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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fundamental principles and concepts of information security incident management: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers the core ideas behind incident management, including understanding what constitutes a security incident, why timely responses matter, and how to identify the early signs of potential threats.
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"> Improving the incident management processes and activities: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the review and enhancement of existing incident management processes. It involves post-incident reviews, learning from past events, and refining tools, training, and techniques to improve future response efforts.
Topic 4	<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.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q72-Q77):

NEW QUESTION # 72

Scenario 8: Moneda Vivo, headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, is a distinguished name in the banking sector. It is renowned for its innovative approach to digital banking and unwavering commitment to information security. Moneda Vivo stands out by offering various banking services designed to meet the needs of its clients. Central to its operations is an information security incident management process that adheres to the recommendations of ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2.

Recently, Moneda Vivo experienced a phishing attack aimed at its employees. Despite the bank's swift identification and containment of the attack, the incident led to temporary service outages and data access issues, underscoring the need for improved resilience. The response team compiled a detailed review of the attack, offering valuable insights into the techniques and entry points used and identifying areas for enhancing their preparedness.

Shortly after the attack, the bank strengthened its defense by implementing a continuous review process to ensure its incident management procedures and systems remain effective and appropriate. While monitoring the incident management process, a trend became apparent. The mean time between similar incidents decreased after a few occurrences; however, Moneda Vivo strategically ignored the trend and continued with regular operations. This decision was rooted in a deep confidence in its existing security measures and incident management protocols, which had proven effective in quick detection and resolution of issues. Moneda Vivo's commitment to transparency and continual improvement is exemplified by its utilization of a comprehensive dashboard. This tool provides real-time insights into the progress of its information security incident management, helping control operational activities and ensure that processes stay within the targets of productivity, quality, and efficiency. However, securing its digital banking platform proved challenging.

Following a recent upgrade, which included a user interface change to its digital banking platform and a software update, Moneda Vivo recognized the need to immediately review its incident management process for accuracy and completeness. The top management postponed the review due to financial and time constraints.

Based on scenario 8, Moneda Vivo ignored the trend and continued regular operations when the mean time between the same types of incidents decreased after a few occurrences. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, when the mean time between the same types of incidents decreases, a study should be conducted to discover why
- B. When the mean time between the same types of incidents decreases after a few occurrences, it shows that the incidents are becoming less significant
- C. No, when the mean time between the same types of incidents decreases, a study should be necessary to confirm that the incidents are unrelated

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-1 encourages organizations to monitor metrics, such as the frequency of incident types, as part of continual improvement (Clause 7.3). A decreasing mean time between incidents (MTBI) may indicate increased threat frequency, weakened controls, or emerging vulnerabilities. Ignoring such trends can prevent timely corrective actions and weaken overall resilience. Instead of assuming the incidents are less significant, ISO guidance suggests conducting root cause analysis and trend evaluations when patterns like this emerge.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 7.3: "Monitoring and measurement of the incident management process should include trend analysis to identify recurring issues or new patterns." Correct answer: C

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NEW QUESTION # 73

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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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.

NEW QUESTION # 74

Which document provides guidelines for planning and preparing for incident response and for learning lessons from the incident response process?

- A. ISO/IEC 27035-2
- B. ISO/IEC 27035-1
- C. ISO/IEC 27037

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 is titled "Information security incident management - Part 2: Guidelines to plan and prepare for incident response." This document provides detailed guidance on establishing an incident response capability, planning for incident response, and implementing effective response actions. It also emphasizes the importance of post-incident analysis and lessons learned to improve future incident handling.

Key activities covered in ISO/IEC 27035-2 include:

- * Planning and preparing for incident handling (e.g., policy development, roles and responsibilities)
- * Establishing and training the incident response team (IRT)
- * Developing communication strategies and escalation procedures
- * Conducting root cause analysis and collecting lessons learned
- * Applying improvements to prevent recurrence

By contrast:

* ISO/IEC 27035-1 provides high-level principles of incident management (Part 1: Principles).

* ISO/IEC 27037 relates to the handling of digital evidence and is focused more on forensic practices than incident response preparation.

Reference Extracts:

* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Introduction: "This part provides guidance on the planning and preparation necessary for effective incident response and for learning lessons from incidents."

* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.5: "Lessons learned and reporting can help improve future incident response and provide input to risk assessments and control improvements."

NEW QUESTION # 75

Scenario 6: EastCyber has established itself as a premier cyber security company that offers threat detection, vulnerability assessment, and penetration testing tailored to protect organizations from emerging cyber threats. The company effectively utilizes ISO/IEC 27035*1 and 27035-2 standards, enhancing its capability to manage information security incidents.

EastCyber appointed an information security management team led by Mike. Despite limited resources, Mike and the team implemented advanced monitoring protocols to ensure that every device within the company's purview is under constant surveillance. This monitoring approach is crucial for covering everything thoroughly, enabling the information security and cyber management team to proactively detect and respond to any sign of unauthorized access, modifications, or malicious activity within its systems and networks.

In addition, they focused on establishing an advanced network traffic monitoring system. This system carefully monitors network activity, quickly spotting and alerting the security team to unauthorized actions. This vigilance is pivotal in maintaining the integrity of EastCyber's digital infrastructure and ensuring the confidentiality, availability, and integrity of the data it protects.

Furthermore, the team focused on documentation management. They meticulously crafted a procedure to ensure thorough

documentation of information security events. Based on this procedure, the company would document only the events that escalate into high-severity incidents and the subsequent actions. This documentation strategy streamlines the incident management process, enabling the team to allocate resources more effectively and focus on incidents that pose the greatest threat.

A recent incident involving unauthorized access to company phones highlighted the critical nature of incident management. Nate, the incident coordinator, quickly prepared an exhaustive incident report. His report detailed an analysis of the situation, identifying the problem and its cause. However, it became evident that assessing the seriousness and the urgency of a response was inadvertently overlooked.

In response to the incident, EastCyber addressed the exploited vulnerabilities. This action started the eradication phase, aimed at systematically eliminating the elements of the incident. This approach addresses the immediate concerns and strengthens EastCyber's defenses against similar threats in the future.

Based on scenario 6, EastCyber's team established a procedure for documenting only the information security events that escalate into high-severity incidents. According to ISO/IEC 27035-1, is this approach acceptable?

- A. No, because documentation should only occur post-incident to avoid any interference with the response process
- **B. No, they should use established guidelines to document events and subsequent actions when the event is classified as an information security incident**
- C. The standard suggests that organizations document only events that classify as high-severity incidents

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 clearly states that documentation is essential for all information security incidents, regardless of severity. While prioritization is necessary, the standard recommends that events meeting the threshold of an information security incident (based on classification and assessment) must be recorded, along with the corresponding actions taken.

The practice described—documenting only high-severity incidents—may result in overlooking patterns in lower-priority events that could lead to significant issues if repeated or correlated.

Clause 6.4.5 of ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 emphasizes that documentation should be thorough and begin from the detection phase through to response and lessons learned.

Option A is incorrect, as the standard does not permit selective documentation only for severe incidents.

Option C misrepresents the intent of documentation, which must be concurrent with or shortly after incident handling—not only post-event.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.4.5: "All incident information, decisions, and activities should be documented in a structured way to enable future review, learning, and audit." Clause 6.2.3: "When an event is assessed as an incident, it must be recorded along with all subsequent actions." Correct answer: B

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NEW QUESTION # 76

Which method is used to examine a group of hosts or a network known for vulnerable services?

- **A. Automated vulnerability scanning tool**
- B. Penetration testing
- C. Security testing and evaluation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

An automated vulnerability scanning tool is designed specifically to scan systems, hosts, or networks for known vulnerabilities based on a maintained vulnerability database. These tools are efficient for covering large environments quickly and are commonly used in routine security assessments.

Security testing and evaluation (A) is broader and includes manual assessments. Penetration testing (C) simulates real-world attacks but is usually more targeted and time-intensive.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Control A.5.27: "Automated vulnerability scanning should be used to identify technical vulnerabilities."

Correct answer: B

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