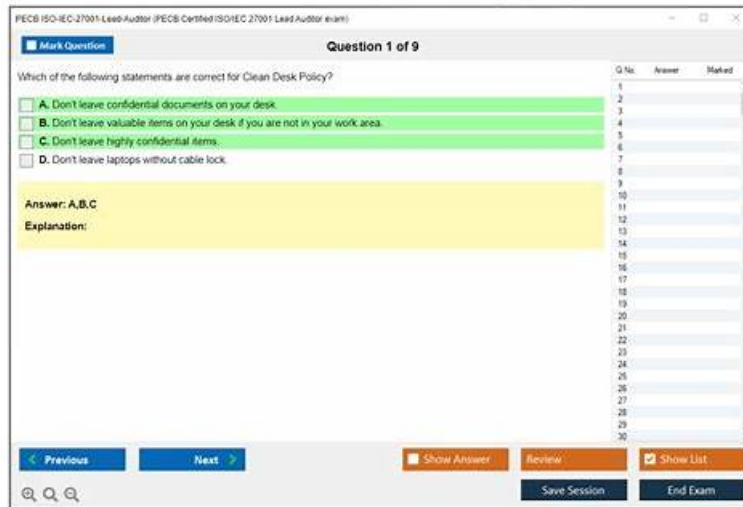


Updated PECBISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Exam Questions in PDF Format for Quick Preparation



P.S. Free & New ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor dumps are available on Google Drive shared by DumpsQuestion: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QNMeXVMmoDnUGvEZE-X2pNjXLIVz0v2Z>

Our PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor practice test software is the most distinguished source for the PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam all over the world because it facilitates your practice in the practical form of the PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification exam. Moreover, you do not need an active internet connection to utilize PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Practice Exam software. It works without the internet after software installation on Windows computers.

To achieve the PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Certification, candidates need to pass an exam that covers various aspects of information security management and auditing. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam is designed to test the candidate's knowledge and skills in areas such as information security management principles, risk management, audit planning and preparation, audit techniques, and reporting and follow-up. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam is conducted by PECB and is available in multiple languages.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam is designed for individuals who wish to become certified as an ISO/IEC 27001 lead auditor. ISO/IEC 27001 is an international standard that provides a framework for information security management systems (ISMS). The standard outlines the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and continually improving an ISMS. Being certified as an ISO/IEC 27001 lead auditor demonstrates that an individual is proficient in auditing and assessing an organization's compliance with the standard.

>> **ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Latest Test Report** <<

Updated PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Latest Test Report offer you accurate Exam Training | PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam

By overcoming your mistakes before the actual PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam, you can avoid making those same errors during the PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam (ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor) real test. With customizable ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor practice tests, you can adjust the duration and quantity of ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Practice Questions. This self-assessment ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam display your marks, helping you improve your performance while tracking your progress.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam is a certification designed for professionals who want to demonstrate their expertise in auditing Information Security Management Systems (ISMS) based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification is offered by the Professional Evaluation and Certification Board (PECB), a leading organization in the field of ISO standards and certifications. The ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Certification ensures that auditors have the knowledge and skills to assess the effectiveness of an organization's ISMS and identify areas for improvement.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q314-Q319):

NEW QUESTION # 314

Who is responsible for Initial asset allocation to the user/custodian of the assets?

- A. Asset Owner
- B. Asset Practitioner
- C. Asset Manager
- D. Asset Stakeholder

Answer: A

Explanation:

The asset owner is responsible for initial asset allocation to the user or custodian of the assets. The asset owner is a person or entity that has been assigned the responsibility for managing and protecting the asset throughout its lifecycle. The asset owner should ensure that the user or custodian of the assets has the appropriate authorization, competence and awareness to use or handle the assets securely. The asset owner should also monitor and review the use or custody of the assets and update or revoke the allocation as needed. ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organization to assign owners to all assets within the scope of the information security management system (see clause A.8.1.2). Reference: 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 an Asset Owner?

NEW QUESTION # 315

A decent visitor is roaming around without visitor's ID. As an employee you should do the following, except:

- A. Say "hi" and offer coffee
- B. Call the receptionist and inform about the visitor
- C. Escort him to his destination
- D. Greet and ask him what is his business

Answer: A

Explanation:

As an employee, you should do the following when you see a visitor roaming around without visitor's ID, except saying "hi" and offering coffee. Saying "hi" and offering coffee is not an appropriate action, as it may imply that you are welcoming or endorsing the visitor without verifying their identity or purpose. This may also give the visitor an opportunity to gain your trust or exploit your kindness. Calling the receptionist and informing about the visitor is an appropriate action, as it alerts the responsible staff to handle the situation and ensure that the visitor is authorized and registered. Greeting and asking him what is his business is an appropriate action, as it shows your concern and curiosity about the visitor's presence and intention. Escorting him to his destination is an appropriate action, as it prevents the visitor from wandering around unattended and accessing unauthorized areas or information. References: : CQI & IRCA ISO 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Course Handbook, page 42. : [ISO/IEC 27001 LEAD AUDITOR - PECB], page 15.

NEW QUESTION # 316

CEO sends a mail giving his views on the status of the company and the company's future strategy and the CEO's vision and the employee's part in it. The mail should be classified as

- A. Restricted Mail
- B. Public Mail
- C. Confidential Mail
- D. Internal Mail

Answer: D

Explanation:

The mail sent by the CEO giving his views on the status of the company and the company's future strategy and the CEO's vision and the employee's part in it should be classified as internal mail. Internal mail is a type of classification that indicates that the information is intended for internal use only, and should not be disclosed to external parties without authorization. The mail sent by the CEO

contains information that is relevant and important for the employees of the company, but may not be suitable for public disclosure, as it may contain sensitive or confidential information about the company's performance, goals, or plans. Reference: : CQI & IRCA ISO 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Course Handbook, page 34. : CQI & IRCA ISO 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Course Handbook, page 37. : [ISO/IEC 27001 LEAD AUDITOR - PECB], page 14.

NEW QUESTION # 317

Scenario 8: EsBank provides banking and financial solutions to the Estonian banking sector since September 2010. The company has a network of 30 branches with over 100 ATMs across the country.

Operating in a highly regulated industry, EsBank must comply with many laws and regulations regarding the security and privacy of data. They need to manage information security across their operations by implementing technical and nontechnical controls. EsBank decided to implement an ISMS based on ISO/IEC

27001 because it provided better security, more risk control, and compliance with key requirements of laws and regulations.

Nine months after the successful implementation of the ISMS, EsBank decided to pursue certification of their ISMS by an independent certification body against ISO/IEC 27001. The certification audit included all of EsBank's systems, processes, and technologies.

The stage 1 and stage 2 audits were conducted jointly and several nonconformities were detected. The first nonconformity was related to EsBank's labeling of information. The company had an information classification scheme but there was no information labeling procedure. As a result, documents requiring the same level of protection would be labeled differently (sometimes as confidential, other times sensitive).

Considering that all the documents were also stored electronically, the nonconformity also impacted media handling. The audit team used sampling and concluded that 50 of 200 removable media stored sensitive information mistakenly classified as confidential.

According to the information classification scheme, confidential information is allowed to be stored in removable media, whereas storing sensitive information is strictly prohibited. This marked the other nonconformity.

They drafted the nonconformity report and discussed the audit conclusions with EsBank's representatives, who agreed to submit an action plan for the detected nonconformities within two months.

EsBank accepted the audit team leader's proposed solution. They resolved the nonconformities by drafting a procedure for information labeling based on the classification scheme for both physical and electronic formats. The removable media procedure was also updated based on this procedure.

Two weeks after the audit completion, EsBank submitted a general action plan. There, they addressed the detected nonconformities and the corrective actions taken, but did not include any details on systems, controls, or operations impacted. The audit team evaluated the action plan and concluded that it would resolve the nonconformities. Yet, EsBank received an unfavorable recommendation for certification.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Based on scenario 8, EsBank submitted a general action plan. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, an action plan should only address one nonconformity
- B. Yes, nonconformities with the same root cause should have a general action plan
- C. No, a general action plan does not enable the correction of nonconformities

Answer: C

Explanation:

No, a general action plan is not acceptable in this context because it lacks specific details on systems, controls, or operations impacted by the nonconformities. An effective action plan should detail the specific corrective actions for each nonconformity to ensure comprehensive resolution and prevent recurrence.

NEW QUESTION # 318

Which of the following is not a type of Information Security attack?

- A. Vehicular Incidents
- B. Technical Vulnerabilities
- C. Privacy Incidents
- D. Legal Incidents

Answer: A

Explanation:

Explanation

Vehicular incidents are not a type of information security attack. A vehicular incident is an event that involves a vehicle or its driver

What's more, part of that DumpsQuestion ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor dumps now are free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1QNMeXVMmoDnUGvEZE-X2pNJXLIVz0v2Z>