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The PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam is based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard, which is an internationally recognized framework for information security management. The standard provides a systematic approach to managing sensitive information so that it remains secure. By taking ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor exam, you will gain a thorough understanding of the standard and its requirements, enabling you to effectively audit an ISMS based on the standard.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Certification is highly valued by organizations around the world. It is recognized as a standard of excellence in the field of information security management and is often a requirement for those seeking employment in this field. Individuals who hold this certification are considered experts in the field and are highly sought after by organizations looking to improve their information security management systems.

ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Reliable Exam Question, Test ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Passing Score

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q90-Q95):

NEW QUESTION # 90
You are performing an ISMS audit at a residential nursing home that provides healthcare services. The next step in your audit plan is to verify the information security incident management process. The IT Security Manager presents the information security incident management procedure (Document reference ID:ISMS_L2_16, version 4).
You review the document and notice a statement "Any information security weakness, event, and incident should be reported to the Point of Contact (PoC) within 1 hour after identification". When interviewing staff, you found that there were differences in the understanding of the meaning of the phrase "weakness, event, and incident".
The IT Security Manager explained that an online "information security handling" training seminar was conducted 6 months ago. All the people interviewed participated in and passed the reporting exercise and course assessment.
You would like to investigate other areas further to collect more audit evidence. Select three options that would not be valid audit trails.

- A. Collect more evidence on how the organisation tests the business continuity plan. (Relevant to control A.5.30)
- B. Collect more evidence on how areas subject to information security incidents are quarantined to maintain information security during disruption (relevant to control A.5.29)
- C. Collect more evidence on how information security incidents are reported via appropriate channels (relevant to control A.6.8)
- D. Collect more evidence on how the organisation conducts information security incident training and evaluates its effectiveness. (Relevant to clause 7.2)
- E. Collect more evidence on how the organisation learns from information security incidents and makes improvements. (Relevant to control A.5.27)
- F. Collect more evidence on whether terms and definitions are contained in the information security policy. (Relevant to control 5.32) H: Collect more evidence to determine if ISO 27035 (Information security incident management) is used as internal audit criteria. (Relevant to clause 8.13)
- G. Collect more evidence on how the organisation manages the Point of Contact (PoC) which monitors vulnerabilities. (Relevant to clause 8.1)

Answer: F,G

Explanation:
The three options that would not be valid audit trails are:
*Collect more evidence on how the organisation manages the Point of Contact (PoC) which monitors vulnerabilities. (Relevant to clause 8.1)
*Collect more evidence on whether terms and definitions are contained in the information security policy.
(Relevant to control 5.32)
*Collect more evidence to determine if ISO 27035 (Information security incident management) is used as internal audit criteria.
(Relevant to clause 8.13) These options are not valid audit trails because they are not directly related to the information security incident management process, which is the focus of the audit. The audit trails should be relevant to the objectives, scope, and criteria of the audit, and should provide sufficient and reliable evidence to support the audit findings and conclusions1.
Option E is not valid because the PoC is not a part of the information security incident management process, but rather a role that is responsible for reporting and escalating information security incidents to the appropriate authorities2. The audit trail should focus on how the PoC performs this function, not how the organisation manages the PoC.
Option G is not valid because the terms and definitions are not a part of the information security incident management process, but

rather a part of the information security policy, which is a high-level document that defines the organisation's information security objectives, principles, and responsibilities3. The audit trail should focus on how the information security policy is communicated, implemented, and reviewed, not whether it contains terms and definitions.

Option H is not valid because ISO 27035 is not a part of the information security incident management process, but rather a guidance document that provides best practices for managing information security incidents4. The audit trail should focus on how the organisation follows the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001:

2022 for information security incident management, not whether it uses ISO 27035 as an internal audit criteria.

The other options are valid audit trails because they are related to the information security incident management process, and they can provide useful evidence to evaluate the conformity and effectiveness of the process. For example:

*Option A is valid because it relates to control A.5.29, which requires the organisation to establish procedures to isolate and quarantine areas subject to information security incidents, in order to prevent further damage and preserve evidence5. The audit trail should collect evidence on how the organisation implements and tests these procedures, and how they ensure the continuity of information security during disruption.

*Option B is valid because it relates to control A.6.8, which requires the organisation to establish mechanisms for reporting information security events and weaknesses, and to ensure that they are communicated in a timely manner to the appropriate levels within the organisation6. The audit trail should collect evidence on how the organisation defines and uses these mechanisms, and how they monitor and review the reporting process.

*Option C is valid because it relates to clause 7.2, which requires the organisation to provide information security awareness, education, and training to all persons under its control, and to evaluate the effectiveness of these activities7. The audit trail should collect evidence on how the organisation identifies the information security training needs, how they deliver and record the training, and how they measure the learning outcomes and feedback.

*Option D is valid because it relates to control A.5.27, which requires the organisation to learn from information security incidents and to implement corrective actions to prevent recurrence or reduce impact8.

The audit trail should collect evidence on how the organisation analyses and documents the root causes and consequences of information security incidents, how they identify and implement corrective actions, and how they verify the effectiveness of these actions.

*Option F is valid because it relates to control A.5.30, which requires the organisation to establish and maintain a business continuity plan to ensure the availability of information and information processing facilities in the event of a severe information security incident9. The audit trail should collect evidence on how the organisation develops and updates the business continuity plan, how they test and review the plan, and how they communicate and train the relevant personnel on the plan.

References: 1: ISO 19011:2018, 6.2;

2: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, A.6.8.1;

3: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, 5.2;

4: ISO/IEC 27035:2016, Introduction;

5: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, A.5.29;

6: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, A.6.8;

7: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, 7.2;

8: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, A.5.27;

9: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, A.5.30;

10: ISO 19011:2018;

11: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;

12: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;

13: ISO/IEC 27035:2016;

14: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;

15: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;

16: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;

17: ISO/IEC 27001:2022;

18: ISO/IEC 27001:2022

NEW QUESTION # 91

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 ORGANISATIONAL 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 organisation's business continuity arrangements
- B. Access to and from the loading bay
- C. Rules for transferring information within the organisation and to other organisations

- D. The operation of the site CCTV and door control systems
- E. How information security has been addressed within supplier agreements
- F. The development and maintenance of an information asset inventory
- G. How power and data cables enter the building
- H. Confidentiality and nondisclosure agreements

Answer: C,E,F,H

Explanation:
According to the PECB Candidate Handbook for ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor, the auditor in training should review the organisational controls that are related to the information security policy, the roles and responsibilities, the information classification, the information exchange, the supplier relationships, and the information asset management1. These controls are aligned with the ISO/IEC 27001 requirements for clauses
5, 7, 8.2, 8.3, and 8.42. The other controls (A, D, G, and H) are more relevant to the physical and environmental security, the communications security, or the business continuity management, which are not part of the organisational controls3. References: 1: PECB Candidate Handbook for ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor, page 42, section 5.2.32: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clauses 5, 7, 8.2, 8.3, and 8.43: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clauses 8.1, 8.5, and 8.6.

NEW QUESTION # 92
The following options are key actions involved in a first-party audit. Order the stages to show the sequence in which the actions should take place.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

The correct order of the stages is:

* Prepare the audit checklist
* Gather objective evidence
* Review audit evidence
* Document findings
* Audit preparation: This stage involves defining the audit objectives, scope, criteria, and plan. The auditor also prepares the audit checklist, which is a list of questions or topics that will be covered during the audit. The audit checklist helps the auditor to ensure that all relevant aspects of the ISMS are addressed and that the audit evidence is collected in a systematic and consistent manner12.
* Audit execution: This stage involves conducting the audit activities, such as opening meeting, interviews, observations, document review, and closing meeting. The auditor gathers objective evidence, which is any information that supports the audit findings and conclusions. Objective evidence can be qualitative or quantitative, and can be obtained from various sources, such as records, statements, physical objects, or observations123.
* Audit reporting: This stage involves reviewing the audit evidence, evaluating the audit findings, and documenting the audit results. The auditor reviews the audit evidence to determine whether it is sufficient, reliable, and relevant to support the audit findings. The auditor evaluates the audit findings to determine the degree of conformity or nonconformity of the ISMS with the audit criteria. The auditor
* documents the audit results in an audit report, which is a formal record of the audit process and outcomes. The audit report typically includes the following elements123:
* An introduction clarifying the scope, objectives, timing and extent of the work performed
* An executive summary indicating the key findings, a brief analysis and a conclusion
* The intended report recipients and, where appropriate, guidelines on classification and circulation
* Detailed findings and analysis
* Recommendations for improvement, where applicable
* A statement of conformity or nonconformity with the audit criteria
* Any limitations or exclusions of the audit scope or evidence
* Any deviations from the audit plan or procedures
* Any unresolved issues or disagreements between the auditor and the auditee
* A list of references, abbreviations, and definitions used in the report
* A list of appendices, such as audit plan, audit checklist, audit evidence, audit team members, etc.
* Audit follow-up: This stage involves verifying the implementation and effectiveness of the corrective actions taken by the auditee to address the audit findings. The auditor monitors the progress and completion of the corrective actions, and evaluates their impact on the ISMS performance and conformity. The auditor may conduct a follow-up audit to verify the corrective actions on-site, or may rely on other methods, such as document review, remote interviews, or self-assessment by the auditee.

The auditor documents the follow-up results and updates the audit report accordingly123.

References:
* PECB Candidate Handbook ISO 27001 Lead Auditor, pages 19-25
* ISO 19011:2018 - Guidelines for auditing management systems
* The ISO 27001 audit process | ISMS.online

NEW QUESTION # 93
An organisation is looking for management system initial certification. Please identify the sequence of the activities to be undertaken by the organisation.
To complete the sequence 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 the options to the appropriate blank section.

An organisation is looking for management system initial certification. Please identify the sequence of the activities to be undertaken by the organisation.

1. Establish the management system
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

To complete the sequence 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 the options to the appropriate blank section.

| Complete any corrective actions | Conduct supplier audits | Engage a Certification Body for stage 1 and stage 2 audits | Plan the audit programme | Conduct internal audits | Hold a Management Review |

Answer:

Explanation:

An organisation is looking for management system initial certification. Please identify the sequence of the activities to be undertaken by the organisation.

1. Establish the management system
2. Plan the audit programme
3. Conduct internal audits
4. Hold a Management Review

Engage a Certification Body for stage 1 and stage 2 audits

To complete the sequence 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 the options to the appropriate blank section.

| Complete any corrective actions | Conduct supplier audits | Engage a Certification Body for stage 1 and stage 2 audits | Plan the audit programme | Conduct internal audits | Hold a Management Review |

Explanation

The correct sequence of activities is:

* Establish the management system
* Plan the audit programme
* Conduct internal audits
* Hold a Management Review
* Engage a Certification Body for stage 1 and stage 2 audits
* Complete any corrective actions

Comprehensive but Short Explanation: = According to the PECB Candidate Handbook - ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor, the steps for achieving certification are as follows1:

* Establish the management system: This involves defining the scope, objectives, policies, procedures, and controls of the ISMS, as well as ensuring the availability of resources and top management commitment.
* Plan the audit programme: This involves defining the audit objectives, criteria, scope, frequency, methods, and responsibilities for conducting internal audits of the ISMS.
* Conduct internal audits: This involves verifying the conformity and effectiveness of the ISMS, as well as identifying any nonconformities or opportunities for improvement.
* Hold a Management Review: This involves reviewing the performance and suitability of the ISMS, as well as deciding on any changes or actions needed to improve it.
* Engage a Certification Body for stage 1 and stage 2 audits: This involves selecting a reputable and accredited certification body to conduct an external audit of the ISMS, consisting of two stages: a documentation review and an on-site assessment.
* Complete any corrective actions: This involves addressing any nonconformities or findings identified by the certification body, and providing evidence of their implementation and effectiveness.

References: = 1: PECB Candidate Handbook - ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor, pages 25-26.

NEW QUESTION # 94

After analyzing the audit conclusions, Company X decided to accept the risk related to one of the detected nonconformities. They claimed that no corrective action was necessary; however, their decision was not documented. Is this acceptable?

- A. Yes, the auditee's management can decide to accept the risk instead of implementing corrective actions and documenting such decision is not necessary
- B. No, the decision of the auditee to accept the risk instead of implementing corrective actions should be justified and documented
- C. No, the auditee must implement corrective actions for all the observations documented during the audit

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 27001 standards, if the auditee decides to accept the risk instead of implementing corrective actions for a nonconformity, this decision should be justified and documented. Documenting such decisions is essential for maintaining the integrity of the ISMS and for demonstrating that the decision was made based on informed judgment.
References: ISO/IEC 27001:2013, Clause 6.1 (Actions to address risks and opportunities)

NEW QUESTION # 95

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