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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor certification exam is an internationally recognized exam that focuses on the auditing and management of information security systems. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification is intended for professionals who are interested in auditing and assessing an organization's information security management system (ISMS) against the ISO/IEC 27001 standard.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor certification exam is designed to test the knowledge and skills of professionals who are interested in becoming lead auditors in the field of information security management systems. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Exam is designed to ensure that individuals have the necessary knowledge and skills to conduct an effective ISMS audit, including the ability to plan, implement, and manage an audit program. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification is recognized globally and is highly valued by employers in the IT and information security industries. Passing the PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor certification exam is a great way to enhance your career prospects and demonstrate your expertise in the field of information security management systems.

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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor (PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor) Certification Exam is designed to test an individual's knowledge and skills in leading and managing an information security management system (ISMS) audit team. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam is based on the ISO/IEC 27001:2013 international standard for information security management systems and covers topics such as risk assessment, audit planning and preparation, audit execution and reporting, and continual improvement of the ISMS.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q181-

Q186):

NEW QUESTION # 181
You are an experienced ISMS audit team leader. During the conducting of a third-party surveillance audit, you decide to test your auditee's knowledge of ISO/IEC 27001's risk management requirements.
You ask her a series of questions to which the answer is either 'that is true' or 'that is false'. Which four of the following should she answer 'that is true'?

- A. The organisation must operate a risk treatment process to eliminate it's information security risks
- B. The organisation must produce a risk treatment plan for every business risk identified
- C. Risk assessments should be undertaken following significant changes
- D. Risk identification is used to determine the severity of an information security risk
- E. Risks assessments should be undertaken at monthly intervals
- F. The results of risk assessments must be maintained
- G. ISO/IEC 27001 provides an outline approach for the management of risk
- H. The initial phase in an organisation's risk management process should be information security risk assessment

Answer: B,C,F,G

Explanation:
The following four statements are true according to ISO/IEC 27001's risk management requirements: 12
* The results of risk assessments must be maintained. This is true because clause 8.2.3 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organisation to retain documented information of the information security risk assessment process and the results12
* ISO/IEC 27001 provides an outline approach for the management of risk. This is true because clause 6.1.2 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 specifies the general steps for the information security risk management process, which include establishing the risk criteria, assessing the risks, treating the risks, and monitoring and reviewing the risks12
* The organisation must produce a risk treatment plan for every business risk identified. This is true because clause 6.1.3 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organisation to produce a risk treatment plan that defines the actions to be taken to address the unacceptable risks, the responsibilities, the expected dates, and the resources required12
* Risk assessments should be undertaken following significant changes. This is true because clause 8.2.4 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 requires the organisation to review and update the risk assessment at planned intervals or when significant changes occur12 The following four statements are false according to ISO/IEC 27001's risk management requirements:
* Risk identification is used to determine the severity of an information security risk. This is false because risk identification is used to identify the assets, threats, vulnerabilities, and existing controls that are relevant to the information security risk management process. The severity of an information security risk is determined by the risk analysis, which evaluates the likelihood and impact of the risk scenarios12
* The organisation must operate a risk treatment process to eliminate its information security risks. This is false because the organisation can choose from four options to treat its information security risks: avoid, transfer, mitigate, or accept. The organisation does not have to eliminate all its information security risks, but only those that are unacceptable according to its risk criteria12
* The initial phase in an organisation's risk management process should be information security risk assessment. This is false because the initial phase in an organisation's risk management process should be establishing the risk management framework, which includes defining the risk management policy, objectives, scope, roles, responsibilities, and criteria. The information security risk assessment is the second phase in the risk management process12
* Risks assessments should be undertaken at monthly intervals. This is false because there is no fixed frequency for conducting risk assessments in ISO/IEC 27001. The organisation should determine the appropriate intervals for reviewing and updating the risk assessment based on its risk appetite, risk profile, and operational context12 References:
1: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor (Information Security Management Systems) Course by CQI and IRCA Certified Training 1
2: ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor Training Course by PECB 2

NEW QUESTION # 182
You are performing an ISMS audit at a residential nursing home called ABC that provides healthcare services.
You find all nursing home residents wear an electronic wristband for monitoring their location, heartbeat, and blood pressure always.
You learned that he electronic wristband automatically uploads all data to the artificial intelligence (AI) cloud server for healthcare monitoring and analysis by healthcare staff.
To verify the scope of ISMS, you interview the management system representative (MSR) who explains that the ISMS scope covers an outsourced data center.
Select four options for the clauses and/or controls of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 that are directly relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS.

- A. Clause 5.2 Policy
- B. Clause 4.2 Understanding the needs and expectations of interested parties
- C. Control 5.3 Legal, statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements
- D. Clause 4.3 Determining the scope of the information security management system
- E. Control 5.3 Organizational roles, responsibilites and authorities
- F. Control 6.3 Information security awareness, education, and training
- G. Clause 4.1 Understanding the organization and its context
- H. Control 7.6 Working in secure areas

Answer: A,B,D,G

Explanation:
Explanation
B: This clause requires the organisation to determine the interested parties that are relevant to the ISMS, and the requirements of these interested parties12. This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to identify the stakeholders that have an influence or an interest in the information security of the organisation, such as customers, suppliers, regulators, employees, etc. The organisation should also consider the needs and expectations of these interested parties when defining the scope of the ISMS, and ensure that they are met and communicated.
E: This clause requires the organisation to establish an information security policy that provides the framework for setting the information security objectives and guiding the information security activities13. This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to define the direction and principles of the ISMS, and to align them with the strategic goals and context of the organisation. The information security policy should also be consistent with the scope of the ISMS, and should be communicated and understood within the organisation and by relevant interested parties.
F: This clause requires the organisation to determine the internal and external issues that are relevant to the purpose and the context of the organisation, and that affect its ability to achieve the intended outcomes of the ISMS14. This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to understand the factors and conditions that influence the information security of the organisation, such as the legal, technological, social, economic, environmental, etc. The organisation should also monitor and review these issues, and consider them when defining the scope of the ISMS.
H: This clause requires the organisation to determine the boundaries and applicability of the ISMS to establish its scope15. This clause is relevant to the verification of the scope of the ISMS because it helps the organisation to describe the information and processes that are included in the ISMS, and to document the scope in a clear and concise manner. The organisation should also consider the issues, requirements, and interfaces identified in clauses 4.1, 4.2, and 4.3 when determining the scope of the ISMS, and ensure that the scope is appropriate to the nature and scale of the organisation.
References:
1: PECB Candidate Handbook - ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, page 17 2: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause
4.2 3: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 5.2 4: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 4.1 5: ISO/IEC
27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 4.3

NEW QUESTION # 183
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:
Which action illustrated in scenario 8 is unacceptable in an external audit?

- A. The audit team leader suggested a specific solution on resolving the nonconformities
- B. The lack of an information labeling procedure existed was marked as a minor nonconformity
- C. Stage 1 audit and stage 2 audits were performed at the same time

Answer: A

Explanation:
The audit team leader suggesting a specific solution on resolving the nonconformities is unacceptable in an external audit. This could compromise the impartiality of the audit process by appearing to assist the auditee in corrective actions, which should independently originate from the auditee to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of the ISMS.

NEW QUESTION # 184
Scenario 5: Cobt. an insurance company in London, offers various commercial, industrial, and life insurance solutions. In recent years, the number of Cobt's clients has increased enormously. Having a huge amount of data to process, the company decided that certifying against ISO/IEC 27001 would bring many benefits to securing information and show its commitment to continual improvement. While the company was well-versed in conducting regular risk assessments, implementing an ISMS brought major changes to its daily operations. During the risk assessment process, a risk was identified where significant defects occurred without being detected or prevented by the organizations internal control mechanisms.
The company followed a methodology to implement the ISMS and had an operational ISMS in place after only a few months After successfully implementing the ISMS, Cobt applied for ISO/IEC 27001 certification Sarah, an experienced auditor, was assigned to the audit Upon thoroughly analyzing the audit offer, Sarah accepted her responsibilities as an audit team leader and immediately started to obtain general information about Cobt She established the audit criteria and objective, planned the audit, and assigned the audit team members' responsibilities.
Sarah acknowledged that although Cobt has expanded significantly by offering diverse commercial and insurance solutions, it still relies on some manual processes Therefore, her initial focus was to gather information on how the company manages its information security risks Sarah contacted Cobt's representatives to request access to information related to risk management for the off-site review, as initially agreed upon for part of the audit However, Cobt later refused, claiming that such information is too sensitive to be accessed outside of the company This refusal raised concerns about the audit's feasibility, particularly regarding the availability and cooperation of the auditee and access to evidence Moreover, Cobt raised concerns about the audit schedule, stating that it does not properly reflect the recent changes the company made It pointed out that the actions to be performed during the audit apply only to the initial scope and do not encompass the latest changes made in the audit scope Sarah also evaluated the materiality of the situation, considering the significance of the information denied for the audit objectives. In this case, the refusal by Cobt raised questions about the completeness of the audit and its ability to provide reasonable assurance. Following these situations, Sarah decided to withdraw from the audit before a certification agreement was signed and communicated her decision to Cobt and the certification body. This decision was made to ensure adherence to audit principles and maintain transparency, highlighting her commitment to consistently upholding these principles.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Based on Scenario 5, Cobt stated that the audit schedule did not properly reflect the recent changes they made in the audit scope. What should Sarah do in this case?

- A. Change the audit schedule as requested by Cobt as the scope should reflect the status and importance of the activities to be audited
- B. Continue the audit with the initial scope since Cobt can request a change in the audit scope only if there are recent changes in technologies in place
- C. Change the audit schedule only if Cobt, Sarah, and the certification body agree on the changes in the audit scope

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth
C . Correct Answer: Changes to the audit scope must be approved by the auditee, the A . Incorrect: The audit schedule cannot be changed solely at Cobt's request-approval is required.
B . Incorrect: Audit scope is not limited to technological changes but includes organizational and procedural changes as well.
Relevant Standard Reference:
ISO 19011:2018 Clause 5.5.2 (Determining the Audit Scope and Schedule)

NEW QUESTION # 185
Scenario 3: Rebuildy is a construction company located in Bangkok.. Thailand, that specializes in designing, building, and maintaining residential buildings. To ensure the security of sensitive project data and client information, Rebuildy decided to implement an ISMS based on ISO/IEC 27001. This included a comprehensive understanding of information security risks, a defined continual improvement approach, and robust business solutions.
The ISMS implementation outcomes are presented below
* Information security is achieved by applying a set of security controls and establishing policies, processes, and procedures.
* Security controls are implemented based on risk assessment and aim to eliminate or reduce risks to an acceptable level.
* All processes ensure the continual improvement of the ISMS based on the plan-do-check-act (PDCA) model.
* The information security policy is part of a security manual drafted based on best security practices Therefore, it is not a stand-alone document.
* Information security roles and responsibilities have been clearly stated in every employees job description
* Management reviews of the ISMS are conducted at planned intervals.
Rebuildy applied for certification after two midterm management reviews and one annual internal audit Before the certification audit one of Rebuildy's former employees approached one of the audit team members to tell them that Rebuildy has several security problems that the company is trying to conceal. The former employee presented the documented evidence to the audit team member Electra, a key client of Rebuildy, also submitted evidence on the same issues, and the auditor determined to retain this evidence instead of the former employee's. The audit team member remained in contact with Electra until the audit was completed, discussing the nonconformities found during the audit. Electra provided additional evidence to support these findings.
At the beginning of the audit, the audit team interviewed the company's top management They discussed, among other things, the top management's commitment to the ISMS implementation. The evidence obtained from these discussions was documented in written confirmation, which was used to determine Rebuildy's conformity to several clauses of ISO/IEC 27001 The documented evidence obtained from Electra was attached to the audit report, along with the nonconformities report. Among others, the following nonconformities were detected:
* An instance of improper user access control settings was detected within the company's financial reporting system.
* A stand-alone information security policy has not been established. Instead, the company uses a security manual drafted based on best security practices.
After receiving these documents from the audit team, the team leader met Rebuildy's top management to present the audit findings. The audit team reported the findings related to the financial reporting system and the lack of a stand-alone information security policy. The top management expressed dissatisfaction with the findings and suggested that the audit team leader's conduct was unprofessional, implying they might request a replacement. Under pressure, the audit team leader decided to cooperate with top management to downplay the significance of the detected nonconformities. Consequently, the audit team leader adjusted the report to present a more favorable view, thus misrepresenting the true extent of Rebuildy's compliance issues.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Is it acceptable for the auditor to prioritize keeping the evidence provided by Electra over the evidence provided by the former employee?

- A. No, both sources of evidence should be retained and evaluated equally
- B. Yes, because evidence from a client is considered more reliable due to their independent status
- C. No, because evidence from a former employee is always more reliable than that from a client

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth
B . Correct Answer: ISO 19011:2018 (Guidelines for Auditing Management Systems) states Both sources should have been retained, reviewed, and verified rather than selectively prioritizing one over the other.
A . Incorrect:
A former employee may have insider knowledge, but their credibility must be verified-it is not inherently more reliable.
C . Incorrect:
While a client is independent, their evidence is not automatically more credible than a former employee's.
Relevant Standard Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 186
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