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NEW QUESTION # 225

資料完整性意味著

- A. 資料只能由適當的人存取
- B. 資料應始終可見
- C. 資料的準確性和完整性

Answer: C

Explanation:

Integrity of data means accuracy and completeness of the data. Integrity is one of the three main objectives of information security, along with confidentiality and availability. Integrity ensures that information and systems are not corrupted, modified, or deleted by unauthorized actions or events. Data should be viewable at all times is not related to integrity, but to availability. Data should be accessed by only the right people is not related to integrity, but to confidentiality. References: : CQI & IRCA ISO 27001:2022 Lead Auditor Course Handbook, page 24. : [ISO/IEC 27001 Brochures | PECB], page 4.

NEW QUESTION # 226

「糾正措施」一詞是什麼意思？選擇一項

- A. 管理階層針對不合格項所採取的行動
- B. 採取措施消除不合格或事故的原因
- C. 採取措施糾正不合格項或事件
- D. 採取措施防止不合格或事件發生

Answer: B

Explanation:

Corrective action is a process of identifying and eliminating the root causes of nonconformities or incidents that have occurred or could potentially occur, in order to prevent their recurrence or occurrence. Corrective action is part of the improvement requirement of ISO 27001 and follows a standard workflow of identification, evaluation, implementation, review and documentation of corrections and corrective actions.

References: Procedure for Corrective Action, Nonconformity & Corrective Action For ISO 27001 Requirement 10.1, PECB Candidate Handbook ISO 27001 Lead Auditor (page 12)

NEW QUESTION # 227

您正在作為審核組組長進行您的第一次第三方 ISMS 監督審核。您目前與審核團隊的另一位成員一起在被審核方的資料中心。

您目前所在的大房間被分成幾個較小的房間，每個房間的門上都有一個數位密碼鎖和刷卡器。您注意到兩個外部承包商使用中心接待台提供的刷卡和組合號碼進入客戶的套房進行授權的電氣維修。

您前往接待處並要求查看客戶套房的門禁記錄。這表示只刷了一張卡。你問接待員，他們回答說：“是的，這是一個常見問題。我們要求每個人都刷卡，但尤其是承包商，一個人往往會刷卡，而其他人只是'尾隨'進來”，但我們知道他們是誰接待處簽到。

根據上述情況，您現在會採取下列哪一項行動？

- A. 提供改進機會，承包商在訪問安全設施時必須始終有人陪同
- B. 告訴組織他們必須寫信給承包商，提醒他們需要適當使用門禁卡
- C. 提供改進機會，在接待處設置大型標牌，提醒每個需要進入的人必須始終使用刷卡
- D. 由於安全區域未充分保護，因此針對控制 A.7.2「物理進入」提出不符合項
- E. 針對控制 A.7.6「在安全區域工作」提出不符合項，因為尚未定義在安全區域工作的安全措施
- F. 由於尚未與供應商就資訊安全要求達成一致，因此針對控制措施 A.5.20「解決供應商關係中的資訊安全問題」提出不符合項
- G. 確定是否有任何額外的有效安排來驗證個人對安全區域（例如閉路電視）的存取權限
- H. 不採取任何行動。無論有什麼建議，承包商都將始終以這種方式行事

Answer: D

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 A.7.2 requires an organization to implement appropriate physical entry controls to prevent unauthorized access to secure areas. The organization should define and document the criteria for

granting and revoking access rights to secure areas, and should monitor and record the use of such access rights¹. Therefore, when auditing the organization's application of control A.7.2, an ISMS auditor should verify that these aspects are met in accordance with the audit criteria.

Based on the scenario above, the auditor should raise a nonconformity against control A.7.2, as the secure area is not adequately protected from unauthorized access. The auditor should provide the following evidence and justification for the nonconformity:

Evidence: The auditor observed two external contractors using a swipe card and combination number provided by the centre's reception desk to gain access to a client's suite to carry out authorized electrical repairs. The auditor checked the door access record for the client's suite and found that only one card was swiped. The auditor asked the receptionist and was told that it was a common problem that contractors tend to swipe one card and tailgate their way in, but they were known from the reception sign-in.

Justification: This evidence indicates that the organization has not implemented appropriate physical entry controls to prevent unauthorized access to secure areas, as required by control A.7.2. The organization has not defined and documented the criteria for granting and revoking access rights to secure areas, as there is no verification or authorization process for providing swipe cards and combination numbers to external contractors. The organization has not monitored and recorded the use of access rights to secure areas, as there is no mechanism to ensure that each individual swipes their card and enters their combination number before entering a secure area. The organization has relied on the reception sign-in as a means of identification, which is not sufficient or reliable for ensuring information security.

The other options are not valid actions for auditing control A.7.2, as they are not related to the control or its requirements, or they are not appropriate or effective for addressing the nonconformity. For example:

Take no action: This option is not valid because it implies that the auditor ignores or accepts the nonconformity, which is contrary to the audit principles and objectives of ISO 19011:2018², which provides guidelines for auditing management systems.

Raise a nonconformity against control A.5.20 'addressing information security in supplier relationships' as information security requirements have not been agreed upon with the supplier: This option is not valid because it does not address the root cause of the nonconformity, which is related to physical entry controls, not supplier relationships. Control A.5.20 requires an organization to agree on information security requirements with suppliers that may access, process, store, communicate or provide IT infrastructure components for its information assets¹. While this control may be relevant for ensuring information security in supplier relationships, it does not address the issue of unauthorized access to secure areas by external contractors.

Raise a nonconformity against control A.7.6 'working in secure areas' as security measures for working in secure areas have not been defined: This option is not valid because it does not address the root cause of the nonconformity, which is related to physical entry controls, not working in secure areas. Control A.7.6 requires an organization to define and apply security measures for working in secure areas¹. While this control may be relevant for ensuring information security when working in secure areas, it does not address the issue of unauthorized access to secure areas by external contractors.

Determine whether any additional effective arrangements are in place to verify individual access to secure areas e.g. CCTV: This option is not valid because it does not address or resolve the nonconformity, but rather attempts to find alternative or compensating controls that may mitigate its impact or likelihood. While additional arrangements such as CCTV may be useful for verifying individual access to secure areas, they do not replace or substitute the requirement for appropriate physical entry controls as specified by control A.7.2.

Raise an opportunity for improvement that contractors must be accompanied at all times when accessing secure facilities: This option is not valid because it does not address or resolve the nonconformity, but rather suggests a possible improvement action that may prevent or reduce its recurrence or severity. While accompanying contractors at all times when accessing secure facilities may be a good practice for ensuring information security, it does not replace or substitute the requirement for appropriate physical entry controls as specified by control A.7.2.

Raise an opportunity for improvement to have a large sign in reception reminding everyone requiring access must use their swipe card at all times: This option is not valid because it does not address or resolve the nonconformity, but rather suggests a possible improvement action that may increase awareness or compliance with the existing controls. While having a large sign in reception reminding everyone requiring access must use their swipe card at all times may be a helpful reminder for ensuring information security, it does not replace or substitute the requirement for appropriate physical entry controls as specified by control A.7.2.

Tell the organisation they must write to their contractors, reminding them of the need to use access cards appropriately: This option is not valid because it does not address or resolve the nonconformity, but rather instructs the organization to take a corrective action that may not be effective or sufficient for ensuring information security. While writing to contractors, reminding them of the need to use access cards appropriately may be a communication measure for ensuring information security, it does not replace or substitute the requirement for appropriate physical entry controls as specified by control A.7.2.

NEW QUESTION # 228

您正在作為審核組組長進行您的第一次第三方 ISMS 監督審核。您目前與審核團隊的另一位成員一起在被審核方的資料中心。

您目前所在的大房間被分成幾個較小的房間，每個房間的門上都有一個數位密碼鎖和刷卡器。您注意到兩個外部承包商使用中心接待台提供的刷卡和組合號碼進入客戶的套房進行授權的電氣維修。

您前往接待處並要求查看客戶套房的門禁記錄。這表示只刷了一張卡。你問接待員，他們回答說：“是的，這是一個常見問題。我們要求每個人都刷卡，但尤其是承包商，一個人往往會刷卡，而其他人只是‘尾隨’進來”，但我們

知道他們是誰接待處簽到。

根據上述情況，您現在會採取下列哪一項行動？

- A. 提供改進機會，承包商在訪問安全設施時必須始終有人陪同
- B. 提供改進機會，在接待處設置大型標牌，提醒每個需要進入的人必須始終使用刷卡
- **C. 確定是否有任何額外的有效安排來驗證個人對安全區域（例如閉路電視）的存取權限**
- D. 針對控制 A.7.6「在安全區域工作」提出不符合項，因為尚未定義在安全區域工作的安全措施
- E. 由於尚未與供應商就資訊安全要求達成一致，因此針對控制措施 A.5.20「解決供應商關係中的資訊安全問題」提出不符合項
- F. 由於安全區域未充分保護，因此針對控制 A.7.1「安全邊界」提出不符合項

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best action to take in this scenario is to determine whether any additional effective arrangements are in place to verify individual access to secure areas, such as CCTV. This action is consistent with the audit principle of evidence-based approach, which requires the auditor to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support the audit findings and conclusions¹. By verifying the existence and effectiveness of other security controls, the auditor can assess the extent and impact of the nonconformity observed, and determine the appropriate audit finding and recommendation.

The other options are not the best actions to take in this scenario, because they are either premature or inappropriate. For example:

* Option A is inappropriate, because it is not the auditor's role to suggest specific solutions or improvements to the auditee, but rather to report the audit findings and recommendations based on the audit criteria and objectives². A large sign in reception may not be an effective or feasible solution to address the issue of tailgating, and it may not reflect the root cause of the problem.

* Option C is premature, because it assumes that the control A.7.1 'security perimeters' is not adequately implemented, without verifying the existence and effectiveness of other security controls that may compensate for the observed nonconformity. The auditor should not jump to conclusions based on a single observation, but rather gather sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support the audit finding³.

* Option D is premature, because it assumes that the control A.7.6 'working in secure areas' is not adequately implemented, without verifying the existence and effectiveness of other security controls that may compensate for the observed nonconformity. The auditor should not jump to conclusions based on a single observation, but rather gather sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to support the audit finding³.

* Option E is inappropriate, because it is not related to the observed nonconformity, which is about the access control to secure areas, not the information security requirements agreed upon with the supplier. The auditor should not raise a nonconformity based on irrelevant or incorrect audit criteria⁴.

* Option F is inappropriate, because it is not the auditor's role to suggest specific solutions or improvements to the auditee, but rather to report the audit findings and recommendations based on the audit criteria and objectives². Requiring contractors to be accompanied at all times when accessing secure facilities may not be an effective or feasible solution to address the issue of tailgating, and it may not reflect the root cause of the problem.

NEW QUESTION # 229

場景 6: Cyber ACrypt 是一家網路安全公司，透過提供反惡意軟體和設備安全、資產生命週期管理和設備加密來提供端點保護。為了根據 ISO/IEC 27001 驗證其 ISMS 並證明其對網路安全卓越的承諾，該公司經歷了由指定審計團隊負責人 John 領導的細緻的審計過程。

在接受審計任務後，John 立即組織了一次會議，概述了審計計劃和團隊角色。他們審查了 Cyber ACrypt 的文檔信息，包括資訊安全政策和操作程序，確保每一份文件都符合標準並具有標準化的格式，包括作者標識、生產日期、版本號和批准日期。這次徹底的檢查旨在確定持續改進和遵守 ISMS 要求。該文件對於審計團隊和 Cyber ACrypt 了解初步審計結果和需要關注的領域至關重要。

審計組也決定對主要相關方進行訪談。這項決定的目的是收集可靠的審計證據來驗證管理系統是否符合 ISO/IEC 27001 的要求。與 Cyber ACrypt 各個層級的相關方進行接觸為審計團隊提供了寶貴的觀點以及對 ISMS 的實施和有效性的理解。

第一階段審計報告揭露了值得關注的關鍵領域。適用性聲明 (SoA) 和 ISMS 政策在多個方面存在缺陷，包括風險評估不足、存取控制不充分以及缺乏定期政策審查。這促使 Cyber ACrypt 立即採取行動來解決這些缺陷。他們對戰略文件的快速回應和修改體現出了對實現合規的堅定承諾。

為了彌補審計團隊的網路安全知識差距而引入的技術專長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、入侵偵測和預防系統以及其他網路安全措施，以及評估 Cyber ACrypt 如何偵測、回應和恢復外部和內部威脅。在約翰的監督下，技術專家將審計結果傳達給了 Cyber ACrypt 的代表。然而，審計小組發現，由於收取了被審計單位的諮詢費，該專家的客觀性可能受到影響。考慮到技術專家在審核過程中的行為，審核組長決定與認證機構討論這個問題。

根據上述情景，回答以下問題：

在第一階段審計中，審計團隊沒有正確進行哪項活動？

- A. 準備現場活動，包括資訊安全政策和操作程序以供審查
- B. 透過評估 Cyber ACrypt 政策的管理責任來進行現場活動
- C. 記錄第一階段稽核輸出時未包含相關證據或支持文件

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed In-Depth

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)

NEW QUESTION # 230

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