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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam (ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor 中文版) Sample Questions (Q389-Q394):

NEW QUESTION # 389

設想:

當使用者向緩衝區添加的資料超過其儲存容量允許的數量時, 資料處理工具就會崩潰。該事件是由於該工具無法進行數組邊界檢查而引起的。這是什麼樣的弱點?

- A. 無; 緩衝區溢位不是一個漏洞; 這是一種威脅
- B. 外部漏洞, 即緩衝區溢位漏洞的利用, 是由外部因素造成的
- C. 固有脆弱性, 即無法進行陣列邊界檢查, 是資料處理工具的特性

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

- * Intrinsic vulnerabilities are inherent flaws in a system, software, or tool. In this case, the inability to bound-check arrays is an inherent weakness of the software, making it an intrinsic vulnerability. This aligns with ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Annex A Control A.8.9 (Configuration Management), which mandates secure software design and validation practices.
- * Extrinsic vulnerabilities arise due to external factors (e.g., misconfigurations or lack of security patches).
- * Buffer overflow is a vulnerability, not a threat, because it represents a weakness that can be exploited by an attacker.

NEW QUESTION # 390

您是審核小組組長，對電信服務供應商進行第三方監督審核。您已將審核組織的資訊安全目標的責任分配給審核團隊的初級成員。在他們開始評估之前，您可以問他們以下問題來檢查他們對 ISO 要求的理解 /IEC 27001:2022。

資訊安全目標必須符合下列哪四項標準？

- A. 它們必須符合 IS 政策
- B. 必須始終對其進行監控
- C. 必須每年進行審核
- D. 它們必須是可實現的
- E. 它們必須作為記錄資訊提供
- F. 必須適當地溝通
- G. 必須始終對其進行測量
- H. 它們必須清晰明確

Answer: A,D,E,F

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clause 6.2, information security objectives are the specific results that an organisation intends to achieve with its information security management system (ISMS). The standard specifies that information security objectives must fulfil the following criteria:

- * They must be communicated appropriately (A): The organisation must ensure that the relevant internal and external parties are informed about the information security objectives and their roles and responsibilities in achieving them. This can help to create awareness, commitment, and accountability for information security. This criterion is related to clause 6.2.2 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.
- * They must be available as documented information (B): The organisation must maintain and retain documented information on the information security objectives, including their scope, level, indicators, and time frame. This can help to provide evidence, traceability, and consistency for information security. This criterion is related to clause 6.2.1 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.
- * They must be consistent with the IS Policy (G): The organisation must ensure that the information security objectives are aligned with the information security policy, which is the top-level statement of the organisation's intentions and direction for information security. This can help to support the strategic objectives and the context of the organisation. This criterion is related to clause 5.2 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.
- * They must be achievable (H): The organisation must ensure that the information security objectives are realistic and attainable, considering the available resources, capabilities, and constraints. This can help to avoid setting unrealistic or unfeasible expectations and to monitor and measure the progress and performance of information security. This criterion is related to clause 6.2.1 of ISO/IEC 27001:2022.

References:

- * ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements¹
- * PECB Candidate Handbook ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor²
- * ISO 27001:2022 Lead Auditor - PECB³
- * ISO 27001:2022 certified ISMS lead auditor - Jisc⁴
- * ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Transition Training Course⁵
- * ISO 27001 - Information Security Lead Auditor Course - PwC Training Academy⁶

NEW QUESTION # 391

場景 6: Cyber ACrypt 是一家網路安全公司，提供終端保護服務，包括反惡意軟體和設備安全、資產生命週期管理以及設備加密。為了驗證其資訊安全管理系統 (ISMS) 是否符合 ISO/IEC 27001 標準，並展現其對卓越網路安全的

承諾，該公司接受了由指定的審計團隊負責人 John 領導的嚴謹審計流程。

在接受審計委託後，約翰立即組織了一次會議，概述了審計計劃和團隊角色。這一階段對於使團隊與審計的目標和範圍保持一致至關重要。然而，向 Cyber ACrypt 的員工進行的初步介紹顯示，他們對審計的範圍和目標理解存在重大差距，表明公司內部可能存在準備方面的挑戰。隨著第一階段審計的開始，團隊為現場活動做好了準備。他們審查了 Cyber ACrypt 的文檔信息，包括資訊安全策略和操作規程，確保每份文件都符合標準格式，並包含作者標識、生成日期、版本號和批准日期。此外，審計團隊也確保每份文件都包含標準相應條款要求的資訊。此階段發現，無需對描述任務執行的文件進行詳細審計，從而簡化了流程，使團隊能夠將精力集中在關鍵領域。在現場活動階段，團隊評估了 Cyber ACrypt 策略的管理責任。這項徹底的審查旨在確保持續改進並遵守資訊安全管理系統 (ISMS) 的要求。隨後，在第一階段審計輸出階段文件中，審計團隊詳細記錄了他們的發現，重點強調了他們關於第一階段目標完成情況的結論。這份文件對於審計團隊和 Cyber ACrypt 理解初步審計結果和需要關注的領域至關重要。

審核組也決定對主要利害關係人進行訪談。此舉旨在收集可靠的審核證據，以驗證管理系統是否符合 ISO 標準。/IEC 27001 要求。與 Cyber ACrypt 各層級的相關方進行溝通，為審計團隊提供了寶貴的視角，並加深了他們對資訊安全管理系統 (ISMS) 的實施和有效性的理解。

第一階段審計報告揭露了幾個關鍵問題。適用性聲明 (SoA) 和資訊安全管理系統 (ISMS) 政策在多個方面存在缺陷，包括風險評估不足、存取控制不完善以及缺乏定期政策審查。這促使 Cyber ACrypt 立即採取行動解決這些缺陷。他們迅速回應並對戰略文件進行了修改，體現了其致力於實現合規的堅定決心。

為彌補審計團隊網路安全知識缺口而引入的技術專家在識別風險評估方法中的缺陷和審查網路架構方面發揮了關鍵作用。這包括評估防火牆、入侵偵測和防禦系統以及其他網路安全措施，並評估 Cyber ACrypt 如何偵測、回應和從外部和內部威脅中復原。在 John 的指導下，技術專家將審計結果傳達給了 Cyber ACrypt 的代表。然而，審計團隊注意到，由於該專家收取了受審計方的諮詢費，其客觀性可能受到了影響。考慮到該技術專家在審計過程中的行為，審計團隊負責人決定與認證機構討論此事。

根據以上情景，回答以下問題：

問題：

在第一階段審計中，審計團隊未正確執行哪項活動？

- A. 未能記錄第一階段審計結果，原因是未包含相關證據或支持性文件。
- B. 透過評估管理層對 Cyber ACrypt 政策的責任，進行現場活動。
- C. 透過納入資訊安全策略和操作規程以供審查，為現場活動做好準備。

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* C. Correct Answer:

* The audit team documented findings, but the scenario does not confirm whether sufficient supporting evidence was included.

* ISO 19011:2018 requires audit findings to be properly documented and justified with evidence.

* Failing to document evidence reduces audit credibility.

* A. Incorrect:

* Preparing for the audit by reviewing policies and procedures is correct practice.

* B. Incorrect:

* Evaluating management responsibility for ISMS compliance is a required step in Stage 1.

Relevant Standard Reference:

* ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Clause 9.2 (Internal Audit)

* ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.5.3 (Audit Documentation Requirements)

NEW QUESTION # 392

場景三：Rebuildy 是一家位於泰國曼谷的建築公司，專門從事住宅建築的設計、建造和維護。為了確保敏感專案資料和客戶資訊的安全，Rebuildy 決定實施基於 ISO/IEC 27001 的資訊安全管理系統 (ISMS)。這包括對資訊安全風險的全面理解、明確的持續改進方法以及穩健的業務解決方案。

資訊安全管理系統 (ISMS) 的實施成果如下所示。

* 資訊安全是透過應用一系列安全控制措施並建立政策、流程和程序來實現的。

* 安全控制措施是根據風險評估實施的，旨在消除風險或將風險降低到可接受的水平。

* 所有流程均基於計劃-執行-檢查-改進 (PDCA) 模型，確保資訊安全管理系統的持續改進。

* 資訊安全策略是根據最佳安全實踐制定的安全手冊的一部分，因此它不是一份獨立的文件。

* 每位員工的崗位職責中都已明確規定了資訊安全方面的角色和責任。

* 資訊安全管理系統的管理評審依計畫間隔進行。

在兩次中期管理評審和一次年度內部審計之後，Rebuildy 公司申請了認證。在認證審計之前，Rebuildy 公司的一名前員工聯繫了審計團隊成員，告知他們 Rebuildy 公司存在多項安全問題，但公司試圖掩蓋這些問題。該前員工向審計團隊成員提供了書面證據。Rebuildy 公司的重要客戶 Electra 公司也提交了關於相同問題的證據，審計人員決定採納

Electra公司的證據，而不是前員工提供的證據。在審計完成之前，審計團隊成員一直與Electra公司保持聯繫，討論審計過程中發現的不符合。Electra公司提供了補充證據來支持這些發現。

審核開始，審核小組對公司高階主管進行了訪談。訪談內容包括高階主管對資訊安全管理系統(ISMS)實施的承諾等。訪談中所獲得的證據以書面確認的形式記錄下來，用於判定Rebuildy公司是否符合ISO/IEC 27001標準的若干條款。從Electra公司獲得的書面證據連同不符合項報告一起附在了審核報告中。其中，發現的不符合項包括：

*公司財務報告系統中偵測到使用者存取控制設定不當的情況。

公司尚未制定獨立的資訊安全策略。取而代之的是，該公司使用根據最佳安全實踐編寫的安全手冊。

收到審計團隊提交的文件後，團隊負責人與Rebuildy的高階主管會面，報告了審計結果。審計團隊報告了與財務報告系統和缺乏獨立資訊安全策略相關的問題。高階管理人員對審查結果表示不滿，並暗示審計團隊負責人的行為不專業，可能要求更換負責人。在壓力之下，審計團隊負責人決定與高階主管合作，淡化已發現的違規問題的嚴重性。因此，審計團隊負責人修改了報告，使其呈現出更有利的一面，從而歪曲了Rebuildy合規問題的真實程度。根據以上情景，回答以下問題：

問題：

根據情境3，審核團隊利用從高階主管訪談中獲得的資訊來確定Rebuildy是否符合ISO/IEC 27001的若干條款。這種做法是否可以接受？

- A. 是的，與高階主管的訪談是最可靠的審計證據形式，無需進一步核實即可用於確定是否符合標準。
- **B. 是的，審計團隊透過高階主管的書面確認獲得了口頭證據，這些證據可用於確定是否符合標準。**
- C. 不，審計團隊應該只使用書面證據，例如政策和程序，來確定符合性。

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth Explanation:

* B. Correct Answer:

* Audit evidence can come from interviews, observations, and documentation.

* Verbal evidence from top management is acceptable if documented and confirmed in writing.

* A. Incorrect:

* ISO 19011 allows verbal evidence as long as it is substantiated.

* C. Incorrect:

* Interviews alone are not sufficient-additional verification is required.

Relevant Standard Reference:

* ISO 19011:2018 Clause 6.4.6 (Reviewing Documented Information)

NEW QUESTION # 393

當審核團隊的另一位成員向您尋求澄清時，您正在進行第三方監督審核。他們被要求評估組織對控制 5.7 - 威脅情報的應用。他們知道這是 2022 年版 ISO/IEC 27001 中引入的新控制措施之一。

27001，他們希望確保正確審核控制。

他們準備了一份清單來協助他們進行審核，並希望您確認他們計劃的活動符合控制要求。

下列哪三個選項代表有效的審計追蹤？

- A. 我將確保採取適當措施，向最高管理層通報目前威脅情報安排的有效性
- B. 我將確保將產生威脅情報的任務分配給組織的內部稽核團隊
- C. 我將與高階主管交談，以確保所有員工都意識到報告威脅的重要性
- **D. 我將檢視組織的威脅情報流程，並確保對此進行完整記錄**
- E. 我將確保組織的風險評估流程從有效的威脅情報開始
- **F. 我將確定在威脅情報的生成中是否使用內部和外部資訊來源**
- **G. 我將檢查是否積極使用威脅情報來保護組織資訊資產的機密性、完整性和可用性**
- H. 我將回顧如何收集和評估與資訊安全威脅相關的資訊以產生威脅情報

Answer: D,F,G

Explanation:

According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, which specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining and continually improving an information security management system (ISMS), control 5.7 requires an organization to establish and maintain a threat intelligence process to identify and evaluate information security threats that are relevant to its ISMS scope and objectives¹. The organization should use internal and external sources of information, such as vulnerability databases, threat feeds, industry reports, etc., to produce threat intelligence that can be used to support risk assessment and treatment, as well as other information security activities¹. Therefore, when auditing the organization's application of control 5.7, an ISMS auditor should verify that these aspects are met in accordance with the audit criteria.

Three options that represent valid audit trails for verifying control 5.7 are:

- * I will review the organisation's threat intelligence process and will ensure that this is fully documented:

This option is valid because it can provide evidence of how the organization has established and maintained a threat intelligence process that is consistent with its ISMS scope and objectives. It can also verify that the process is documented according to clause 7.5 of ISO/IEC 27001:20221.

- * I will check that threat intelligence is actively used to protect the confidentiality, integrity and availability of the organisation's information assets: This option is valid because it can provide evidence of how the organization has used threat intelligence to support its risk assessment and treatment, as well as other information security activities, such as incident response, awareness, or monitoring. It can also verify that the organization has achieved its information security objectives according to clause 6.2 of ISO/IEC 27001:20221.

- * I will determine whether internal and external sources of information are used in the production of threat intelligence: This option is valid because it can provide evidence of how the organization has used various sources of information, such as vulnerability databases, threat feeds, industry reports, etc., to produce threat intelligence that is relevant and reliable. It can also verify that the organization has complied with the requirement of control 5.7 of ISO/IEC 27001:20221.

The other options are not valid audit trails for verifying control 5.7, as they are not related to the control or its requirements. For example:

- * I will speak to top management to make sure all staff are aware of the importance of reporting threats:

This option is not valid because it does not provide evidence of how the organization has established and maintained a threat intelligence process or used threat intelligence to support its ISMS activities. It may be related to another control or requirement regarding information security awareness or communication, but not specifically to control 5.7.

- * I will ensure that the task of producing threat intelligence is assigned to the organisation's internal audit team: This option is not valid because it does not provide evidence of how the organization has established and maintained a threat intelligence process or used threat intelligence to support its ISMS activities. It may also contradict the requirement for auditor independence and objectivity, as recommended by ISO 19011:20182, which provides guidelines for auditing management systems.

- * I will ensure that the organisation's risk assessment process begins with effective threat intelligence:

This option is not valid because it does not provide evidence of how the organization has established and maintained a threat intelligence process or used threat intelligence to support its ISMS activities. It may also imply a prescriptive approach to risk assessment that is not consistent with ISO/IEC 27005:

20183, which provides guidelines for information security risk management.

- * I will review how information relating to information security threats is collected and evaluated to produce threat intelligence: This option is not valid because it does not provide evidence of how the organization has established and maintained a threat intelligence process or used threat intelligence to support its ISMS activities. It may also be too vague or broad to be an effective audit trail, as it does not specify what criteria or methods are used for collecting and evaluating information.

- * I will ensure that appropriate measures have been introduced to inform top management as to the effectiveness of current threat intelligence arrangements: This option is not valid because it does not provide evidence of how the organization has established and maintained a threat intelligence process or used threat intelligence to support its ISMS activities. It may be related to another control or requirement regarding management review or performance evaluation, but not specifically to control 5.7.

References: ISO/IEC 27001:2022 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Requirements, ISO 19011:2018 - Guidelines for auditing management systems, ISO /IEC 27005:2018 - Information technology - Security techniques - Information security risk management

NEW QUESTION # 394

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