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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Auditor Exam is intended for professionals who have a minimum of five years of professional experience in information security management and auditing, including two years of experience in leading audits. It is also recommended for professionals who are responsible for managing and implementing ISMSs or for those who wish to pursue a career in information security management and auditing. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam certification is recognized globally and can open up new opportunities for professionals in various industries, including IT, finance, healthcare, and government.

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management.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Auditor exam Sample Questions (Q370-Q375):

NEW QUESTION # 370

You are performing an ISMS initial certification audit at a residential nursing home that provides healthcare services. The next step in your audit plan is to conduct the closing meeting. During the final audit team meeting, as an audit team leader, you agree to report 2 minor nonconformities and 1 opportunity for improvement as below:

Select one option of the recommendation to the audit programme manager you are going to advise to the auditee at the closing meeting.

- A. Recommend that an unannounced audit is carried out at a future date
- B. Recommend that a partial audit is required within 3 months
- C. **Recommend certification after your approval of the proposed corrective action plan. Recommend that the findings can be closed out at a surveillance audit in 1 year**
- D. Recommend certification immediately
- E. Recommend that a full scope re-audit is required within 6 months

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, which specifies the requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems, clause 9.4.9 requires the certification body to make a certification decision based on the information obtained during the audit and any other relevant information¹. The certification body should also consider the effectiveness of the corrective actions taken by the auditee to address any nonconformities identified during the audit¹. Therefore, when making a recommendation to the audit programme manager, an ISMS auditor should consider the nature and severity of the nonconformities and the proposed corrective actions.

Based on the scenario above, the auditor should recommend certification after their approval of the proposed corrective action plan and recommend that the findings can be closed out at a surveillance audit in 1 year. The auditor should provide the following justification for their recommendation:

* Justification: This recommendation is appropriate because it reflects the fact that the auditee has only two minor nonconformities and one opportunity for improvement, which do not indicate a significant or systemic failure of their ISMS. A minor nonconformity is defined as a failure to achieve one or more requirements of ISO/IEC 27001:2022 or a situation which raises significant doubt about the ability of an ISMS process to achieve its intended output, but does not affect its overall effectiveness or conformity². An opportunity for improvement is defined as a suggestion for improvement beyond what is required by ISO/IEC 27001:2022. Therefore, these findings do not prevent or preclude certification, as long as they are addressed by appropriate corrective actions within a reasonable time frame. The auditor should approve the proposed corrective action plan before recommending certification, to ensure that it is realistic, achievable, and effective. The auditor should also recommend that the findings can be closed out at a surveillance audit in 1 year, to verify that the corrective actions have been implemented and are working as intended.

The other options are not valid recommendations for the audit programme manager, as they are either too lenient or too strict for the given scenario. For example:

* Recommend certification immediately: This option is not valid because it implies that the auditor ignores or accepts the nonconformities, which is contrary to the audit principles and objectives of ISO 19011:2018², which provides guidelines for auditing management systems. It also contradicts the requirement of ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015¹, which requires the certification body to consider the effectiveness of the corrective actions taken by the auditee before making a certification decision.

* Recommend that a full scope re-audit is required within 6 months: This option is not valid because it implies that the auditor overreacts or exaggerates the nonconformities, which is contrary to the audit principles and objectives of ISO 19011:2018². It also contradicts the requirement of ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015¹, which requires the certification body to determine whether a re-audit is necessary based on the nature and extent of nonconformities and other relevant factors. A full scope re-audit is usually reserved for major nonconformities or multiple minor nonconformities that indicate a serious or widespread failure of an ISMS.

* Recommend that an unannounced audit is carried out at a future date: This option is not valid because it implies that the auditor distrusts or doubts the auditee's commitment or capability to implement corrective actions, which is contrary to the audit principles and objectives of ISO 19011:2018². It also contradicts the requirement of ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015¹, which requires the certification body to conduct unannounced audits only under certain conditions, such as when there are indications of serious problems with an ISMS or when required by sector-specific schemes.

* Recommend that a partial audit is required within 3 months: This option is not valid because it implies that the auditor imposes or prescribes a specific time frame or scope for verifying corrective actions, which is contrary to the audit principles and objectives of

ISO 19011:20182. It also contradicts the requirement of ISO/IEC 17021-1:20151, which requires the certification body to determine whether a partial audit is necessary based on the nature and extent of nonconformities and other relevant factors. A partial audit may be appropriate for minor nonconformities, but the time frame and scope should be agreed upon with the auditee and based on the proposed corrective action plan.

References: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 - Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems - Part 1: Requirements, ISO 19011:2018 - Guidelines for auditing management systems

NEW QUESTION # 371

Scenario 4: SendPay is a financial company that provides its services through a network of agents and financial institutions. One of their main services is transferring money worldwide. SendPay, as a new company, seeks to offer top quality services to its clients. Since the company offers international transactions, it requires from their clients to provide personal information, such as their identity, the reason for the transactions, and other details that might be needed to complete the transaction. Therefore, SendPay has implemented security measures to protect their clients' information, including detecting, investigating, and responding to any information security threats that may emerge. Their commitment to offering secure services was also reflected during the ISMS implementation where the company invested a lot of time and resources.

Last year, SendPay unveiled their digital platform that allows money transactions through electronic devices, such as smartphones or laptops, without requiring an additional fee. Through this platform, SendPay's clients can send and receive money from anywhere and at any time. The digital platform helped SendPay to simplify the company's operations and further expand its business. At the time, SendPay was outsourcing its software operations, hence the project was completed by the software development team of the outsourced company. The same team was also responsible for maintaining the technology infrastructure of SendPay.

Recently, the company applied for ISO/IEC 27001 certification after having an ISMS in place for almost a year. They contracted a certification body that fit their criteria. Soon after, the certification body appointed a team of four auditors to audit SendPay's ISMS. During the audit, among others, the following situations were observed:

1. The outsourced software company had terminated the contract with SendPay without prior notice. As a result, SendPay was unable to immediately bring the services back in-house and its operations were disrupted for five days. The auditors requested from SendPay's representatives to provide evidence that they have a plan to follow in cases of contract terminations. The representatives did not provide any documentary evidence but during an interview, they told the auditors that the top management of SendPay had identified two other software development companies that could provide services immediately if similar situations happen again.
2. There was no evidence available regarding the monitoring of the activities that were outsourced to the software development company. Once again, the representatives of SendPay told the auditors that they regularly communicate with the software development company and that they are appropriately informed for any possible change that might occur.
3. There was no nonconformity found during the firewall testing. The auditors tested the firewall configuration in order to determine the level of security provided by these services. They used a packet analyzer to test the firewall policies which enabled them to check the packets sent or received in real-time.

Based on this scenario, answer the following question:

How do you evaluate the evidence obtained related to the monitoring process of outsourced operations? Refer to scenario 4.

- A. Not reliable. SendPay provided only verbal evidence regarding the monitoring of its outsourced operations
- B. Irrelevant, monitoring the outsourced operations is not a requirement of the standard
- C. Appropriate and sufficient, verbal confirmation from the SendPay's representatives indicates that they were aware that outsourced operations must be monitored

Answer: A

Explanation:

The evidence provided by SendPay, which is solely verbal confirmation about the monitoring of outsourced operations, is not considered reliable under ISO/IEC 27001. The standard requires documented evidence to support claims of effective monitoring and control over outsourced processes.

NEW QUESTION # 372

Please match the following situations to the type of audit required.

Answer:

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION # 373

Which of the options below is a control related to the management of personnel that aims to avoid the occurrence of incidents?

- A. The organization regularly provides security awareness and training sessions for its employees
- B. The organization always reviews the security policy after the integration of a new division to the organization
- C. The organization conducts regular user access reviews to verify that only authorized employees have access to confidential information

Answer: A

Explanation:

Regular security awareness and training sessions for employees are a control measure aimed at preventing security incidents by ensuring that personnel are aware of information security threats and concerns, and understand their roles and responsibilities in safeguarding organizational assets. This proactive approach is designed to educate employees on the importance of security practices and to avoid the occurrence of security incidents. References: = This answer is based on the principles of personnel security management as outlined in ISO/IEC 27001, particularly in Annex A.7 which deals with human resource security before, during, and after employment, and Annex A.9 which focuses on access control and ensuring that employees have access only to the information that is necessary for their job role

NEW QUESTION # 374

Please match the roles to the following descriptions:

To complete the table click on the blank section you want to complete so that it is highlighted in red, and then click on the applicable test from the options below.

Alternatively, you may drag and drop each option to the appropriate blank section.

Answer:

Explanation:

Explanation:

* The auditee is the organization or part of it that is subject to the audit. The auditee could be internal or external to the audit client . The auditee should cooperate with the audit team and provide them with access to relevant information, documents, records, personnel, and facilities .

* The audit client is the organization or person that requests an audit. The audit client could be internal or external to the auditee . The audit client should define the audit objectives, scope, criteria, and programme, and appoint the audit team leader .

* The technical expert is a person who provides specific knowledge or expertise relating to the organization, activity, process, product, service, or discipline to be audited. The technical expert could be internal or external to the audit team . The technical expert should support the audit team in collecting and evaluating audit evidence, but should not act as an auditor .

* The observer is a person who accompanies the audit team but does not act as an auditor. The observer could be internal or external to the audit team . The observer should observe the audit activities without interfering or influencing them, unless agreed otherwise by the audit team leader and the auditee .

References :=

* [ISO 19011:2022 Guidelines for auditing management systems]

* [ISO/IEC 17021-1:2022 Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems - Part 1: Requirements]

NEW QUESTION # 375

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