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PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• 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.
主題 2	• Information security incident management process based on ISO • IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the standardized steps and processes outlined in ISO • IEC 27035. It emphasizes how organizations should structure their incident response lifecycle from detection to closure in a consistent and effective manner.
主題 3	• 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.
主題 4	• Preparing and executing the incident response plan for information security incidents: This section of the exam measures skills of Incident Response Managers and covers the preparation and activation of incident response plans. It focuses on readiness activities such as team training, resource allocation, and simulation exercises, along with actual response execution when incidents occur.
主題 5	• 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.

最新的 ISO 27001 ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager 免費考試真題 (Q73-Q78):

問題 #73
During an ongoing cybersecurity incident investigation, the Incident Management Team (IMT) at a cybersecurity company identifies a pattern similar to recent attacks on other organizations. According to best practices, what actions should the IMT take?

- A. Proactively exchange technical information and incident insights with trusted Incident Response Teams (IRTs) from similar organizations while adhering to predefined information-sharing protocols to improve collective security postures
- B. Focus on internal containment and eradication processes, consulting external experts strictly for legal and public relations management
- C. Delay any external communication until a thorough internal review is conducted, and the impact of the incident is fully understood to prevent any premature information leakage that could affect ongoing mitigation efforts

答案：A

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035 strongly encourages information sharing among trusted parties to enhance collective incident response capabilities and reduce the broader impact of cyber threats. Clause 6.5.6 in ISO/IEC 27035-1 highlights the importance of cooperation and communication with external parties, including industry-specific information-sharing forums, CERTs/CSIRTs, and trusted partners.
The practice of proactive information exchange allows organizations to:
Detect coordinated or widespread attacks
Accelerate response through shared indicators of compromise (IOCs)
Benefit from collective intelligence and incident analysis
Build sector-wide resilience
However, such exchanges must occur within well-defined protocols that preserve confidentiality, legal compliance, and operational integrity.
Option B and C reflect overly cautious or siloed approaches that may delay response or reduce the effectiveness of collaborative efforts.

Reference Extracts:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.5.6: "Incident management should consider the importance of trusted collaboration, sharing of incident information, and threat intelligence between relevant entities." ENISA and FIRST.org also support this collaborative approach in their best practices.
Correct answer: A
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問題 #74
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, doud 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.
According to scenario 4, in response to a detected threat across its cloud environments, which tool did ORingo utilize to extend its threat detection and response capabilities beyond traditional endpoints?

- A. SIEM
- B. XDR
- C. IPS

答案：B

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
XDR (Extended Detection and Response) is a security solution that integrates and correlates data across multiple domains including endpoints, networks, cloud workloads, and more. In the scenario, the tool is described as capable of covering network traffic, cloud environments, and beyond-characteristics that align directly with the capabilities of XDR.
IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) focuses narrowly on network perimeter security.
SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) is primarily focused on log aggregation and analysis rather than real-time detection and automated response across multiple layers.
Reference:
NIST SP 800-207 and modern security frameworks define XDR as a centralized detection and response platform with cross-domain visibility.
Therefore, the correct answer is A: XDR
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問題 #75
Scenario 7: Located in central London, Konzolo has become a standout innovator in the cryptocurrency field.
By introducing its unique cryptocurrency, Konzolo has contributed to the variety of digital currencies and prioritized enhancing the

security and reliability of its offerings.
Konzolo aimed to enhance its systems but faced challenges in monitoring the security of its own and third- party systems. These issues became especially evident during an incident that caused several hours of server downtime This downtime was primarily caused by a third-party service provider that failed to uphold strong security measures, allowing unauthorized access.
In response to this critical situation, Konzolo strengthened its information security infrastructure. The company initiated a comprehensive vulnerability scan of its cryptographic wallet software, a cornerstone of its digital currency offerings The scan revealed a critical vulnerability due to the software using outdated encryption algorithms that are susceptible to decryption by modern methods that posed a significant risk of asset exposure Noah, the IT manager, played a central role in this discovery With careful attention to detail, he documented the vulnerability and communicated the findings to the incident response team and management.
Acknowledging the need for expertise in navigating the complexities of information security incident management. Konzolo welcomed Paulina to the team. After addressing the vulnerability and updating the cryptographic algorithms, they recognized the importance of conducting a thorough investigation to prevent future vulnerabilities. This marked the stage for Paulina s crucial involvement. She performed a detailed forensic analysis of the incident, employing automated and manual methods during the collection phase. Her analysis provided crucial insights into the security breach, enabling Konzolo to understand the depth of the vulnerability and the actions required to mitigate it.
Paulina also played a crucial role in the reporting phase, as her comprehensive approach extended beyond analysis. By defining clear and actionable steps for future prevention and response, she contributed significantly to developing a resilient information security incident management system based on ISO/IEC
27035-1 and 27035-2 guidelines. This strategic initiative marked a significant milestone in Konzolo's quest to strengthen its defenses against cyber threats Based on scenario 7, which phase of forensic analysis did Paulina fail to conduct correctly?

- A. Reporting
- B. Analysis
- C. Collection

答案：C

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
As detailed in scenario 7 and reinforced in the previous question, Paulina began her forensic work after the system was restored-missing the critical Collection phase as defined in ISO/IEC 27043 and referenced in ISO/IEC 27035-2.
Forensic collection involves gathering volatile and non-volatile data (e.g., logs, RAM dumps, file artifacts) at the earliest possible moment in the incident lifecycle to avoid data loss. By waiting until after recovery, she likely compromised the chain of custody and the completeness of her evidence.
The scenario notes that her analysis and reporting were thorough, providing valuable insights and mitigation strategies. Thus, the failure lies in the timing and execution of the Collection phase.
Reference:
* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2 and 7.2.3: "Collection activities should begin immediately upon identifying a potential incident and before recovery begins."
* ISO/IEC 27043:2015, Clause 8.2.1: "Forensic collection is critical to ensuring reliable analysis and admissible evidence." Correct answer: A
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問題 #76
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 the scenario above, answer the following question:
Do the actions taken by the IRT of NoSpace upon detecting the anomaly align with the objectives of a structured approach to incident management?

- A. Yes, escalating all incidents to crisis management regardless of severity and focusing solely on the crisis management process aligns with the objectives
- B. No, escalating a minor anomaly directly to crisis management without further assessment deviates from the objectives of a structured incident management approach, which typically reserves crisis management for more severe, crisis-level situations
- C. No, the actions taken by the IRT do not align with structured incident management objectives because they failed to utilize external resources immediately

答案：B

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, a structured approach to incident management involves a phased and deliberate process: detect and report, assess and decide, respond, and learn lessons. Each phase has specific objectives, especially the "Assess and Decide" phase, which is critical in determining whether an event is a real security incident and what level of response it necessitates. The decision by NoSpace's IRT to escalate a minor anomaly directly to crisis management without performing a structured assessment contradicts this methodology. Crisis management is typically reserved for severe incidents that have already been assessed and confirmed to be of high impact.
Escalating prematurely not only bypasses the formal classification and analysis phase but also risks wasting resources and causing unnecessary alarm. ISO/IEC 27035-1, Clause 6.2.3, specifically outlines that incidents must first be categorized and assessed to determine their significance before involving higher-level response mechanisms such as crisis management.
Reference Extracts:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.2: "Assess and decide involves analyzing reported events to determine whether they are to be classified as incidents, and how they should be handled." ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4: "Crisis management should be triggered only in cases of major incidents where organizational impact is high." Therefore, the correct answer is A: No, escalating a minor anomaly directly to crisis management without further assessment deviates from the objectives of a structured incident management approach.
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問題 #77
Scenario 7: Located in central London, Konzolo has become a standout innovator in the cryptocurrency field.
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27035-1 and 27035-2 guidelines. This strategic initiative marked a significant milestone in Konzolo's quest to strengthen its defenses

against cyber threats According to scenario 7, what type of incident has occurred at Konzolo?

- A. High severity incident
- B. Critical severity incident
- C. Medium severity incident

答案：A

解題說明：
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
Severity classification of an incident under ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 is determined by factors such as potential data exposure, business disruption, and impact on critical services. In this scenario, the server downtime caused by a third-party breach and a vulnerability in cryptographic wallet software-capable of leading to asset exposure-signifies serious business and operational risks. Although the vulnerability was critical, no actual asset theft or breach was confirmed. Therefore, while serious, the incident does not reach the "critical" threshold (which would typically involve data exfiltration, irreversible loss, or public impact). The appropriate classification is "High Severity." Reference:
* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.3.1: "Severity is determined by the actual or potential impact on business operations, data, reputation, and legal obligations."
* Annex A (Example Severity Levels): "High-severity incidents involve confirmed vulnerabilities with significant potential for impact, such as financial loss or regulatory violations." Correct answer: B
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問題 #78
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