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

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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.

Topic 4	• 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.

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PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Test Assessment - Reliable ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Exam Questions

Recently, ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager exam certification, attaching more attention from more and more people in IT industry, has become an important standard to balance someone's IT capability. Many IT candidates are confused and wonder how to prepare for ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager exam, but now you are lucky if you read this article because you have found the best method to prepare for the exam from this article. You will ensure to get ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Exam Certification after using our ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager exam software developed by our powerful SurePassExams IT team. If you still hesitate, try to download our free demo of ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager exam software.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27035 Lead Incident Manager Sample Questions (Q25-Q30):

NEW QUESTION # 25
What is the purpose of a gap analysis?

- A. To identify the differences between current processes and company policies
- B. To assess risks associated with identified gaps in current practices compared to best practices
- C. To determine the steps to achieve a desired future state from the current state

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:
Gap analysis is a structured method used to compare the current state of processes, capabilities, or systems against a desired or required state (such as compliance with ISO standards). The main goal is to determine what needs to change to achieve that future state. While identifying gaps (A) and assessing risks (C) may occur during the process, the primary purpose is strategic planning and improvement.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27001 Implementation Guidelines, Clause 0.3: "Gap analysis is used to evaluate the difference between current practices and ISO requirements and to define actions to meet compliance." Correct answer: B
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NEW QUESTION # 26
Scenario 8: Moneda Vivo, headquartered in Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia, is a distinguished name in the banking sector. It is renowned for its innovative approach to digital banking and unwavering commitment to information security. Moneda Vivo stands out by offering various banking services designed to meet the needs of its clients. Central to its operations is an information security incident management process that adheres to the recommendations of ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2.
Recently. Moneda Vivo experienced a phishing attack aimed at its employees Despite the bank's swift identification and containment of the attack, the incident led to temporary service outages and data access issues, underscoring the need for improved resilience The response team compiled a detailed review of the attack, offering valuable insights into the techniques and entry points used and identifying areas for enhancing their preparedness.
Shortly after the attack, the bank strengthened its defense by implementing a continuous review process to ensure its incident management procedures and systems remain effective and appropriate While monitoring the incident management process, a trend became apparent. The mean time between similar incidents decreased after a few occurrences; however, Moneda Vivo strategically ignored the trend and continued with regular operations This decision was rooted in a deep confidence in its existing security measures and incident management protocols, which had proven effective in quick detection and resolution of issues Moneda Vivo's

commitment to transparency and continual improvement is exemplified by its utilization of a comprehensive dashboard. This tool provides real time insights into the progress of its information security incident management, helping control operational activities and ensure that processes stay within the targets of productivity, quality, and efficiency. However, securing its digital banking platform proved challenging.
Following a recent upgrade, which included a user interface change to its digital banking platform and a software update, Moneda Vivo recognized the need to immediately review its incident management process for accuracy and completeness. The top management postponed the review due to financial and time constraints.
Scenario 8: Moneda Vivo, headquartered in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, is a distinguished name in the banking sector. It recently experienced a phishing attack, prompting the response team to conduct a detailed review.
The incident underscored the need for resilience and continuous improvement.
What is the primary goal of the information Moneda Vivo's incident report team gathered from the incident?

- A. To document the incident for legal compliance purposes
- B. To showcase the effectiveness of existing security protocols to stakeholders
- C. To learn from the incident and improve future security measures

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The core purpose of incident reporting, as outlined in ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 (Clause 6.4.7), is to learn from the incident in order to improve future preparedness, resilience, and effectiveness. Lessons learned from an incident should feed into policy, process, and technical improvements. The scenario highlights how Moneda Vivo's team analyzed the phishing attack to understand entry points and weaknesses, directly aligning with this principle.
While legal compliance (Option B) and showcasing security (Option A) may be secondary benefits, the primary objective is always organizational learning and resilience enhancement.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.4.7: "The lessons learned phase involves identifying improvements to the information security incident management process and to other relevant processes and controls." Correct answer: C
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NEW QUESTION # 27
Why is it important for performance measures to be specific according to the SMART methodology?

- A. To avoid misconception and ensure clarity
- B. To ensure they are aligned with organizational culture
- C. To compare them to other data easily

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The SMART model (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound) is outlined in ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 for defining and tracking performance metrics in incident response. The "Specific" component ensures that measures are clearly defined and understood by stakeholders to avoid ambiguity.
This clarity is essential for accountability, tracking, and reporting performance accurately, which directly aligns with Option B.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.3.2: "Performance indicators should be SMART to ensure they are effective and meaningful."
Correct answer: B
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NEW QUESTION # 28
Scenario 5: Located in Istanbul, Turkey, Alura Hospital is a leading medical institution specializing in advanced eye surgery and vision care. Renowned for its modern facilities, cutting-edge technology, and highly skilled staff, Alura Hospital is committed to delivering exceptional patient care. Additionally, Alura Hospital has implemented the ISO/IEC 27035 standards to enhance its information security incident management practices.
At Alura Hospital, the information security incident management plan is a critical component of safeguarding patient data and maintaining the integrity of its medical services. This comprehensive plan includes instructions for handling vulnerabilities discovered during incident management. According to this plan, when new vulnerabilities are discovered, Mehmet is appointed as the incident

handler and is authorized to patch the vulnerabilities without assessing their potential impact on the current incident, prioritizing patient data security above all else.
Recognizing the importance of a structured approach to incident management, Alura Hospital has established four teams dedicated to various aspects of incident response. The planning team focuses on implementing security processes and communicating with external organizations. The monitoring team is responsible for security patches, upgrades, and security policy implementation. The analysis team adjusts risk priorities and manages vulnerability reports, while the test and evaluation team organizes and performs incident response tests to ensure preparedness.
During an incident management training session, staff members at Alura Hospital were provided with clear roles and responsibilities. However, a technician expressed uncertainty about their role during a data integrity incident, as the manager assigned them a role unrelated to their expertise. This decision was made to ensure that all staff members possess versatile skills and are prepared to handle various scenarios effectively.
Additionally, Alura Hospital realized it needed to communicate better with stakeholders during security incidents. The hospital discovered it was not adequately informing stakeholders and that relevant information must be provided using formats, language, and media that meet their needs. This would enable them to participate fully in the incident response process and stay informed about potential risks and mitigation strategies.
Also, the hospital has experienced frequent network performance issues affecting critical hospital systems and increased sophisticated cyberattacks designed to bypass traditional security measures. So, it has deployed an external firewall. This action is intended to strengthen the hospital's network security by helping detect threats that have already breached the perimeter defenses. The firewall's implementation is a part of the hospital's broader strategy to maintain a robust and secure IT infrastructure, which is crucial for protecting sensitive patient data and ensuring the reliability of critical hospital systems. Alura Hospital remains committed to integrating state-of-the-art technology solutions to uphold the highest patient care and data security standards.
According to scenario 5, which of the following principles of efficient communication did Alura Hospital NOT adhere to?

- A. Appropriateness
- B. Credibility
- C. Responsiveness

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 (Information Security Incident Management - Part 1: Principles of Incident Management), one of the core principles of effective communication in incident management is
"appropriateness." This refers to ensuring that the right information is shared with the right stakeholders using the appropriate channels, language, format, and timing. The objective is to guarantee that communication is both understandable and actionable by its recipients.
In the scenario, Alura Hospital recognized that they were not adequately informing stakeholders during security incidents. They identified a gap in providing relevant information using suitable formats, media, or language. This failure points directly to a lack of "appropriateness" in their communication strategy.
According to ISO/IEC 27035-1, Section 6.4 (Communication), it is essential to tailor incident communication to stakeholder needs to ensure informed decision-making and engagement.
The other options-credibility and responsiveness-are not indicated as the failing areas. There is no mention that the information provided lacked credibility or that the hospital failed to respond to incidents or communicate in a timely manner. Rather, the issue lies with the medium, clarity, and stakeholder alignment- hallmarks of appropriateness.
Reference Extracts from ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016:
Clause 6.4: "Communication must be timely, relevant, accurate, and appropriate for the target audience." Clause 7.2.4:
"Stakeholders should be informed using formats and channels that they can easily access and understand." Therefore, the principle not adhered to by Alura Hospital is clearly: Appropriateness (C).
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NEW QUESTION # 29
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 Scenario 2 (continued from above) According to scenario 2, in which phase did Mark introduce a "count down" process?

- A. Respond
- B. Learn Lessons
- C. Assess and Decide

Answer: C

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The "count down" process introduced by Mark in the scenario is intended to expedite the evaluation and classification of information security events - determining whether they are actual incidents or not. This aligns precisely with the "Assess and Decide" phase in ISO/IEC 27035-1 and ISO/IEC 27035-2.
The "Assess and Decide" phase, as defined in ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, involves the timely assessment of events, classification of vulnerabilities, and making decisions about appropriate handling paths. Speed is essential here, as delays in classifying and responding to potential incidents can increase risk exposure.
Mark's innovation-a "count down" timer-demonstrates a procedural enhancement to ensure incidents are not left unreviewed. This mechanism improves the timeliness and structure of incident classification and decision-making, which is a key objective of the "Assess and Decide" phase.
Reference Extracts:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.2: "Assess and decide phase aims to determine the significance of reported events and decide how to treat them." ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 7.3: "Assessment of events involves determining whether they constitute an incident and the urgency of response." Therefore, the correct answer is C: Assess and Decide.
Certainly! Below is your requested content in the exact structured format for:

NEW QUESTION # 30
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