

ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Exam Answers - ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Test Dates



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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31

Who is responsible for approving an organization's information security incident management policy?

- A. Incident coordinator
- B. Incident manager
- C. **Top management**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022 and ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, top management holds accountability for ensuring the alignment of security policies with organizational objectives. Policy approval, particularly for something as critical as incident management, must be authorized by top-level decision-makers to ensure authority, enforcement, and resource support.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 5.1: "Top management shall demonstrate leadership and commitment... including approval of the information security policy."

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 4.3: "The policy should be approved and issued by top management." Correct answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 32

Who is responsible for providing threat intelligence and supporting the lead investigator within an incident response team?

- A. IT support staff
- B. **Analysts and researchers**
- C. Team leader

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In an Incident Response Team (IRT), analysts and researchers are responsible for threat intelligence, data analysis, malware investigation, and providing in-depth technical insights. Their work directly supports the lead investigator by identifying root causes, attack vectors, indicators of compromise (IOCs), and evaluating threat actor tactics.

According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, these roles are part of the broader support functions within an IRT and are crucial for technical depth and timely resolution of incidents.

Option A (IT support staff) may provide infrastructure-level assistance but typically lacks threat analysis capabilities. Option C (team leader) oversees coordination and communication but is not the primary intelligence resource.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.2.3: "Support roles may include malware analysts, forensic experts, and threat intelligence researchers." ENISA CSIRT Training Guide: "Analysts contribute to ongoing investigations by identifying attack patterns and supporting mitigation decisions." Correct answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 33

Scenario 3: L&K Associates is a graphic design firm headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa. It specializes in providing innovative and creative design solutions to clients across various industries. With offices in multiple parts of the country, they effectively serve clients, delivering design solutions that meet their unique needs and preferences.

In its commitment to maintaining information security, L&K Associates is implementing an information security incident management process guided by ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2. Leona, the designated leader overseeing the implementation of the incident management process, customized the scope of incident management to align with the organization's unique requirements. This involved specifying the IT systems, services, and personnel involved in the incident management process while excluding potential incident sources beyond those directly related to IT systems and services.

In scenario 3, which technique did L&K Associates use for its risk analysis process?

- A. Quantitative risk analysis
- B. Semi-quantitative risk analysis
- C. Qualitative risk analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

In the scenario, Leona used a methodology that estimates "practical values for consequences and their probabilities," which clearly points to a quantitative risk analysis approach.

Quantitative risk analysis, as defined in ISO/IEC 27005:2018, involves assigning numerical values (e.g., monetary impact, frequency rates) to both the probability and consequence of risks. This allows for risk prioritization based on actual or estimated figures, enabling data-driven decisions on mitigation strategies.

Qualitative analysis uses descriptive categories (e.g., high/medium/low), and semi-quantitative methods mix ranking scales with partial numeric estimations - neither of which are described in this scenario.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.3.3: "Quantitative risk analysis estimates the probability and impact of risk using numerical values to derive a risk level." Therefore, the correct answer is C: Quantitative risk analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 34

What is a key activity in the response phase of information security incident management?

- A. Ensuring the change control regime covers information security incident tracking
- B. Logging all activities, results, and related decisions for later analysis
- C. Restoring systems to normal operation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

During the response phase, one of the most critical activities-according to ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2- is the documentation of actions, decisions, and results. Clause 6.4.6 of ISO/IEC 27035-1 emphasizes that all activities must be logged to support post-incident analysis, audit trails, and lessons learned. This ensures that:

Accountability is maintained

Decisions can be reviewed

Investigations are legally sound (especially in regulated environments) While restoring systems (Option C) typically occurs in the recovery phase, logging activities and outcomes is essential during the actual response. Change control processes (Option B) are supporting functions but are not core to the immediate response phase.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.4.6: "All incident response actions and decisions should be recorded to enable traceability and facilitate future improvement." Correct answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 35

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.

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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 the essential components to reduce the clutter and noise in the data collected
- C. No, Mike should have focused on new devices, as they are more likely to have undetected vulnerabilities

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

NEW QUESTION # 36

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