

ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Cert - ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Relevant Questions



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PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer certification exam is designed to assess the knowledge and skills of individuals in implementing and managing an Information Security Management System (ISMS) based on the ISO/IEC 27001 standard. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam certification is ideal for individuals who are responsible for implementing and maintaining an ISMS in an organization, including information security managers, IT managers, and compliance managers. ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Exam is conducted by the Professional Evaluation and Certification Board (PECB), a global provider of professional certification services.

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You can face these difficulties while writing PECB ISO IEC 27001 Lead

Implementer Certification Exam:

There are various difficulties that you may encounter while writing the exam, but most of them can be solved with time and practice with the **ISO IEC 27001 Lead Implementer exam dumps**. Some challenges faced by an individual while taking the PECB ISO IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Certification exam are listed below:

- **Lack of knowledge:** You should understand the topics to be covered in the PECB ISO IEC 27001 Lead Implementer certification exam well before attempting the exam.
- **Unclear understanding of concepts:** If you have not understood certain concepts before attempting the exam, then it is difficult to understand them during the exam. It will be a good idea to first read guides on this topic and then attempt the exam.
- **Lack of preparations:** Preparing for the PECB ISO IEC 27001 Lead Implementer certification exam is very important as it allows you to focus more on the exam. You should keep a checklist in your diary for reference. It will help you to note down the topics that you need to learn.
- **Fears to fail:** Many students tend to fear failure while preparing for a PECB ISO IEC 27001 Lead Implementer certification exam. They may also be afraid of appearing for an exam, which is quite natural and human. There are different ways to deal with this situation. For instance, you can seek guidance from your friends or family members. If this does not work, then it will be best if you take a few dummy tests.
- **Faulty time management:** This may occur if you are unable to manage your time effectively. For instance, you may spend too much time on one particular topic or spend your entire time preparing for the test.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam Sample Questions (Q98-Q103):

NEW QUESTION # 98

Scenario 10: ProEBank

ProEBank is an Austrian financial institution known for its comprehensive range of banking services. Headquartered in Vienna, it leverages the city's advanced technological and financial ecosystem. To enhance its security posture, ProEBank has implemented an information security management system (ISMS) based on the ISO/IEC 27001. After a year of having the ISMS in place, the company decided to apply for a certification audit to obtain certification against ISO/IEC 27001.

To prepare for the audit, the company first informed its employees for the audit and organized training sessions to prepare them. It also prepared documented information in advance, so that the documents would be ready when external auditors asked to review them. Additionally, it determined which of its employees have the knowledge to help the external auditors understand and evaluate the processes.

During the planning phase for the audit, ProEBank reviewed the list of assigned auditors provided by the certification body. Upon reviewing the list, ProEBank identified a potential conflict of interest with one of the auditors, who had previously worked for ProEBank's main competitor in the banking industry. To ensure the integrity of the audit process, ProEBank refused to undergo the audit until a completely new audit team was assigned. In response, the certification body acknowledged the conflict of interest and made the necessary adjustments to ensure the impartiality of the audit team. After the resolution of this issue, the audit team assessed whether the ISMS met both the standard's requirements and the company's objectives. During this process, the audit team focused on reviewing documented information.

Three weeks later, the team conducted an on-site visit to the auditee's location where they aimed to evaluate whether the ISMS conformed to the requirements of ISO/IEC 27001, was effectively implemented, and enabled the auditee to reach its information security objectives. After the on-site visit, the team prepared the audit conclusions and notified the auditee that some minor nonconformities had been detected. The audit team leader then issued a recommendation for certification.

After receiving the recommendation from the audit team leader, the certification body established a committee to make the decision for certification. The committee included one member from the audit team and two other experts working for the certification body. After the Stage 2 audit, minor nonconformities were found. Despite this, the audit team leader issued a positive recommendation for certification.

Is this acceptable?

- A. No - the auditor should have issued a recommendation for certification conditional upon the filing of corrective action plans for the minor nonconformities
- B. No - the auditor should have issued an unfavorable recommendation for certification because minor nonconformities were identified
- **C. Yes - a recommendation for certification should be issued when only minor nonconformities are identified**

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 99

Scenario 5: OperazeIT is a software development company that develops applications for various companies worldwide. Recently, the company conducted a risk assessment in response to the evolving digital landscape and emerging information security challenges. Through rigorous testing techniques like penetration testing and code review, the company identified issues in its IT systems, including improper user permissions, misconfigured security settings, and insecure network configurations. To resolve these issues and enhance information security, OperazeIT implemented an information security management system (ISMS) based on ISO/IEC 27001.

In a collaborative effort involving the implementation team, OperazeIT thoroughly assessed its business requirements and internal and external environment, identified its key processes and activities, and identified and analyzed the interested parties to establish the preliminary scope of the ISMS. Following this, the implementation team conducted a comprehensive review of the company's functional units, opting to include most of the company departments within the ISMS scope. Additionally, the team decided to include internal and external physical locations, both external and internal issues referred to in clause 4.1, the requirements in clause 4.2, and the interfaces and dependencies between activities performed by the company. The IT manager had a pivotal role in approving the final scope, reflecting OperazeIT's commitment to information security.

OperazeIT's information security team created a comprehensive information security policy that aligned with the company's strategic direction and legal requirements, informed by risk assessment findings and business strategies. This policy, alongside specific policies detailing security issues and assigning roles and responsibilities, was communicated internally and shared with external parties. The drafting, review, and approval of these policies involved active participation from top management, ensuring a robust framework for safeguarding information across all interested parties.

As OperazeIT moved forward, the company entered the policy implementation phase, with a detailed plan encompassing security definition, role assignments, and training sessions. Lastly, the policy monitoring and maintenance phase was conducted, where monitoring mechanisms were established to ensure the company's information security policy is enforced and all employees comply with its requirements.

To further strengthen its information security framework, OperazeIT initiated a comprehensive gap analysis as part of the ISMS implementation process. Rather than relying solely on internal assessments, OperazeIT decided to involve the services of external consultants to assess the state of its ISMS. The company collaborated with external consultants, which brought a fresh perspective and valuable insights to the gap analysis process, enabling OperazeIT to identify vulnerabilities and areas for improvement with a higher degree of objectivity. Lastly, OperazeIT created a committee whose mission includes ensuring the proper operation of the ISMS, overseeing the company's risk assessment process, managing information security-related issues, recommending solutions to nonconformities, and monitoring the implementation of corrections and corrective actions.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Was there any issue with how OperazeIT determined its current ISMS state?

- A. No, as the ISMS state can be determined by outsourced external consultants
- B. Yes, as it is the top management's responsibility to determine the ISMS state
- C. Yes, as the ISMS state must be determined by the implementation team

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 100

Scenario 8: SunDee is an American biopharmaceutical company, headquartered in California, the US. It specializes in developing novel human therapeutics, with a focus on cardiovascular diseases, oncology, bone health, and inflammation. The company has had an information security management system (ISMS) based on ISO/IEC 27001 in place for the past two years. However, it has not monitored or measured the performance and effectiveness of its ISMS and conducted management reviews regularly. Just before the recertification audit, the company decided to conduct an internal audit. It also asked most of their staff to compile the written individual reports of the past two years for their departments. This left the Production Department with less than the optimum workforce, which decreased the company's stock.

Tessa was SunDee's internal auditor. With multiple reports written by 50 different employees, the internal audit process took much longer than planned, was very inconsistent, and had no qualitative measures whatsoever. Tessa concluded that SunDee must evaluate the performance of the ISMS adequately. She defined SunDee's negligence of ISMS performance evaluation as a major nonconformity, so she wrote a nonconformity report including the description of the nonconformity, the audit findings, and recommendations. Additionally, Tessa created a new plan which would enable SunDee to resolve these issues and presented it to the top management. Based on scenario 8, does SunDee comply with ISO/IEC 27001 requirements regarding the monitoring and measurement process?

- A. Yes, because the standard does not indicate when the monitoring and measurement phase should be performed
- B. Yes, because the standard requires that the monitoring and measurement phase be conducted every two years
- C. No, because even though the standard does not imply when such a process should be performed, the company must have

a monitoring and measurement process in place

Answer: C

Explanation:

Explanation

According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, clause 9.1, the organization shall determine:

what needs to be monitored and measured, including information security processes and controls, as well as information security performance and the effectiveness of the ISMS; the methods for monitoring, measurement, analysis and evaluation, to ensure valid and reliable results; when the monitoring and measurement shall be performed; who shall monitor and measure; who shall analyze and evaluate the monitoring and measurement results; and how the results shall be communicated and used for decision making and improvement.

The organization shall retain documented information as evidence of the monitoring and measurement results.

The standard does not prescribe a specific frequency or method for monitoring and measurement, but it requires the organization to have a defined and documented process that is appropriate to its context, objectives, risks, and opportunities. The organization should also ensure that the monitoring and measurement results are analyzed and evaluated to determine the performance and effectiveness of the ISMS, and to identify any nonconformities, gaps, or improvement opportunities.

In the scenario, SunDee did not comply with these requirements, as it did not have a monitoring and measurement process in place, and did not monitor or measure the performance and effectiveness of its ISMS regularly. It also did not use valid and reliable methods, or communicate and use the results for improvement.

Therefore, SunDee's negligence of ISMS performance evaluation was a major nonconformity, as Tessa correctly identified.

References: ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Information security management systems - Requirements, clause 9.1; PECB ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Course, Module 9: Monitoring, Measurement, Analysis and Evaluation.

NEW QUESTION # 101

Question:

Which statement best describes an organization that has achieved the "Defined" maturity level?

- A. The organization has implemented some processes, but there is no standardized procedure
- **B. The organization has standardized, documented, and communicated its procedures through training sessions**
- C. The organization has fully automated and integrated its workflows for continuous improvement

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the ISO/IEC 27003:2017 and various ISMS implementation maturity models (e.g., COBIT, CMMI), a "Defined" maturity level implies:

"Processes are well-characterized and understood, and are described in standards, procedures, tools, and methods. These are communicated through training and organizational policy." This level ensures repeatability and consistency. It is higher than "initial" or "basic" maturity where ad hoc approaches dominate but does not yet include automation (which would fall under "Managed" or "Optimized").

NEW QUESTION # 102

Scenario 9:

OpenTech, headquartered in San Francisco, specializes in information and communication technology (ICT) solutions. Its clientele primarily includes data communication enterprises and network operators. The company's core objective is to enable its clients to transition smoothly into multi-service providers, aligning their operations with the complex demands of the digital landscape. Recently, Tim, the internal auditor of OpenTech, conducted an internal audit that uncovered nonconformities related to their monitoring procedures and system vulnerabilities. In response to these nonconformities, OpenTech decided to employ a comprehensive problem-solving approach to address the issues systematically. This method encompasses a team-oriented approach, aiming to identify, correct, and eliminate the root causes of the issues. The approach involves several steps: First, establish a group of experts with deep knowledge of processes and controls. Next, break down the nonconformity into measurable components and implement interim containment measures. Then, identify potential root causes and select and verify permanent corrective actions. Finally, put those actions into practice, validate them, take steps to prevent recurrence, and recognize and acknowledge the team's efforts.

Following the analysis of the root causes of the nonconformities, OpenTech's ISMS project manager, Julia, developed a list of potential actions to address the identified nonconformities. Julia carefully evaluated the list to ensure that each action would effectively eliminate the root cause of the respective nonconformity. While assessing potential corrective actions, Julia identified one

issue as significant and assessed a high likelihood of its recurrence. Consequently, she chose to implement temporary corrective actions. Julia then combined all the nonconformities into a single action plan and sought approval from top management. The submitted action plan was written as follows:

"A new version of the access control policy will be established and new restrictions will be created to ensure that network access is effectively managed and monitored by the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Department." However, Julia's submitted action plan was not approved by top management. The reason cited was that a general action plan meant to address all nonconformities was deemed unacceptable. Consequently, Julia revised the action plan and submitted separate ones for approval. Unfortunately, Julia did not adhere to the organization's specified deadline for submission, resulting in a delay in the corrective action process. Additionally, the revised action plans lacked a defined schedule for execution.

Did Julia make an appropriate decision regarding the nonconformities with a high likelihood of reoccurrence?

- A. No, implementing temporary actions during the corrective action process is not recommended
- B. No, as temporary corrective actions are not allowed in the evaluation phase
- **C. Yes, Julia's decision to implement temporary corrective actions was consistent with best practices**

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 103

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