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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Designing and developing an organizational incident management process based on ISO IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers how to tailor the ISO IEC 27035 framework to the unique needs of an organization, including policy development, role definition, and establishing workflows for handling incidents.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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.
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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q55-Q60):

NEW QUESTION # 55

What is the purpose of monitoring behavioral analytics in security monitoring?

- A. To evaluate the effectiveness of security training programs
- **B. To establish a standard for normal user behavior and detect unusual activities**
- C. To prioritize the treatment of security incidents

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Behavioral analytics refers to using baselines of user or system behavior to identify anomalies that may indicate potential threats. According to ISO/IEC 27035-2, behavioral monitoring is an essential proactive technique for detecting insider threats, account compromise, and lateral movement by attackers.

Once a baseline for "normal behavior" is established (e.g., login patterns, file access, network usage), deviations can trigger alerts or investigations. This allows earlier detection of suspicious activities before they escalate into full-blown incidents.

Option A is a separate initiative related to awareness programs. Option B is more aligned with the response phase, not monitoring.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.2: "Security monitoring should include behavioral analysis to detect anomalies from baseline user and system activity." Correct answer: C

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NEW QUESTION # 56

Scenario 1: RoLawyers is a prominent legal firm based in Guadalajara, Mexico. It specializes in a wide range of legal services tailored to meet the diverse needs of its clients. Committed to excellence and integrity, RoLawyers has a reputation for providing legal representation and consultancy to individuals, businesses, and organizations across various sectors.

Recognizing the critical importance of information security in today's digital landscape, RoLawyers has embarked on a journey to enhance its information security measures. This company is implementing an information security incident management system aligned with ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2 guidelines. This initiative aims to strengthen RoLawyers' protections against possible cyber threats by implementing a structured incident response process to provide guidance on establishing and maintaining a competent incident response team.

After transitioning its database from physical to online infrastructure to facilitate seamless information sharing among its branches, RoLawyers encountered a significant security incident. A malicious attack targeted the online database, overloading it with traffic and causing a system crash, making it impossible for employees to access it for several hours.

In response to this critical incident, RoLawyers quickly implemented new measures to mitigate the risk of future occurrences. These measures included the deployment of a robust intrusion detection system (IDS) designed to proactively identify and alert the IT security team of potential intrusions or suspicious activities across the network infrastructure. This approach empowers RoLawyers to respond quickly to security threats, minimizing the impact on their operations and ensuring the continuity of its legal services. By being proactive about information security and incident management, RoLawyers shows its dedication to protecting sensitive data, keeping client information confidential, and earning the trust of its stakeholders. Using the latest practices and technologies, RoLawyers stays ahead in legal innovation and is ready to handle cybersecurity threats with resilience and careful attention.

Based on scenario 1, which security control has RoLawyers implemented?

- A. Preventive controls
- B. Corrective controls
- C. **Detective controls**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The deployment of an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) by RoLawyers following the incident is a classic example of implementing a detective control. According to ISO/IEC 27002:2022 (formerly 27002:2013), detective controls are designed to identify and report the occurrence of information security events in a timely manner. They help organizations discover that an event has occurred so that an appropriate response can be initiated.

The IDS mentioned in the scenario monitors the network for suspicious activity and alerts the IT security team when anomalies or intrusion attempts are detected. This aligns directly with the definition of detective controls.

By contrast:

Preventive controls are designed to prevent incidents from occurring in the first place (e.g., firewalls, access controls).

Corrective controls are actions taken after an incident to restore systems or data and prevent recurrence (e.g., patch management, backups).

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Clause 5.27 - "Detection controls should be implemented to identify incidents and anomalies in a timely manner." ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 4.3.2 - "Detecting and reporting information security events and weaknesses are the first steps in the incident response process." RoLawyers' use of an IDS matches the description of a detective control designed to provide early warning signs of potential threats, making it easier for the organization to take timely action.

Therefore, the correct answer is B: Detective controls.

NEW QUESTION # 57

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, NoSpace used the ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines to meet the ISMS requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, guidelines provided in ISO/IEC 27035-1 do not apply to ISMS requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001
- B. No, ISO/IEC 27035-1 is designed for incident management and response and does not address the broader scope of ISMS requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001
- **C. Yes, another objective associated with ISO/IEC 27035-1 is to provide guidance on meeting the ISMS requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001**

Answer: C

Explanation:

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Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Yes, the use of ISO/IEC 27035-1 to support compliance with ISO/IEC 27001 ISMS requirements is fully acceptable and encouraged. ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 is explicitly designed to support organizations in establishing and maintaining effective information security incident management processes. These processes are a crucial component of a well-functioning Information Security Management System (ISMS), which is governed by ISO/IEC 27001.

Clause 6.1.3 and Clause A.16.1 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 (formerly 2013) require that organizations establish and respond to information security incidents, including detection, response, and learning from such events.

ISO/IEC 27035-1 directly supports these controls by providing specific guidance on how to identify, manage, and learn from information security incidents in a structured and repeatable way.

Moreover, ISO/IEC 27035-1 is referenced by ISO/IEC 27001 Annex A (specifically A.5.24 to A.5.27 and A.

5.31 in the 2022 version), supporting requirements related to incident management, monitoring, and improvement. The ISO 27035 series acts as a detailed implementation guide for these controls, helping organizations meet both the management and operational requirements of the ISMS.

Therefore, Mark's decision to use ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines to align and enhance the incident management aspects of the ISMS is both appropriate and aligned with international best practices.

Reference Extracts:

* ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 0.2: "This document also supports the information security requirements defined in ISO/IEC 27001 and provides detailed guidance on incident management activities relevant to an ISMS."

* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A (A.5.24-A.5.27): "Information security incident management should be based on established processes for detection, response, and learning."

* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Clause 6.1.3: "Information security risks must be identified and treated as part of the ISMS." Therefore, the correct answer is A: Yes, another objective associated with ISO/IEC 27035-1 is to provide guidance on meeting the ISMS requirements specified in ISO/IEC 27001.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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 the scenario above, answer the following question:

Is the incident management scope correctly determined at L&K Associates?

- A. No, the incident management scope is too broad, encompassing all IT systems regardless of relevance
- **B. Yes, the incident management scope is customized to align with the organization's unique needs**
- C. No, the incident management scope is overly restrictive, excluding potential incident sources beyond those directly related to IT systems and services

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 encourages organizations to define the scope of incident management based on their own risk environment, business model, and available resources. This scope should be tailored to focus on the systems, services, and personnel that are most critical and relevant to the organization's operations.

In this scenario, Leona appropriately aligned the scope with L&K Associates' specific IT infrastructure and business processes,

deliberately including relevant IT systems and associated personnel while excluding unrelated sources. This customization is consistent with best practices and ensures that the incident management process remains focused, efficient, and manageable. ISO/IEC 27035-2, Clause 4.2, emphasizes that "the scope of incident management should be defined in a way that it supports the organization's objectives and risk environment." Therefore, the correct answer is A: Yes, the incident management scope is customized to align with the organization's unique needs.

NEW QUESTION # 59

What is a key responsibility of the incident response team?

- A. Performing vulnerability scans and penetration testing
- B. Maintaining physical security infrastructure
- C. Investigating and managing cybersecurity incidents

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The primary role of an incident response team, according to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, is to manage and respond to information security incidents effectively. This includes tasks such as identifying, analyzing, containing, mitigating, and recovering from incidents. The goal is to minimize the impact on the organization and restore normal operations as quickly as possible.

Key responsibilities include:

Incident detection and validation

Impact assessment

Coordination of containment and eradication efforts

Communication with stakeholders

Post-incident analysis and lessons learned

While vulnerability scanning and penetration testing (option C) are important security functions, they are typically assigned to the security operations team or dedicated assessment teams - not the incident response team per se. Likewise, maintaining physical infrastructure (option A) is the responsibility of facilities management or physical security teams, not the incident response team.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 5.2 - "The incident response team is responsible for analyzing, responding to, and resolving incidents." NIST SP 800-61r2 (Computer Security Incident Handling Guide) - "An incident response team handles the investigation and resolution of security incidents." Therefore, the correct answer is B: Investigating and managing cybersecurity incidents. Question Certainly!

NEW QUESTION # 60

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