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

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

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q12-Q17):

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which team has a broader cybersecurity role, including incident response, monitoring, and overseeing general operations?

- A. Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT)
- B. Security Operations Center (SOC)
- C. Computer Security Incident Response Team (CSIRT)

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27035 and industry best practices, a Security Operations Center (SOC) is the central hub for an organization's cybersecurity operations. Its responsibilities go beyond pure incident response.

SOCs continuously monitor the organization's network and systems for suspicious activity and threats, providing real-time threat detection, incident response coordination, vulnerability management, and overall security infrastructure oversight.

While CSIRTs and CERTs specialize in handling and managing security incidents, their roles are generally more narrowly focused on the detection, reporting, and resolution of security events. SOC's, on the other hand, manage the broader spectrum of operations, including:

Real-time monitoring and logging

Threat hunting and intelligence

Security incident analysis and triage

Coordinating CSIRT activities

Supporting policy compliance and auditing

Integration with vulnerability management and security infrastructure

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3.1: "Monitoring systems and activities should be established, operated and maintained to identify deviations from normal behavior." NIST SP 800-61 Revision 2 and industry alignment with ISO/IEC 27035 recognize the SOC as

the broader operational environment that houses or interacts with the CSIRT/CERT.
Therefore, the correct answer is: B - Security Operations Center (SOC)

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NEW QUESTION # 13

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

Answer: A

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.

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NEW QUESTION # 14

Which of the following statements regarding the principles for digital evidence gathering is correct?

- A. Reliability implies that all processes used in handling digital evidence should be unique and not necessarily reproducible
- B. Sufficiency means that only a minimal amount of material should be gathered to avoid unnecessary auditing and justification

efforts

- **C. Relevance means that the DEFR should be able to describe the procedures followed and justify the decision to acquire each item based on its value to the investigation**

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Digital evidence gathering, as outlined in ISO/IEC 27037 and referenced in ISO/IEC 27035-2, must adhere to several core principles—reliability, sufficiency, relevance, and integrity. Relevance, in particular, means that the Digital Evidence First Responder (DEFR) must ensure that any item collected has direct or potential bearing on the investigation.

Relevance also requires:

Clear justification for why an item was acquired

Ability to trace the decision-making process

Alignment with investigation objectives

Option A misrepresents "sufficiency," which does not mean minimal collection but rather collecting enough evidence to support conclusions without overburdening the investigation. Option B contradicts the principle of reliability, which requires that processes be standardized and reproducible.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27037:2012, Clause 6.2.2.4: "Relevance is determined by the value of the digital evidence in addressing the objectives of the investigation." ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 references this standard in Clause 7.4.4 regarding forensic evidence handling.

Correct answer: C

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NEW QUESTION # 15

Scenario 3: L&K Associates is a graphic design firm headquartered in Johannesburg, South Africa. It specializes in providing innovative and creative design solutions to clients across various industries. With offices in multiple parts of the country, they effectively serve clients, delivering design solutions that meet their unique needs and preferences.

In its commitment to maintaining information security, L&K Associates is implementing an information security incident management process guided by ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2. Leona, the designated leader overseeing the implementation of the incident management process, customized the scope of incident management to align with the organization's unique requirements. This involved specifying the IT systems, services, and personnel involved in the incident management process while excluding potential incident sources beyond those directly related to IT systems and services.

In scenario 3, which of the following risk identification approaches was used by L&K Associates?

- **A. Both A and B**
- B. Asset-based approach
- C. Event-based approach

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

L&K Associates employed two distinct approaches as described in ISO/IEC 27005:2018 and referenced in ISO/IEC 27035-2: Strategic scenario identification, which involves analyzing sources of risk and their impact on stakeholders and objectives. This is aligned with the event-based approach, which focuses on risk sources and events that may lead to incidents.

Operational scenario identification, which involves a thorough assessment of assets, threats, and vulnerabilities - aligning with the asset-based approach, where the focus is on critical assets and the threats that may exploit their weaknesses.

ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.2.2, identifies multiple methods for risk identification, including:

Asset-based approach

Event-based (or threat-based) approach

Vulnerability-centered approach

In this scenario, both the asset- and event-based methods were clearly applied by Leona, which is encouraged in ISO risk management practices to provide a holistic view of risk.

Therefore, the correct answer is C: Both A and B.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Scenario 1: RoLawyers is a prominent legal firm based in Guadalajara, Mexico. It specializes in a wide range of legal services tailored to meet the diverse needs of its clients. Committed to excellence and integrity, RoLawyers has a reputation for providing

legal representation and consultancy to individuals, businesses, and organizations across various sectors.

Recognizing the critical importance of information security in today's digital landscape, RoLawyers has embarked on a journey to enhance its information security measures. This company is implementing an information security incident management system aligned with ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2 guidelines. This initiative aims to strengthen RoLawyers' protections against possible cyber threats by implementing a structured incident response process to provide guidance on establishing and maintaining a competent incident response team.

After transitioning its database from physical to online infrastructure to facilitate seamless information sharing among its branches, RoLawyers encountered a significant security incident. A malicious attack targeted the online database, overloading it with traffic and causing a system crash, making it impossible for employees to access it for several hours.

In response to this critical incident, RoLawyers quickly implemented new measures to mitigate the risk of future occurrences. These measures included the deployment of a robust intrusion detection system (IDS) designed to proactively identify and alert the IT security team of potential intrusions or suspicious activities across the network infrastructure. This approach empowers RoLawyers to respond quickly to security threats, minimizing the impact on their operations and ensuring the continuity of its legal services.

By being proactive about information security and incident management, RoLawyers shows its dedication to protecting sensitive data, keeping client information confidential, and earning the trust of its stakeholders.

Using the latest practices and technologies, RoLawyers stays ahead in legal innovation and is ready to handle cybersecurity threats with resilience and careful attention.

Based on scenario 1, which security control has RoLawyers implemented?

- A. Corrective controls
- **B. Detective controls**
- C. Preventive controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

The deployment of an Intrusion Detection System (IDS) by RoLawyers following the incident is a classic example of implementing a detective control. According to ISO/IEC 27002:2022 (formerly 27002:2013), detective controls are designed to identify and report the occurrence of information security events in a timely manner. They help organizations discover that an event has occurred so that an appropriate response can be initiated.

The IDS mentioned in the scenario monitors the network for suspicious activity and alerts the IT security team when anomalies or intrusion attempts are detected. This aligns directly with the definition of detective controls.

By contrast:

Preventive controls are designed to prevent incidents from occurring in the first place (e.g., firewalls, access controls).

Corrective controls are actions taken after an incident to restore systems or data and prevent recurrence (e.g., patch management, backups).

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Clause 5.27 - "Detection controls should be implemented to identify incidents and anomalies in a timely manner." ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 4.3.2 - "Detecting and reporting information security events and weaknesses are the first steps in the incident response process." RoLawyers' use of an IDS matches the description of a detective control designed to provide early warning signs of potential threats, making it easier for the organization to take timely action.

Therefore, the correct answer is B: Detective controls.

NEW QUESTION # 17

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