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PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">インシデント管理プロセスと活動の改善: この試験セクションでは、インシデント対応マネージャーのスキルを評価し、既存のインシデント管理プロセスのレビューと改善について学びます。インシデント後のレビュー、過去の事例からの学び、そして将来の対応活動を改善するためのツール、トレーニング、および手法の改善が含まれます。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">ISOIEC 27035に基づく組織のインシデント管理プロセスの設計と開発: 試験のこのセクションでは、情報セキュリティアナリストのスキルを測定し、ポリシー開発、ロール定義、インシデント処理のワークフローの確立など、組織の固有のニーズに合わせて ISOIEC 27035フレームワークをカスタマイズする方法を取り上げます。

トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ISO • IEC 27035 に基づく情報セキュリティ インシデント管理プロセス: 試験のこのセクションでは、インシデント対応マネージャーのスキルを測定し、ISO • IEC 27035 に概説されている標準化された手順とプロセスをカバーします。組織が、検出から終了までのインシデント対応ライフサイクルを一貫性と効率性をもって構築する方法に重点を置いています。
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>> ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager勉強時間 <<

ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験問題集、ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager問題集ガイド、ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerベスト問題

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager 認定 ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager 試験問題 (Q35-Q40):

質問 #35

What determines the frequency of reviewing an organization's information security incident management strategy?

- A. The frequency of audits conducted by external agencies
- B. The nature, scale, and complexity of the organization
- C. The number of employees in the organization

正解： B

解説：

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 Clause 7.1 explicitly states that the frequency and depth of reviewing the incident management strategy should be based on the organization's size, complexity, and threat environment. Larger or more complex environments may require more frequent reviews to remain agile and responsive.

Audit schedules (Option C) may influence timing, but they do not dictate the necessary frequency for strategic reviews. The number of employees (Option A) alone is not a sufficient factor.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 Clause 7.1: "The frequency and scope of reviews should be determined by the nature, scale, and complexity of the organization." Correct answer: B

質問 #36

Scenario 2: NoSpace, a forward-thinking e-commerce store based in London, is renowned for its diverse products and advanced technology. To enhance its information security, NoSpace implemented an ISMS according to ISO/IEC 27001 to better protect customer data and ensure business continuity. Additionally, the company adopted ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2 guidelines. Mark, the incident manager at NoSpace, strategically led the entire implementation. He played a crucial role in aligning the company's ISMS with the requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001, using ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines as the foundation. During a routine internal audit, a minor anomaly was detected in the data traffic that could potentially indicate a security threat. Mark was immediately notified to assess the situation. Then, Mark and his team immediately escalated the incident to crisis management to handle the potential threat without further assessment. The decision was made to ensure a swift response.

After resolving the situation, Mark decided to update the incident management process. During the initial phase of incident management, Mark recognized the necessity of updating NoSpace's information security policies. This included revising policies

related to risk management at the organizational level as well as for specific systems, services, or networks. The second phase of the updated incident management process included the assessment of the information associated with occurrences of information security events and the importance of classifying events and vulnerabilities as information security incidents. During this phase, he also introduced a 'count down' process to expedite the evaluation and classification of occurrences, determining whether they should be recognized as information security incidents.

Mark developed a new incident management policy to enhance the organization's resilience and adaptability in handling information security incidents. Starting with a strategic review session with key stakeholders, the team prioritized critical focus areas over less impactful threats, choosing not to include all potential threats in the policy document. This decision was made to keep the policy streamlined and actionable, focusing on the most significant risks identified through a risk assessment. The policy was shaped by integrating feedback from various department heads to ensure it was realistic and enforceable. Training and awareness initiatives were tailored to focus only on critical response roles, optimizing resource allocation and focusing on essential capabilities.

Based on scenario 2, was Mark's information security incident management policy appropriately developed?

- A. Yes, the information security incident management policy was appropriately developed
- B. No, he should have outlined any awareness and training initiatives within the organization that are related to incident management
- C. No, the purpose of the information security incident management policy was not appropriately defined, as it failed to address all potential threats

正解: A

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Yes, Mark's approach to developing NoSpace's information security incident management policy was aligned with the structured guidelines outlined in ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2. These standards emphasize the importance of establishing an effective and realistic policy framework that supports the identification, management, and learning from information security incidents. ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.1, outlines the core components of the "Prepare" phase of the incident management lifecycle. A well-developed incident management policy should:

- * Define the purpose, scope, and applicability of the policy
- * Focus on critical assets and threats identified through a formal risk assessment
- * Be shaped by stakeholder input
- * Be realistic, enforceable, and capable of being integrated across departments
- * Include training and awareness tailored to relevant personnel

In this scenario, Mark held a strategic session with stakeholders, ensured the policy was risk-based, and tailored training initiatives to critical roles only - which aligns precisely with ISO guidance on optimizing resource allocation and ensuring enforceability.

Option A is incorrect because the scenario clearly states that Mark implemented training and awareness initiatives tailored to critical response roles, which meets ISO/IEC 27035-1 expectations.

Option B is incorrect because ISO/IEC 27035-1 emphasizes prioritization of high-risk threats rather than attempting to address all potential threats equally. A focused and actionable policy that targets the most significant risks is more practical and aligns with international best practices.

Reference Extracts:

- * ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.1: "The preparation phase should include the definition of incident management policy, development of procedures, and awareness/training initiatives."
- * ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 5.1: "The policy should be concise, focused on relevant threats, and shaped by organizational structure and risk appetite."
- * ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A.5.25 & A.5.27: "Clear roles, responsibilities, and awareness should be assigned and supported through training."

Therefore, the correct answer is: C. Yes, the information security incident management policy was appropriately developed.

質問 # 37

Scenario 7: Located in central London, Konzolo has become a standout innovator in the cryptocurrency field.

By introducing its unique cryptocurrency, Konzolo has contributed to the variety of digital currencies and prioritized enhancing the security and reliability of its offerings.

Konzolo aimed to enhance its systems but faced challenges in monitoring the security of its own and third- party systems. These issues became especially evident during an incident that caused several hours of server downtime. This downtime was primarily caused by a third-party service provider that failed to uphold strong security measures, allowing unauthorized access.

In response to this critical situation, Konzolo strengthened its information security infrastructure. The company initiated a comprehensive vulnerability scan of its cryptographic wallet software, a cornerstone of its digital currency offerings. The scan revealed a critical vulnerability due to the software using outdated encryption algorithms that are susceptible to decryption by modern

methods that posed a significant risk of asset exposure. Noah, the IT manager, played a central role in this discovery. With careful attention to detail, he documented the vulnerability and communicated the findings to the incident response team and management. Acknowledging the need for expertise in navigating the complexities of information security incident management, Konzolo welcomed Paulina to the team. After addressing the vulnerability and updating the cryptographic algorithms, they recognized the importance of conducting a thorough investigation to prevent future vulnerabilities. This marked the stage for Paulina's crucial involvement. She performed a detailed forensic analysis of the incident, employing automated and manual methods during the collection phase. Her analysis provided crucial insights into the security breach, enabling Konzolo to understand the depth of the vulnerability and the actions required to mitigate it.

Paulina also played a crucial role in the reporting phase, as her comprehensive approach extended beyond analysis. By defining clear and actionable steps for future prevention and response, she contributed significantly to developing a resilient information security incident management system based on ISO/IEC

27035-1 and 27035-2 guidelines. This strategic initiative marked a significant milestone in Konzolo's quest to strengthen its defenses against cyber threats. Based on scenario 7, a vulnerability scan at Konzolo revealed a critical vulnerability in the cryptographic wallet software that could lead to asset exposure. Noah, the IT manager, documented the event and communicated it to the incident response team and management. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, he should have postponed the documentation process until a full investigation is completed
- B. Yes, he should document the event and communicate it to the incident response team and management
- C. No, he should have waited for confirmation of an actual asset exposure before documenting and communicating the vulnerability

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, an information security event should be documented and communicated as soon as it is identified—particularly if it has the potential to escalate into an incident. Timely documentation and escalation enable the organization to take immediate and coordinated actions, which are essential to managing risk effectively.

Clause 6.2.1 of ISO/IEC 27035-1 states that events, even before confirmation as incidents, must be logged and assessed to determine appropriate response measures. Waiting until after a breach occurs or delaying documentation may violate both internal policies and regulatory requirements, especially in high-risk domains like cryptocurrency.

Therefore, Noah's actions align fully with the recommended practices outlined in ISO/IEC 27035.

Reference:

* ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.1: "All identified information security events should be recorded and communicated to ensure appropriate assessment and response."

* Clause 6.2.2: "Early communication and documentation are crucial to managing potential incidents effectively." Correct answer: C

質問 # 38

Scenario 5: Located in Istanbul, Turkey, Alura Hospital is a leading medical institution specializing in advanced eye surgery and vision care. Renowned for its modern facilities, cutting-edge technology, and highly skilled staff, Alura Hospital is committed to delivering exceptional patient care. Additionally, Alura Hospital has implemented the ISO/IEC 27035 standards to enhance its information security incident management practices.

At Alura Hospital, the information security incident management plan is a critical component of safeguarding patient data and maintaining the integrity of its medical services. This comprehensive plan includes instructions for handling vulnerabilities discovered during incident management. According to this plan, when new vulnerabilities are discovered, Mehmet is appointed as the incident handler and is authorized to patch the vulnerabilities without assessing their potential impact on the current incident, prioritizing patient data security above all else. Recognizing the importance of a structured approach to incident management, Alura Hospital has established four teams dedicated to various aspects of incident response. The planning team focuses on implementing security processes and communicating with external organizations. The monitoring team is responsible for security patches, upgrades, and security policy implementation. The analysis team adjusts risk priorities and manages vulnerability reports, while the test and evaluation team organizes and performs incident response tests to ensure preparedness. During an incident management training session, staff members at Alura Hospital were provided with clear roles and responsibilities. However, a technician expressed uncertainty about their role during a data integrity incident as the manager assigned them a role unrelated to their expertise. This decision was made to ensure that all staff members possess versatile skills and are prepared to handle various scenarios effectively. Additionally, Alura Hospital realized it needed to communicate better with stakeholders during security incidents. The hospital discovered it was not adequately informing stakeholders and that relevant information must be provided using formats, language, and media that meet their needs. This would enable them to participate fully in the incident response process and stay informed about potential risks and mitigation strategies.

Also, the hospital has experienced frequent network performance issues affecting critical hospital systems and increased

sophisticated cyber attacks designed to bypass traditional security measures. So, it has deployed an external firewall. This action is intended to strengthen the hospital's network security by helping detect threats that have already breached the perimeter defenses. The firewall's implementation is a part of the hospital's broader strategy to maintain a robust and secure IT infrastructure, which is crucial for protecting sensitive patient data and ensuring the reliability of critical hospital systems. Alura Hospital remains committed to integrating state-of-the-art technology solutions to uphold the highest patient care and data security standards.

When vulnerabilities are discovered during incident management, Mehmet takes action to patch the vulnerabilities without assessing their potential impact on the current incident. Is this action in accordance with ISO/IEC 27035-2 recommendations?

- A. Yes, vulnerabilities should be patched without assessing their potential impact on the current incident
- B. No, he should report the vulnerability to the incident coordinator, who will redirect the issue to the team responsible for the vulnerability
- C. No, he should wait for a scheduled vulnerability assessment instead

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, vulnerabilities identified during incident handling must be assessed and documented before remediation. Immediate patching without evaluating its impact could compromise incident evidence, interfere with ongoing investigations, or unintentionally trigger additional issues.

ISO/IEC 27035-2 recommends that the incident coordinator (or an equivalent role) be responsible for directing how such vulnerabilities are managed and coordinated across relevant teams. This maintains process integrity and avoids uncoordinated actions.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2: "Detected vulnerabilities should be communicated to appropriate stakeholders for evaluation. Unauthorized immediate actions could affect incident containment or recovery efforts." Correct answer: C

質問 #39

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.

Based on scenario 3, did Leona follow all the ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines when communicating the information security incident management policy to interested parties?

- A. Yes, she effectively communicated the outcomes of incidents and strategies to minimize recurrence, meeting the necessary communication requirements
- B. No, she should also communicate the incident reporting procedures and specify the appropriate contact for further information
- C. No, she should also communicate how often the information security incident policies are updated and revised

正解: B

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, effective communication of the incident management policy must include not only policy content, roles, and responsibilities but also specific procedural aspects-such as how to report an incident and who to contact. This ensures that all stakeholders clearly understand their responsibilities in the event of an incident and know how to respond.

In the scenario, Leona communicated the outcomes of incidents, mitigation strategies, personnel obligations, and policy content. However, she did not include the incident reporting procedures or contact points, which are essential components of incident communication as per ISO guidelines.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.1: "Communication of the incident management policy should include reporting channels, escalation contacts, and policy revision frequency." Therefore, the correct answer is B.

質問 #40

ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験はPECBの認定試験の一つですが、もっとも重要なひとつです。PECBのISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Managerの認定試験に合格するのは簡単ではなくて、ShikenPASSはISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager試験の受験生がストレスを軽減し、エネルギーと時間を節約するために専門研究手段として多様な訓練を開発して、ShikenPASSから君に合ったツールを選択してください。

ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager技術試験: <https://www.shikenpass.com/ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager-shiken.html>

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