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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27005 Risk Manager Sample Questions (Q19-Q24):

NEW QUESTION # 19
Scenario 6: Productscape is a market research company headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. It helps organizations understand the needs and expectations of their customers and identify new business opportunities. Productscape's teams have extensive experience in marketing and business strategy and work with some of the best-known organizations in Europe. The industry in which Productscape operates requires effective risk management. Considering that Productscape has access to clients' confidential information, it is responsible for ensuring its security. As such, the company conducts regular risk assessments. The top management appointed Alex as the risk manager, who is responsible for monitoring the risk management process and treating information security risks.
The last risk assessment conducted was focused on information assets. The purpose of this risk assessment was to identify information security risks, understand their level, and take appropriate action to treat them in order to ensure the security of their systems. Alex established a team of three members to perform the risk assessment activities. Each team member was responsible for specific departments included in the risk assessment scope. The risk assessment provided valuable information to identify, understand, and mitigate the risks that Productscape faces.
Initially, the team identified potential risks based on the risk identification results. Prior to analyzing the identified risks, the risk acceptance criteria were established. The criteria for accepting the risks were determined based on Productscape's objectives, operations, and technology. The team created various risk scenarios and determined the likelihood of occurrence as "low," "medium," or "high." They decided that if the likelihood of occurrence for a risk scenario is determined as "low," no further action would be taken. On the other hand, if the likelihood of occurrence for a risk scenario is determined as "high" or "medium," additional controls will be implemented. Some information security risk scenarios defined by Productscape's team were as follows:
1. A cyber attacker exploits a security misconfiguration vulnerability of Productscape's website to launch an attack, which, in turn, could make the website unavailable to users.
2. A cyber attacker gains access to confidential information of clients and may threaten to make the information publicly available unless a ransom is paid.
3. An internal employee clicks on a link embedded in an email that redirects them to an unsecured website, installing a malware on the device.
The likelihood of occurrence for the first risk scenario was determined as "medium." One of the main reasons that such a risk could occur was the usage of default accounts and password. Attackers could exploit this vulnerability and launch a brute-force attack. Therefore, Productscape decided to start using an automated "build and deploy" process which would test the software on deploy and minimize the likelihood of such an incident from happening. However, the team made it clear that the implementation of this process would not eliminate the risk completely and that there was still a low possibility for this risk to occur. Productscape documented the remaining risk and decided to monitor it for changes.
The likelihood of occurrence for the second risk scenario was determined as "medium." Productscape decided to contract an IT company that would provide technical assistance and monitor the company's systems and networks in order to prevent such incidents from happening.
The likelihood of occurrence for the third risk scenario was determined as "high." Thus, Productscape decided to include phishing as a topic on their information security training sessions. In addition, Alex reviewed the controls of Annex A of ISO/IEC 27001 in order to determine the necessary controls for treating this risk. Alex decided to implement control A.8.23 Web filtering which would help the company to reduce the risk of accessing unsecure websites. Although security controls were implemented to treat the risk, the level of the residual risk still did not meet the risk acceptance criteria defined in the beginning of the risk assessment process. Since the cost of implementing additional controls was too high for the company, Productscape decided to accept the residual risk. Therefore, risk owners were assigned the responsibility of managing the residual risk.
Based on scenario 6, Productscape decided to accept the residual risk and risk owners were assigned the responsibility of managing this risk.
Based on the guidelines of ISO/IEC 27005, is this acceptable?

- A. Yes, risk owners must be aware of the residual risk and accept the responsibility for managing it
- B. No, risk approvers are responsible for managing the residual risk after accepting it
- C. No, the top management should manage the residual risk

Answer: A

Explanation:
ISO/IEC 27005 specifies that once a risk treatment has been applied and residual risk remains, it is essential that the risk owner is aware of this residual risk and accepts the responsibility for managing it. The risk owner is the individual or entity accountable for managing specific risks within the organization. In Scenario 6, Productscape decided to accept the residual risk and assigned risk

owners the responsibility for managing it, which is fully compliant with ISO/IEC 27005. Thus, the correct answer is A.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.6, "Risk Treatment," which states that risk owners should be aware of and accept responsibility for managing residual risks.

NEW QUESTION # 20
Which activity below is NOT included in the information security risk assessment process?

- A. Prioritizing risks for risk treatment
- B. Selecting information security risk treatment options
- C. Determining the risk identification approach

Answer: B

Explanation:
The information security risk assessment process, as outlined in ISO/IEC 27005, typically includes identifying risks, assessing their potential impact, and prioritizing them. However, selecting risk treatment options is not part of the risk assessment process itself; it is part of the subsequent risk treatment phase. Therefore, option C is the correct answer as it is not included in the risk assessment process.

NEW QUESTION # 21
Scenario 1
The risk assessment process was led by Henry, Bontton's risk manager. The first step that Henry took was identifying the company's assets. Afterward, Henry created various potential incident scenarios. One of the main concerns regarding the use of the application was the possibility of being targeted by cyber attackers, as a great number of organizations were experiencing cyberattacks during that time. After analyzing the identified risks, Henry evaluated them and concluded that new controls must be implemented if the company wants to use the application. Among others, he stated that training should be provided to personnel regarding the use of the application and that awareness sessions should be conducted regarding the importance of protecting customers' personal data. Lastly, Henry communicated the risk assessment results to the top management. They decided that the application will be used only after treating the identified risks.
According to scenario 1, Bontton wanted to use an application that ensures only authorized users have access to customers' personal dat a. Which information security principle does Bontton want to ensure in this case?

- A. Integrity
- B. Availability
- C. Confidentiality

Answer: C

Explanation:
In the context of information security, confidentiality refers to ensuring that information is accessible only to those who are authorized to have access. According to scenario 1, Bontton wanted to use an application that ensures only authorized users have access to customers' personal data. This directly aligns with the principle of confidentiality, as Bontton aims to protect personal data from unauthorized access or disclosure. This focus on restricting access to sensitive data to authorized personnel clearly indicates that the confidentiality of information is the primary concern in this case. Thus, the correct answer is C.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Scenario 6: Productscape is a market research company headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. It helps organizations understand the needs and expectations of their customers and identify new business opportunities. Productscape's teams have extensive experience in marketing and business strategy and work with some of the best-known organizations in Europe. The industry in which Productscape operates requires effective risk management. Considering that Productscape has access to clients' confidential information, it is responsible for ensuring its security. As such, the company conducts regular risk assessments. The top management appointed Alex as the risk manager, who is responsible for monitoring the risk management process and treating information security risks.
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specific departments included in the risk assessment scope. The risk assessment provided valuable information to identify, understand, and mitigate the risks that Productscape faces.
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Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Which risk treatment option was used for the first risk scenario?

- A. Risk sharing
- B. Risk modification
- C. Risk avoidance

Answer: B

Explanation:
Risk modification involves implementing measures to reduce the likelihood or impact of a risk. In the first risk scenario, Productscape decided to use an automated "build and deploy" process to reduce the likelihood of an attacker exploiting a security misconfiguration vulnerability. This action aims to lower the risk to an acceptable level, which is characteristic of risk modification. Option B (Risk avoidance) would involve eliminating the risk by avoiding the activity altogether, which is not what was done. Option C (Risk sharing) involves transferring some or all of the risk to a third party, which is not applicable in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Scenario 1
The risk assessment process was led by Henry, Bontton's risk manager. The first step that Henry took was identifying the company's assets. Afterward, Henry created various potential incident scenarios. One of the main concerns regarding the use of the application was the possibility of being targeted by cyber attackers, as a great number of organizations were experiencing cyberattacks during that time. After analyzing the identified risks, Henry evaluated them and concluded that new controls must be implemented if the company wants to use the application. Among others, he stated that training should be provided to personnel regarding the use of the application and that awareness sessions should be conducted regarding the importance of protecting customers' personal data.
Lastly, Henry communicated the risk assessment results to the top management. They decided that the application will be used only after treating the identified risks.
Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:
Bontton established a risk management process based on ISO/IEC 27005, to systematically manage information security threats. Is this a good practice?

- A. Yes, ISO/IEC 27005 provides guidelines for information security risk management that enable organizations to systematically manage information security threats
- B. Yes, ISO/IEC 27005 provides guidelines to systematically manage all types of threats that organizations may face
- C. No, ISO/IEC 27005 cannot be used to manage information security threats in the food sector

Answer: A

Explanation:
ISO/IEC 27005 is the standard that provides guidelines for information security risk management, which supports the requirements of an Information Security Management System (ISMS) as specified in ISO/IEC 27001. In the scenario provided, Bontton established a risk management process to identify, analyze, evaluate, and treat information security risks, which is in alignment with the guidelines set out in ISO/IEC 27005. The standard emphasizes a systematic approach to identifying assets, identifying threats and vulnerabilities, assessing risks, and implementing appropriate risk treatment measures, such as training and awareness sessions. Thus, option A is correct, as it accurately reflects the purpose and application of ISO/IEC 27005 in managing information security threats. Option B is incorrect because ISO/IEC 27005 specifically addresses information security threats, not all types of threats, and option C is incorrect because ISO/IEC 27005 is applicable to any sector, including the food industry, as long as it concerns information security risks.

NEW QUESTION # 24
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