ISO-IEC-27005-Risk-Manager Detailed Answers & New ISO-IEC-27005-Risk-Manager Exam Name

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PECB ISO-IEC-27005-Risk-Manager Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Fundamental Principles and Concepts of Information Security Risk Management: This domain covers the essential ideas and core elements behind managing risks in information security, with a focus on identifying and mitigating potential threats to protect valuable data and IT resources.
Topic 2	• Implementation of an Information Security Risk Management Program: This domain discusses the steps for setting up and operationalizing a risk management program, including procedures to recognize, evaluate, and reduce security risks within an organization's framework.
Topic 3	• Other Information Security Risk Assessment Methods: Beyond ISO • IEC 27005, this domain reviews alternative methods for assessing and managing risks, allowing organizations to select tools and frameworks that align best with their specific requirements and risk profile.
Topic 4	• Information Security Risk Management Framework and Processes Based on ISO • IEC 27005: Centered around ISO • IEC 27005, this domain provides structured guidelines for managing information security risks, promoting a systematic and standardized approach aligned with international practices.

>> ISO-IEC-27005-Risk-Manager Detailed Answers <<

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PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27005 Risk Manager Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45
Scenario 5: Detika is a private cardiology clinic in Pennsylvania, the US. Detika has one of the most advanced healthcare systems for treating heart diseases. The clinic uses sophisticated apparatus that detects heart diseases in early stages. Since 2010, medical information of Detika's patients is stored on the organization's digital systems. Electronic health records (EHR), among others, include patients' diagnosis, treatment plan, and laboratory results.
Storing and accessing patient and other medical data digitally was a huge and a risky step for Detik a. Considering the sensitivity of information stored in their systems, Detika conducts regular risk assessments to ensure that all information security risks are identified and managed. Last month, Detika conducted a risk assessment which was focused on the EHR system. During risk identification, the IT team found out that some employees were not updating the operating systems regularly. This could cause major problems such as a data breach or loss of software compatibility. In addition, the IT team tested the software and detected a flaw in one of the software modules used. Both issues were reported to the top management and they decided to implement appropriate controls for treating the identified risks. They decided to organize training sessions for all employees in order to make them aware of the importance of the system updates. In addition, the manager of the IT Department was appointed as the person responsible for ensuring that the software is regularly tested.
Another risk identified during the risk assessment was the risk of a potential ransomware attack. This risk was defined as low because all their data was backed up daily. The IT team decided to accept the actual risk of ransomware attacks and concluded that additional measures were not required. This decision was documented in the risk treatment plan and communicated to the risk owner. The risk owner approved the risk treatment plan and documented the risk assessment results.
Following that, Detika initiated the implementation of new controls. In addition, one of the employees of the IT Department was assigned the responsibility for monitoring the implementation process and ensure the effectiveness of the security controls. The IT team, on the other hand, was responsible for allocating the resources needed to effectively implement the new controls.
Based on scenario 5, the IT team was responsible for allocating the necessary resources to ensure that the new controls are implemented effectively. Is this acceptable?

- A. Yes, the team that is responsible for conducting the risk assessment should ensure that the necessary resources for treating the risk are allocated
- B. No, the organization should allocate the necessary resources to ensure the effective implementation of the risk treatment plan
- C. No, the necessary resources for treating the risk should be allocated in the beginning of the risk assessment process

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 27005, the team responsible for the risk assessment is often tasked with coordinating the resources necessary to treat identified risks effectively. This includes ensuring that the resources required for implementing risk treatment actions, such as financial, technical, and human resources, are available and allocated appropriately. Option B is incorrect because it is not only the organization that allocates resources, but rather a combined effort involving the risk management team to ensure proper allocation. Option C is incorrect because resources must be managed and allocated continually throughout the risk management process, not just at the beginning.

NEW QUESTION # 46
Scenario 6: Productscape is a market research company headquartered in Brussels, Belgium. It helps organizations understand the needs and expectations of their customers and identify new business opportunities. Productscape's teams have extensive experience in marketing and business strategy and work with some of the best-known organizations in Europe. The industry in which Productscape operates requires effective risk management. Considering that Productscape has access to clients' confidential information, it is responsible for ensuring its security. As such, the company conducts regular risk assessments. The top management appointed Alex as the risk manager, who is responsible for monitoring the risk management process and treating information security risks.
The last risk assessment conducted was focused on information assets. The purpose of this risk assessment was to identify information security risks, understand their level, and take appropriate action to treat them in order to ensure the security of their systems. Alex established a team of three members to perform the risk assessment activities. Each team member was responsible for specific departments included in the risk assessment scope. The risk assessment provided valuable information to identify, understand, and mitigate the risks that Productscape faces.
Initially, the team identified potential risks based on the risk identification results. Prior to analyzing the identified risks, the risk acceptance criteria were established. The criteria for accepting the risks were determined based on Productscape's objectives,

operations, and technology. The team created various risk scenarios and determined the likelihood of occurrence as "low," "medium," or "high." They decided that if the likelihood of occurrence for a risk scenario is determined as "low," no further action would be taken. On the other hand, if the likelihood of occurrence for a risk scenario is determined as "high" or "medium," additional controls will be implemented. Some information security risk scenarios defined by Productscape's team were as follows:
1. A cyber attacker exploits a security misconfiguration vulnerability of Productscape's website to launch an attack, which, in turn, could make the website unavailable to users.
2. A cyber attacker gains access to confidential information of clients and may threaten to make the information publicly available unless a ransom is paid.
3. An internal employee clicks on a link embedded in an email that redirects them to an unsecured website, installing a malware on the device.
The likelihood of occurrence for the first risk scenario was determined as "medium." One of the main reasons that such a risk could occur was the usage of default accounts and password. Attackers could exploit this vulnerability and launch a brute-force attack. Therefore, Productscape decided to start using an automated "build and deploy" process which would test the software on deploy and minimize the likelihood of such an incident from happening. However, the team made it clear that the implementation of this process would not eliminate the risk completely and that there was still a low possibility for this risk to occur. Productscape documented the remaining risk and decided to monitor it for changes.
The likelihood of occurrence for the second risk scenario was determined as "medium." Productscape decided to contract an IT company that would provide technical assistance and monitor the company's systems and networks in order to prevent such incidents from happening.
The likelihood of occurrence for the third risk scenario was determined as "high." Thus, Productscape decided to include phishing as a topic on their information security training sessions. In addition, Alex reviewed the controls of Annex A of ISO/IEC 27001 in order to determine the necessary controls for treating this risk. Alex decided to implement control A.8.23 Web filtering which would help the company to reduce the risk of accessing unsecure websites. Although security controls were implemented to treat the risk, the level of the residual risk still did not meet the risk acceptance criteria defined in the beginning of the risk assessment process. Since the cost of implementing additional controls was too high for the company, Productscape decided to accept the residual risk. Therefore, risk owners were assigned the responsibility of managing the residual risk.
Based on scenario 6, Alex reviewed the controls of Annex A of ISO/IEC 27001 to determine the necessary controls for treating the risk described in the third risk scenario. According to the guidelines of ISO/IEC 27005, is this acceptable?

- A. No, organizations should define custom controls that accurately reflect the selected information security risk treatment options
- B. Yes. organizations should select all controls from a chosen control set that are necessary for treating the risks
- C. No, Annex A controls should be used as a control set only if the organization seeks compliance to ISO/IEC 27001

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to ISO/IEC 27005, organizations can use any set of controls to treat identified risks as long as they are appropriate and necessary for managing those risks. Annex A of ISO/IEC 27001 provides a comprehensive set of controls that can be used to mitigate various information security risks. In this scenario, Alex reviewed the controls from Annex A of ISO/IEC 27001 and selected control A.8.23 (Web filtering) to treat the risk associated with phishing and accessing unsecured websites. This approach aligns with ISO/IEC 27005, which allows selecting relevant controls from any set to effectively manage risks. Therefore, option C is the correct answer.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.6, "Risk Treatment," which allows for selecting controls from a set, such as Annex A of ISO/IEC 27001, to treat risks appropriately.

NEW QUESTION # 47
Scenario 7: Adstry is a business growth agency that specializes in digital marketing strategies. Adstry helps organizations redefine the relationships with their customers through innovative solutions. Adstry is headquartered in San Francisco and recently opened two new offices in New York. The structure of the company is organized into teams which are led by project managers. The project manager has the full power in any decision related to projects. The team members, on the other hand, report the project's progress to project managers.
Considering that data breaches and ad fraud are common threats in the current business environment, managing risks is essential for Adstry. When planning new projects, each project manager is responsible for ensuring that risks related to a particular project have been identified, assessed, and mitigated. This means that project managers have also the role of the risk manager in Adstry. Taking into account that Adstry heavily relies on technology to complete their projects, their risk assessment certainly involves identification of risks associated with the use of information technology. At the earliest stages of each project, the project manager communicates the risk assessment results to its team members.
Adstry uses a risk management software which helps the project team to detect new potential risks during each phase of the project.

This way, team members are informed in a timely manner for the new potential risks and are able to respond to them accordingly. The project managers are responsible for ensuring that the information provided to the team members is communicated using an appropriate language so it can be understood by all of them.
In addition, the project manager may include external interested parties affected by the project in the risk communication. If the project manager decides to include interested parties, the risk communication is thoroughly prepared. The project manager firstly identifies the interested parties that should be informed and takes into account their concerns and possible conflicts that may arise due to risk communication. The risks are communicated to the identified interested parties while taking into consideration the confidentiality of Adstry's information and determining the level of detail that should be included in the risk communication. The project managers use the same risk management software for risk communication with external interested parties since it provides a consistent view of risks. For each project, the project manager arranges regular meetings with relevant interested parties of the project, they discuss the detected risks, their prioritization, and determine appropriate treatment solutions. The information taken from the risk management software and the results of these meetings are documented and are used for decision-making processes. In addition, the company uses a computerized documented information management system for the acquisition, classification, storage, and archiving of its documents.
Based on scenario 7, which principle of efficient communication strategy Adstry's project managers follow when communicating risks to team members?

- A. Clarity
- B. Credibility
- C. Responsiveness

Answer: A

Explanation:
Adstry's project managers focus on ensuring that the information provided to team members is communicated using an appropriate language that can be understood by all. This approach reflects the principle of clarity, which is a key element of an effective communication strategy. Clear communication helps to ensure that all parties understand the risks, their implications, and the necessary actions to mitigate them. Option B (Credibility) relates to trustworthiness, which is not the primary focus here, and Option C (Responsiveness) involves timely reactions, which is also not the main point of emphasis in this context.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which statement regarding information gathering techniques is correct?

- A. Interviews should be conducted only with individuals responsible for information security management
- B. Sending questionnaires to a group of people who represent the interested parties is NOT preferred
- C. Organizations can utilize technical tools to identify technical vulnerabilities and compile a list of assets that influence risk assessment

Answer: C

Explanation:
ISO/IEC 27005 supports the use of various information-gathering techniques, including technical tools, to identify and assess risks. Technical tools such as vulnerability scanners and asset management software can help organizations identify technical vulnerabilities and compile a list of assets that are critical for risk assessment. This aligns with the standard's recommendation to use automated tools for an effective risk assessment process. Option B is correct because it accurately describes an effective information-gathering technique.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.2, "Risk Identification," which discusses using tools and techniques to identify risks.

NEW QUESTION # 49
Scenario 2: Travivve is a travel agency that operates in more than 100 countries. Headquartered in San Francisco, the US, the agency is known for its personalized vacation packages and travel services. Travivve aims to deliver reliable services that meet its clients' needs. Considering the impact of information security in its reputation, Travivve decided to implement an information security management system (ISMS) based on ISO/IEC 27001. In addition, they decided to establish and implement an information security risk management program. Based on the priority of specific departments in Travivve, the top management decided to initially apply the risk management process only in the Sales Management Department. The process would be applicable for other departments only when introducing new technology.
Travivve's top management wanted to make sure that the risk management program is established based on the industry best practices. Therefore, they created a team of three members that would be responsible for establishing and implementing it. One of

the team members was Travivve's risk manager who was responsible for supervising the team and planning all risk management activities. In addition, the risk manager was responsible for monitoring the program and reporting the monitoring results to the top management.
Initially, the team decided to analyze the internal and external context of Travivve. As part of the process of understanding the organization and its context, the team identified key processes and activities. Then, the team identified the interested parties and their basic requirements and determined the status of compliance with these requirements. In addition, the team identified all the reference documents that applied to the defined scope of the risk management process, which mainly included the Annex A of ISO/IEC 27001 and the internal security rules established by Travivve. Lastly, the team analyzed both reference documents and justified a few noncompliances with those requirements.
The risk manager selected the information security risk management method which was aligned with other approaches used by the company to manage other risks. The team also communicated the risk management process to all interested parties through previously established communication mechanisms. In addition, they made sure to inform all interested parties about their roles and responsibilities regarding risk management. Travivve also decided to involve interested parties in its risk management activities since, according to the top management, this process required their active participation.
Lastly, Travivve's risk management team decided to conduct the initial information security risk assessment process. As such, the team established the criteria for performing the information security risk assessment which included the consequence criteria and likelihood criteria.
Did the risk management team establish all the criteria required to perform the information security risk assessment? Refer to scenario 2.

- A. Yes. the risk management team established all the criteria that are necessary to perform an information security risk assessment
- B. No, the risk management team should also establish the criteria for treating the identified risks
- C. No, the risk management team should also establish the criteria for determining the level of risk

Answer: C

Explanation:
While Travivve's risk management team established criteria for consequence and likelihood, ISO/IEC 27005 requires that additional criteria should be defined to complete a risk assessment. Specifically, the team should also establish criteria for determining the level of risk, which involves combining the likelihood and consequence to evaluate risk magnitude. This step is crucial for prioritizing risks and determining which risks require treatment. The absence of criteria for determining the level of risk means that the team did not fully meet the requirements of ISO/IEC 27005 for performing an information security risk assessment. Therefore, the correct answer is A.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.4, "Risk Assessment," which outlines the need to establish criteria for risk acceptance, which includes determining the level of risk.

NEW QUESTION # 50
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