

PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Online Prüfung & ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungsinformationen



Die ZertFragen Website hat guten Ruf bei PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfungen. Das ist auch die Tatsache, die viele Leute kennen. Die ZertFragen sind nach Ihren starken Dumps gut anerkannt. Wenn Sie die als das Vorbereitungsgerät benutzen, können Sie gute Ergebnisse für die PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung bekommen. Downloaden Sie kostenlose Demo, dann können Sie wissen, dass diese Auswahl richtig ist.

Wünschen Sie nicht großen Erfolg in Ihrem Arbeitsleben machen? Wenn ja, sollen Sie jetzt sich verbessern. Und wie kann Ihre selbe Fähigkeit in IT-Industrie sich verbessern? Es ist eine gute Weise, die PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung abzulegen. Die PECB Zertifizierungsprüfung ist eine sehr wichtige Zertifizierung, deshalb gibt es immer mehr PECB Prüfungskandidaten.

>>> PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Online Prüfung <<<

ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Übungsmaterialien - ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Lernressourcen & ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungsfragen

Die PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierung ist den IT-Fachleute eine unentbehrliche Prüfung, weil sie ihres Schicksal bestimmt. Die Fragenkataloge zur PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfung brauchen alle Kandidaten. Mit ihr kann der Kandidat sich gut auf die ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfung vorbereiten und nicht so sehr unter Druck stehen. Und die Fragenkataloge in ZertFragen sind einzigartig. Mit ihr können Sie die PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfung ganz mühlos bestehen.

PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten

Thema 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.
Thema 2	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.
Thema 3	- Designing and developing an organizational incident management process based on ISO - IEC 27035: This section of the exam measures skills of Information Security Analysts and covers how to tailor the ISO - IEC 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 ISO-IEC-27035- Lead-Incident-Manager Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q45-Q50):

45. Frage

Which of the following is NOT an example of technical control?

- A. Implementing a policy for regular password changes
- B. Installing a firewall to protect the network
- C. Implementing surveillance cameras

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27002:2022 (and earlier versions), information security controls can be broadly categorized into three types: technical (also called logical), physical, and administrative (or organizational) controls.

Technical controls (also known as logical controls) involve the use of software and hardware to protect assets.

Examples include:

Firewalls

Intrusion detection systems

Encryption

Access control mechanisms

Physical controls are designed to prevent physical access to IT systems and include things such as:

Surveillance cameras

Security guards

Biometric access systems

Administrative controls, also called management or procedural controls, include the policies, procedures, and guidelines that govern the organization's security practices. These include:

Security awareness training

Acceptable use policies

Password policies

Option A, "Implementing a policy for regular password changes," is an administrative control, not a technical one. It dictates user behavior through rules and policy enforcement, but does not technically enforce the change itself unless paired with technical enforcement (like system settings).

Option B, surveillance cameras, are physical controls, and option C, installing a firewall, is a classic example of a technical control.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27002:2022, Clause 5.1 - "Information security controls can be administrative (policy-based), technical, or physical depending on their form and implementation." NIST SP 800-53, Control Families - Differentiates between management, operational, and technical controls.

Therefore, the correct answer is A: Implementing a policy for regular password changes.

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46. Frage

Which factor of change should be monitored when maintaining incident management documentation?

- A. Market trends
- B. Employee attendance records
- C. Test results

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

When maintaining documentation for information security incident management, test results are critical indicators of how well current plans and controls are functioning. According to ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.3.3, organizations must update documents based on test outcomes, incident experiences, or environmental changes.

Market trends (Option A) and attendance records (Option B) are not directly relevant to the content or accuracy of incident documentation.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 Clause 7.3.3: "Changes in the environment or test results should be used as input for reviewing documentation." Correct answer: C

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47. Frage

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.

Based on the scenario above, answer the following question:

Do the actions taken by the IRT of NoSpace upon detecting the anomaly align with the objectives of a structured approach to incident management?

- A. Yes, escalating all incidents to crisis management regardless of severity and focusing solely on the crisis management process aligns with the objectives
- B. No, the actions taken by the IRT do not align with structured incident management objectives because they failed to utilize external resources immediately
- C. No, escalating a minor anomaly directly to crisis management without further assessment deviates from the objectives of a structured incident management approach, which typically reserves crisis management for more severe, crisis-level situations

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, a structured approach to incident management involves a phased and deliberate process:

detect and report, assess and decide, respond, and learn lessons. Each phase has specific objectives, especially the "Assess and Decide" phase, which is critical in determining whether an event is a real security incident and what level of response it necessitates. The decision by NoSpace's IRT to escalate a minor anomaly directly to crisis management without performing a structured assessment contradicts this methodology. Crisis management is typically reserved for severe incidents that have already been assessed and confirmed to be of high impact.

Escalating prematurely not only bypasses the formal classification and analysis phase but also risks wasting resources and causing unnecessary alarm. ISO/IEC 27035-1, Clause 6.2.3, specifically outlines that incidents must first be categorized and assessed to determine their significance before involving higher-level response mechanisms such as crisis management.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.2: "Assess and decide involves analyzing reported events to determine whether they are to be classified as incidents, and how they should be handled." ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4: "Crisis management should be triggered only in cases of major incidents where organizational impact is high." Therefore, the correct answer is A: No, escalating a minor anomaly directly to crisis management without further assessment deviates from the objectives of a structured incident management approach.

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48. Frage

What is a crucial element for the effectiveness of structured information security incident management?

- A. Awareness and participation of all organization personnel
- B. Outsourcing incident management to third-party vendors
- C. Technical expertise alone

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

While technical expertise is essential, ISO/IEC 27035 emphasizes that structured incident management must be supported by the awareness and active participation of all personnel across the organization. Effective incident response is not confined to technical teams; human factors-such as early detection, proper escalation, and policy adherence-require engagement from users, management, and third-party stakeholders.

Clause 6.3 of ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 specifically highlights that staff awareness is critical. Personnel should understand their role in reporting suspicious activity, following defined procedures, and participating in readiness exercises.

Outsourcing (Option C) may support capacity, but it is not a substitute for internal preparedness, awareness, and governance.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.3: "All staff should be aware of their responsibilities in reporting and managing information security incidents." ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Control 6.3 and A.6.3.1: "Information security responsibilities must be communicated to and accepted by all personnel." Correct answer: B

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49. Frage

What is the primary function of a single type of IRT?

- A. Enhancing the reliability of incident response activities
- B. Monitoring targets from remote locations
- C. Managing incidents within a specified organization

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

A single-type Incident Response Team (IRT), as defined in ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, is responsible for managing and coordinating incident response within a specific organization or business unit. Its scope typically covers the entire lifecycle of incident handling-preparation, detection, containment, response, recovery, and lessons learned-focused solely on the needs of that particular entity.

This contrasts with a coordinating or multi-party IRT, which may support multiple organizations or coordinate between units. While Option A is a byproduct of a well-functioning IRT, it is not its core function.

Option B (monitoring) may fall under a SOC, but not the primary function of a single IRT.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.5.1: "An organization may establish a single IRT responsible for handling all incidents affecting the

organization." ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.2.3: "Single IRTs typically manage incidents internally and directly support the organization's response processes." Correct answer: C

50. Frage

Die Schulungsunterlagen zur PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen aus Testfragen sowie Antworten, die von den erfahrenen IT-Experten aus ZertFragen durch ihre Praxis und Erforschungen entworfen werden. Die Schulungsunterlagen zur PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung sind zur Zeit die genaueste auf dem Markt. Sie können die Demo auf der Webseite ZertFragen.de herunterladen. Sie werden Ihr Helfer sein, während Sie sich auf die PECB ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten.

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