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## PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-incident-Manager Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Information security incident management process based on ISO</li><li>IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the standardized steps and processes outlined in ISO</li><li>IEC 27035. It emphasizes how organizations should structure their incident response lifecycle from detection to closure in a consistent and effective manner.</li></ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Designing and developing an organizational incident management process based on ISO</li><li>IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers how to tailor the ISO</li><li>IEC 27035 framework to the unique needs of an organization, including policy development, role definition, and establishing workflows for handling incidents.</li></ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>

## PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q47-Q52):

### NEW QUESTION # 47

How is the impact of an information security event assessed?

- A. By identifying the assets affected by the event
- B. By determining if the event is an information security incident
- C. By evaluating the effect on the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information**

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The impact of an information security event is assessed by evaluating how the event affects the CIA triad- Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability-of information assets. This fundamental concept underpins all ISO/IEC 27000-series standards, including ISO/IEC 27035.

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.3 explicitly states that an event's severity and urgency are to be assessed by evaluating its actual or potential impact on the organization's information security objectives, namely:

Confidentiality: Protection from unauthorized disclosure

Integrity: Protection from unauthorized modification

Availability: Assurance of timely and reliable access

This approach ensures consistent and risk-based decision-making during incident assessment. Options A and B are important steps, but they are part of the broader process; they do not directly measure impact.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.3: "The impact should be assessed based on the effect on confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the information assets affected." Correct answer: C

## NEW QUESTION # 48

Based on the categorization of information security incidents, incidents such as abuse of rights, denial of actions, and misoperations are categorized as:

- A. Compromise of information incident
- B. Compromise of functions incident
- C. Breach of rule incident

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-1 classifies incidents into several categories based on the nature of their impact. Incidents involving the abuse of user rights, denial of authorized activities, or improper system use are considered violations of internal policies or rules. These fall under the category of "Breach of Rule" incidents.

This category emphasizes that while data or functionality may not be directly compromised, internal governance, permissions, or acceptable use policies have been violated. These incidents are crucial to detect as they often indicate insider threats or misconfigured permissions.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Annex A.2.3: "Breach of Rule" incidents include abuse of privileges, unauthorized activities, and actions violating organizational policies.

Correct answer: C

## NEW QUESTION # 49

Scenario 4: ORingo is a company based in Krakow, Poland, specializing in developing and distributing electronic products for health monitoring and heart rate measurement applications. With a strong emphasis on innovation and technological advancement, ORingo has established itself as a trusted provider of high-quality, reliable devices that enhance the well-being and healthcare capabilities of individuals and healthcare professionals alike.

As part of its commitment to maintaining the highest standards of information security, ORingo has established an information security incident management process. This process aims to ensure that any potential threats are swiftly identified, assessed, and addressed to protect systems and information. However, despite these measures, an incident response team member at ORingo recently detected a suspicious state in their systems operational data, leading to the decision to shut down the company-wide system until the anomaly could be thoroughly investigated. Upon detecting the threat, the company promptly established an incident response team to respond to the incident effectively. The team's responsibilities encompassed identifying root causes, uncovering hidden vulnerabilities, and implementing timely resolutions to mitigate the impact of the incident on ORingo's operations and customer trust.

In response to the threat detected across its cloud environments, ORingo employed a sophisticated security tool that broadened the scope of incident detection and mitigation. This tool covers network traffic, cloud environments, and potential attack vectors beyond traditional endpoints, enabling ORingo to proactively defend against evolving cybersecurity threats. During a routine check, the IT manager at ORingo discovered that multiple employees lacked awareness of proper procedures following the detection of a phishing email. In response, immediate training sessions on information security policies and incident response were scheduled for all employees, emphasizing the importance of vigilance and adherence to established protocols in safeguarding ORingo's sensitive data and assets.

As part of the training initiative, ORingo conducted a simulated phishing attack exercise to assess employee response and knowledge. However, an employee inadvertently informed an external partner about the "attack" during the exercise, highlighting the importance of ongoing education and reinforcement of security awareness principles within the organization.

Through its proactive approach to incident management and commitment to fostering a culture of security awareness and readiness, ORingo reaffirms its dedication to safeguarding the integrity and confidentiality of its electronic products and ensuring the trust and confidence of its customers and stakeholders worldwide.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

After identifying a suspicious state in ORingo's system, a member of the IRT initiated a company-wide system shutdown until the anomaly was investigated. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, the IRT should have immediately informed all employees about the potential data breach
- B. Yes, the correct action is to initiate a company-wide system shutdown until the anomaly is investigated
- C. No, the IRT should have determined the facts that enable detection of the event occurrence

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:**

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, particularly in Clause 6.2.2 (Assess and Decide), the organization must first assess the reported event to determine whether it qualifies as a security incident before implementing disruptive responses such as a full system shutdown.

Initiating a shutdown without first determining the cause, impact, or whether it's a confirmed incident can lead to unnecessary operational disruption and loss of services. The proper approach is to collect evidence, analyze system behavior, and make informed decisions based on risk level and confirmed facts.

Option B best reflects the required approach: The IRT should first determine the facts that enable detection and validation of the event's occurrence and impact before initiating drastic action like shutting down critical systems.

**Reference:**

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.2 - "An analysis should be conducted to determine whether the event should be treated as an information security incident." Clause 6.2.3 - "Response should be proportionate to the impact and type of the incident." Therefore, the correct answer is B.

**NEW QUESTION # 50**

Scenario 5: Located in Istanbul, Turkey, Alura Hospital is a leading medical institution specializing in advanced eye surgery and vision care. Renowned for its modern facilities, cutting-edge technology, and highly skilled staff, Alura Hospital is committed to delivering exceptional patient care. Additionally, Alura Hospital has implemented the ISO/IEC 27035 standards to enhance its information security incident management practices.

At Alura Hospital, the information security incident management plan is a critical component of safeguarding patient data and maintaining the integrity of its medical services. This comprehensive plan includes instructions for handling vulnerabilities discovered during incident management. According to this plan, when new vulnerabilities are discovered, Mehmet is appointed as the incident handler and is authorized to patch the vulnerabilities without assessing their potential impact on the current incident, prioritizing patient data security above all else. Recognizing the importance of a structured approach to incident management, Alura Hospital has established four teams dedicated to various aspects of incident response. The planning team focuses on implementing security processes and communicating with external organizations. The monitoring team is responsible for security patches, upgrades, and security policy implementation. The analysis team adjusts risk priorities and manages vulnerability reports, while the test and evaluation team organizes and performs incident response tests to ensure preparedness. During an incident management training session, staff members at Alura Hospital were provided with clear roles and responsibilities. However, a technician expressed uncertainty about their role during a data integrity incident as the manager assigned them a role unrelated to their expertise. This decision was made to ensure that all staff members possess versatile skills and are prepared to handle various scenarios effectively. Additionally, Alura Hospital realized it needed to communicate better with stakeholders during security incidents. The hospital discovered it was not adequately informing stakeholders and that relevant information must be provided using formats, language, and media that meet their needs. This would enable them to participate fully in the incident response process and stay informed about potential risks and mitigation strategies.

Also, the hospital has experienced frequent network performance issues affecting critical hospital systems and increased sophisticated cyber attacks designed to bypass traditional security measures. So, it has deployed an external firewall. This action is intended to strengthen the hospital's network security by helping detect threats that have already breached the perimeter defenses. The firewall's implementation is a part of the hospital's broader strategy to maintain a robust and secure IT infrastructure, which is crucial for protecting sensitive patient data and ensuring the reliability of critical hospital systems. Alura Hospital remains committed to integrating state-of-the-art technology solutions to uphold the highest patient care and data security standards.

When vulnerabilities are discovered during incident management, Mehmet takes action to patch the vulnerabilities without assessing their potential impact on the current incident. Is this action in accordance with ISO/IEC 27035-2 recommendations?

- A. No, he should wait for a scheduled vulnerability assessment instead
- B. Yes, vulnerabilities should be patched without assessing their potential impact on the current incident
- C. No, he should report the vulnerability to the incident coordinator, who will redirect the issue to the team responsible for the vulnerability

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:**

According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, vulnerabilities identified during incident handling must be assessed and documented before remediation. Immediate patching without evaluating its impact could compromise incident evidence, interfere with ongoing investigations, or unintentionally trigger additional issues.

ISO/IEC 27035-2 recommends that the incident coordinator (or an equivalent role) be responsible for directing how such vulnerabilities are managed and coordinated across relevant teams. This maintains process integrity and avoids uncoordinated

actions.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2: "Detected vulnerabilities should be communicated to appropriate stakeholders for evaluation. Unauthorized immediate actions could affect incident containment or recovery efforts." Correct answer: C

## NEW QUESTION # 51

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.

According to scenario 6, Nate compiled a detailed incident report that analyzed the problem and its cause but did not evaluate the incident's severity and response urgency. Does this align with the ISO/IEC 27035-1 guidelines?

- A. Yes. Nate included all the elements required by ISO/IEC 27035-1
- B. No, Nate overlooked the necessity of assessing the seriousness and the urgency of the response
- C. No, as the report did not include a comprehensive list of all employees who accessed the system within 24 hours before the incident

## Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 emphasizes that part of the incident handling process—particularly during assessment and documentation—must include evaluation of both the seriousness (severity) and urgency (criticality) of the incident.

Clause 6.4.2 requires that an incident's potential impact and required response timelines be assessed promptly to determine appropriate action. Nate's omission of this evaluation, despite creating a technically sound report, means that the organization could misjudge the incident's risk, delay appropriate response, or fail to meet notification obligations.

Option A is incorrect because ISO/IEC 27035 explicitly lists impact and urgency as required analysis elements. Option C, while possibly helpful in forensic analysis, is not a required component per the standard.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.4.2: "Assess the impact, severity, and urgency of the incident to determine the necessary response and escalation procedures." Clause 6.5.4: "An incident report should include an evaluation of incident criticality to inform decision-making." Correct answer: B Each includes the correct answer, detailed justification, and citation from ISO/IEC 27035 standards.

## NEW QUESTION # 52

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