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Our ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer guide torrent has gone through strict analysis and summary according to the past exam papers and the popular trend in the industry and are revised and updated according to the change of the syllabus and the latest development conditions in the theory and the practice. The ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer exam questions have simplified the sophisticated notions. The software boosts varied self-learning and self-assessment functions to check the learning results. The software of our ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Test Torrent provides the statistics report function and help the students find the weak links and deal with them.

PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer certification is ideal for professionals who are seeking to advance their career in the field of information security management. It is particularly beneficial for individuals who are responsible for implementing and maintaining an ISMS within an organization, such as information security managers, IT managers, and IT consultants. PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam certification provides a comprehensive understanding of the ISO/IEC 27001 standard and its application in real-world scenarios. It also enables professionals to identify and mitigate information security risks, as well as comply with legal and regulatory requirements. With the PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Certification, professionals can demonstrate their expertise in information security management and enhance their career prospects in the field.

The ISO/IEC 27001 standard is a globally recognized standard for information security management. It provides a framework for organizations to manage and protect their sensitive information and assets from various threats, such as cyber-attacks, data breaches, and other security incidents. The ISO/IEC 27001 standard specifies the requirements for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and continually improving an ISMS.

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The ISO/IEC 27001 standard provides a framework for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and continually improving an organization's information security management system. The standard covers a wide range of topics, including risk assessment, security controls, and information security policies. The PECB ISO-IEC-27001-Lead-Implementer Exam covers all of these topics and more, ensuring that certified professionals have a comprehensive understanding of the standard and how to apply it in their organizations.

PECB Certified ISO/IEC 27001 Lead Implementer Exam Sample Questions (Q31-Q36):

NEW QUESTION # 31
Scenario 3: Socket Inc is a telecommunications company offering mainly wireless products and services. It uses MongoDB. a document model database that offers high availability, scalability, and flexibility.
Last month, Socket Inc. reported an information security incident. A group of hackers compromised its MongoDB database, because the database administrators did not change its default settings, leaving it without a password and publicly accessible. Fortunately. Socket Inc. performed regular information backups in their MongoDB database, so no information was lost during the incident. In addition, a syslog server allowed Socket Inc. to centralize all logs in one server. The company found out that no persistent backdoor was placed and that the attack was not initiated from an employee inside the company by reviewing the event logs that record user faults and exceptions.
To prevent similar incidents in the future, Socket Inc. decided to use an access control system that grants access to authorized personnel only. The company also implemented a control in order to define and implement rules for the effective use of cryptography, including cryptographic key management, to protect the database from unauthorized access The implementation was based on all relevant agreements, legislation, and regulations, and the information classification scheme. To improve security and reduce the administrative efforts, network segregation using VPNs was proposed.
Lastly, Socket Inc. implemented a new system to maintain, collect, and analyze information related to information security threats, and integrate information security into project management.
Socket Inc. has implemented a control for the effective use of cryptography and cryptographic key management. Is this compliant with ISO/IEC 27001' Refer to scenario 3.

- A. No, because the standard provides a separate control for cryptographic key management
- B. Yes, the control for the effective use of the cryptography can include cryptographic key management
- C. No, the control should be implemented only for defining rules for cryptographic key management

Answer: B

Explanation:
Explanation
According to ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A.8.24, the control for the effective use of cryptography is intended to ensure proper and effective use of cryptography to protect the confidentiality, authenticity, and/or integrity of information. This control can include cryptographic key management, which is the process of generating, distributing, storing, using, and destroying cryptographic keys in a secure manner. Cryptographic key management is essential for ensuring the security and functionality of cryptographic solutions, such as encryption, digital signatures, or authentication.
The standard provides the following guidance for implementing this control:
A policy on the use of cryptographic controls should be developed and implemented.
The policy should define the circumstances and conditions in which the different types of cryptographic controls should be used, based on the information classification scheme, the relevant agreements, legislation, and regulations, and the assessed risks.
The policy should also define the standards and techniques to be used for each type of cryptographic control, such as the algorithms, key lengths, key formats, and key lifecycles.
The policy should be reviewed and updated regularly to reflect the changes in the technology, the business environment, and the legal requirements.
The cryptographic keys should be managed through their whole lifecycle, from generation to destruction, in a secure and controlled manner, following the principles of need-to-know and segregation of duties.
The cryptographic keys should be protected from unauthorized access, disclosure, modification, loss, or theft, using appropriate physical and logical security measures, such as encryption, access control, backup, and audit.
The cryptographic keys should be changed or replaced periodically, or when there is a suspicion of compromise, following a defined process that ensures the continuity of the cryptographic services and the availability of the information.
The cryptographic keys should be securely destroyed when they are no longer required, or when they reach their end of life, using

methods that prevent their recovery or reconstruction.
References:
ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Implementer Course Guide1
ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Lead Implementer Info Kit2
ISO/IEC 27001:2022 Information Security Management Systems - Requirements3 ISO/IEC 27002:2022 Code of Practice for Information Security Controls4 Understanding Cryptographic Controls in Information Security5

NEW QUESTION # 32
Scenario 7: InfoSec is a multinational corporation headquartered in Boston, MA, which provides professional electronics, gaming, and entertainment services. After facing numerous information security incidents, InfoSec has decided to establish teams and implement measures to prevent potential incidents in the future Emma, Bob. and Anna were hired as the new members of InfoSec's information security team, which consists of a security architecture team, an incident response team (IRT) and a forensics team Emma's job is to create information security plans, policies, protocols, and training to prepare InfoSec to respond to incidents effectively Emma and Bob would be full-time employees of InfoSec, whereas Anna was contracted as an external consultant.
Bob, a network expert, will deploy a screened subnet network architecture This architecture will isolate the demilitarized zone (OMZ) to which hosted public services are attached and InfoSec's publicly accessible resources from their private network Thus, InfoSec will be able to block potential attackers from causing unwanted events inside the company's network. Bob is also responsible for ensuring that a thorough evaluation of the nature of an unexpected event is conducted, including the details on how the event happened and what or whom it might affect.
Anna will create records of the data, reviews, analysis, and reports in order to keep evidence for the purpose of disciplinary and legal action, and use them to prevent future incidents. To do the work accordingly, she should be aware of the company's information security incident management policy beforehand Among others, this policy specifies the type of records to be created, the place where they should be kept, and the format and content that specific record types should have.
According to scenario 7, a demilitarized zone (DMZ) is deployed within InfoSec's network. What type of control has InfoSec implemented in this case?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
A demilitarized zone (DMZ) is a network segment that separates the internal network from the external network, such as the Internet. It is used to host public services that need to be accessible from outside the organization, such as web servers, email servers, or DNS servers. A DMZ provides a layer of protection for the internal network by limiting the exposure of the public services and preventing unauthorized access from the external network. A DMZ is an example of a preventive control, which is a type of control that aims to prevent or deter the occurrence of an information security incident. Preventive controls reduce the likelihood of a threat exploiting a vulnerability and causing harm to the organization's information assets. Other examples of preventive controls are encryption, authentication, firewalls, antivirus software, and security awareness training.

NEW QUESTION # 33
Scenario 10: CircuitLinking is a company specializing in water purification solutions, designing and manufacturing efficient filtration and treatment systems for both residential and commercial applications. Over the past two years, the company has actively implemented an integrated management system (IMS) that aligns with both ISO/IEC 27001 for information security and ISO 9001 for quality management. Recently, the company has taken a significant step forward by applying for a combined audit, aiming to achieve certification against both ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO 9001.
In preparation for the certification audit, CircuitLinking ensured a clear understanding of ISO/IEC 27001 within the company and identified key subject-matter experts to assist the auditors. It also allocated sufficient resources and performed a self-assessment to verify that processes were clearly defined, roles and responsibilities were segregated, and documented information was maintained. To avoid delays, the company gathered all necessary documentation in advance to provide evidence that procedures were in place and effective.
Following the successful completion of the Stage 1 audit, which focused on verifying the design of the management system, the Stage 2 audit was conducted to examine the implementation and effectiveness of the information security and quality management systems. One of the auditors, Megan, was a previous employee of the company. To uphold the integrity of the certification process, the company notified the certification body about the potential conflict of interest and requested an auditor change. Subsequently, the certification body selected a replacement, ensuring impartiality. Additionally, the company requested a background check of the audit team members; however, the certification body denied this request. The necessary adjustments to the audit plan were made,

and transparent communication with stakeholders was maintained.
The audit process continued seamlessly under the new auditor's guidance. Upon audit completion, the certification body evaluated the results and conclusions of the audit and CircuitLinking's public information and awarded CircuitLinking the combined certification.
A recertification audit for CircuitLinking was conducted to verify that the company's management system continued to meet the required standards and remained effective within the defined scope of certification. CircuitLinking had implemented significant changes to its management system, including a major overhaul of its information security processes, the adoption of new technology platforms, and adjustments to comply with recent changes in industry legislation. Due to these substantial updates, the recertification audit required a Stage 1 assessment to evaluate the impact of these changes.
According to Scenario 10, the certification body evaluated the results and conclusions of the audit and CircuitLinking's public information when making the certification decision. Is this acceptable?

- A. No, the certification body should also consider the auditor's opinions when making the certification decision
- B. No, only top management's input should be considered
- C. Yes, the certification body must make the certification decision based on other relevant information, such as public information
- D. No, the certification decision must be based solely on the audit findings, and no external information can be considered

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 34
Upon the risk assessment outcomes. Socket Inc. decided to:
* Require the use of passwords with at least 12 characters containing uppercase and lowercase letters, symbols, and numbers
* Require the change of passwords at least once every 60 days
* Keep backup copies of files on IT-provided network drives
* Assign users to a separate network when they have access to cloud storage files storing customers' personal data.
Based on scenario 5. Socket Inc. decided to assign users lo a separate network when accessing cloud storage tiles. What does this ensure?

- A. Creation of backup copies of files
- B. Belter security when using cloud storage files
- C. Elimination of risks related to the use of cloud storage services

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 35
Company X restricted the access of the internal auditor of some of its documentation taking into account its confidentiality. Is this acceptable?

- A. Yes. it is up to the company to determine what an internal auditor can access
- B. Yes. confidential information should not be increased by internal auditors
- C. No. restricting the internal auditor's access to offices and documentation can negatively affect the internal audit process

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 36
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