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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Improving the incident management processes and activities: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the review and enhancement of existing incident management processes. It involves post-incident reviews, learning from past events, and refining tools, training, and techniques to improve future response efforts.
Topic 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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.
Topic 4	<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.

Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q23-Q28):

NEW QUESTION # 23

Scenario 8: Moneda Vivo, headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, is a distinguished name in the banking sector. It is renowned for its innovative approach to digital banking and unwavering commitment to information security. Moneda Vivo stands out by offering various banking services designed to meet the needs of its clients. Central to its operations is an information security incident management process that adheres to the recommendations of ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2.

Recently, Moneda Vivo experienced a phishing attack aimed at its employees. Despite the bank's swift identification and containment of the attack, the incident led to temporary service outages and data access issues, underscoring the need for improved resilience. The response team compiled a detailed review of the attack, offering valuable insights into the techniques and entry points used and identifying areas for enhancing their preparedness.

Shortly after the attack, the bank strengthened its defense by implementing a continuous review process to ensure its incident management procedures and systems remain effective and appropriate. While monitoring the incident management process, a trend became apparent. The mean time between similar incidents decreased after a few occurrences; however, Moneda Vivo strategically ignored the trend and continued with regular operations. This decision was rooted in a deep confidence in its existing security measures and incident management protocols, which had proven effective in quick detection and resolution of issues. Moneda Vivo's commitment to transparency and continual improvement is exemplified by its utilization of a comprehensive dashboard. This tool provides real time insights into the progress of its information security incident management, helping control operational activities and ensure that processes stay within the targets of productivity, quality, and efficiency. However, securing its digital banking platform proved challenging.

Following a recent upgrade, which included a user interface change to its digital banking platform and a software update, Moneda Vivo recognized the need to immediately review its incident management process for accuracy and completeness. The top management postponed the review due to financial and time constraints.

According to scenario 8, which reporting dashboard did Moneda Vivo use?

- A. Strategic
- B. Tactical
- **C. Operational**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The scenario mentions that Moneda Vivo uses a dashboard that offers "real-time insights into the progress of its information security incident management, helping control operational activities and ensure that processes stay within the targets of productivity, quality, and efficiency." These characteristics are aligned with an operational dashboard. According to ISO/IEC 27035-2 and related best practices, operational dashboards track day-to-day activities, monitor KPIs related to incident management, and help frontline teams manage incidents in real time.

Strategic dashboards (Option A) are used by executives for long-term decision-making, while tactical dashboards (Option C) are used for mid-term planning and departmental coordination.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.4.6: "Dashboards can support monitoring of incident management activities at operational and tactical levels." Correct answer: B

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NEW QUESTION # 24

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

- A. Penetration testing
- B. Security testing and evaluation
- 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 # 25

Scenario 4: ORingo is a company based in Krakow, Poland, specializing in developing and distributing electronic products for health monitoring and heart rate measurement applications. With a strong emphasis on innovation and technological advancement, ORingo has established itself as a trusted provider of high-quality, reliable devices that enhance the well being and healthcare capabilities of individuals and healthcare professionals alike.

As part of its commitment to maintaining the highest standards of information security, ORingo has established an information security incident management process. This process aims to ensure that any potential threats are swiftly identified, assessed, and addressed to protect systems and information. However, despite these measures, an incident response team member at ORingo recently detected a suspicious state in their systems operational data, leading to the decision to shut down the company-wide system until the anomaly could be thoroughly investigated. Upon detecting the threat, the company promptly established an incident response team to respond to the incident effectively. The team's responsibilities encompassed identifying root causes, uncovering hidden vulnerabilities, and implementing timely resolutions to mitigate the impact of the incident on ORingo's operations and customer trust.

In response to the threat detected across its cloud environments, ORingo employed a sophisticated security tool that broadened the scope of incident detection and mitigation. This tool covers network traffic, cloud environments, and potential attack vectors beyond traditional endpoints, enabling ORingo to proactively defend against evolving cybersecurity threats. During a routine check, the IT manager at ORingo discovered that multiple employees lacked awareness of proper procedures following the detection of a phishing email. In response, immediate training sessions on information security policies and incident response were scheduled for all employees, emphasizing the importance of vigilance and adherence to established protocols in safeguarding ORingo's sensitive data and assets.

As part of the training initiative, ORingo conducted a simulated phishing attack exercise to assess employee response and knowledge. However, an employee inadvertently informed an external partner about the 'attack' during the exercise, highlighting the importance of ongoing education and reinforcement of security awareness principles within the organization.

Through its proactive approach to incident management and commitment to fostering a culture of security awareness and readiness, ORingo reaffirms its dedication to safeguarding the integrity and confidentiality of its electronic products and ensuring the trust and confidence of its customers and stakeholders worldwide.

In scenario 4, during a routine check, the IT manager discovered that multiple employees were unaware of the proper procedures following the detection of a phishing email and scheduled immediate training for all employees on information security policies and incident response. Is this recommended?

- A. Yes, it is recommended that immediate training on these topics be provided to ensure employees know how to respond

correctly to phishing emails

- B. No, providing training is unnecessary; the employees' ignorance of proper procedures regarding phishing emails is a minor issue
- C. No, the IT manager should handle the incident without involving other employees

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

Phishing is one of the most common entry points for cybersecurity incidents. ISO/IEC 27035 and ISO/IEC

27002 both recommend security awareness training as a key preventive control. When users do not understand proper response procedures, the risk of successful attacks increases significantly.

Providing immediate training, especially following the identification of a knowledge gap, is considered best practice. This aligns with ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Annex A.6.3 and A.5.36, which emphasize the need for education and continuous awareness on security topics, including how to handle phishing attempts.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.1 - "Preparation includes awareness training to reduce the likelihood and impact of incidents."

ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control A.6.3 - "Personnel should receive appropriate awareness education and training to carry out their information security responsibilities." Therefore, the correct answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 26

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, because documentation should only occur post-incident to avoid any interference with the response process
- C. No, they should use established guidelines to document events and subsequent actions when the event is classified as an information security incident

Answer: C

Explanation:

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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NEW QUESTION # 27

Who should have access to training materials on information security incident management?

- A. All personnel, including new employees, third-party users, and contractors
- B. Only personnel involved in technical roles
- C. Only internal interested parties

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035 and ISO/IEC 27001 emphasize that information security awareness and training must extend to all personnel, not just those in technical roles. Clause 7.3.2 of ISO/IEC 27035-2 specifically states that "training should be made available to all staff," including non-technical users, third-party service providers, contractors, and any personnel with access to organizational assets or systems.

The rationale is that every user is a potential entry point for cyber threats. Whether through phishing, social engineering, or misconfiguration, untrained staff can unintentionally compromise the organization's security posture. Therefore, organizations must ensure that everyone-especially new hires, contractors, and third-party partners-is trained on incident reporting procedures, security responsibilities, and escalation paths.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.2: "Training and awareness activities should be targeted at all users of the organization's systems and services." ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Control 6.3: "Ensure that personnel are aware of their information security responsibilities." Correct answer: C

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NEW QUESTION # 28

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