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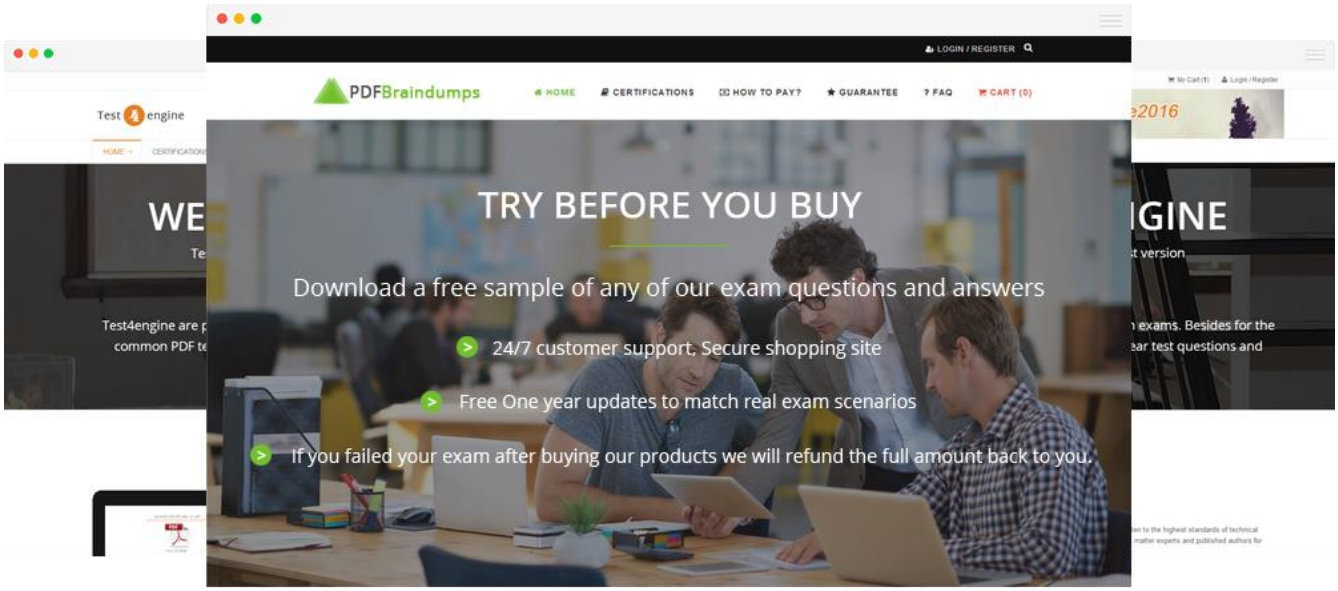

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Exam : **ISO-IEC-27035-Lead-Incident-Manager**

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NO.1 How should vulnerabilities lacking corresponding threats be handled?

A. They still require controls and should be promptly addressed

B. They should be disregarded as they pose no risk

C. They may not require controls but should be analyzed and monitored for changes

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27005:2018 (which supports ISO/IEC 27035 in risk management and threat assessment processes), vulnerabilities that are not currently associated with known threats do not necessarily need immediate remediation or technical control measures. However, they cannot be ignored entirely either.

Such vulnerabilities may not pose an active risk at the present time, but that can change quickly if a new threat emerges that can exploit them. Therefore, these vulnerabilities should be documented, assessed in context, and monitored over time. This process ensures that if the threat landscape evolves, the organization can respond proactively.

The standard emphasizes a risk-based approach, which includes:

* Analyzing vulnerabilities in relation to assets and threat likelihood
* Monitoring the environment for changes that may introduce new threats
* Avoiding unnecessary or unjustified resource expenditure on low-risk issues Option A is incorrect because it suggests addressing all vulnerabilities without considering risk context.

Option B is risky and contradicts ISO best practices, which emphasize continuous risk monitoring.

Reference Extracts:

* ISO/IEC 27005:2018, Clause 8.2.2: "Vulnerabilities without known threats may not require treatment immediately but should be monitored regularly."
* ISO/IEC 27001:2022, Annex A, Control A.8.8 - "Management of technical vulnerabilities should be risk- based and responsive to changes." Therefore, the correct answer is C: They may not require controls but should be analyzed and monitored for changes.

-

NO.2 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. Credibility

B. Responsiveness

C. Appropriateness

Answer: C

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).
-

NO.3 During the 'detect and report' phase of incident management at TechFlow, the incident response team began collecting detailed threat intelligence and conducting vulnerability assessments related to these login attempts.
Additionally, the incident response team classified a series of unusual login attempts as a potential security incident and distributed initial reports to the incident coordinator. Is this approach correct?
A. Yes, because classifying events as information security incidents is essential during this phase
B. No, because collecting detailed information about threats and vulnerabilities should occur in later phases
C. No, because information security incidents cannot yet be classified as information security incidents in this phase
Answer: A
Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
The 'detect and report' phase, as defined in ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 (Clause 6.2), includes the identification, classification, and initial reporting of information security events. If events meet certain thresholds-such as multiple failed login attempts from unknown IP addresses or matching threat indicators-they can and should be classified as potential incidents.
It is also appropriate to begin collecting supporting information during this phase. Gathering threat intelligence and performing basic vulnerability assessments help in confirming the scope and nature of the threat, allowing faster escalation and response.
Option B is incorrect because while deep forensic collection occurs later, preliminary data collection should begin during detection. Option C is incorrect as incident classification is explicitly allowed and encouraged in this phase.
Reference:
ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.2: "Events should be assessed and classified to determine whether they qualify as information security incidents." Clause 6.2.3: "All relevant details should be collected to support early classification and reporting." Correct answer: A

NO.4 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.
Based on scenario 5, the hospital decided to deploy an external firewall to detect threats that have already breached the perimeter defenses in response to frequent network performance issues affecting critical hospital systems. Is this recommended?

A. Deploying an external firewall to detect threats that have already breached the perimeter defenses

B. No, they should have implemented a cloud-based antivirus solution instead of deploying an external firewall

C. No, they should have deployed an intrusion detection system to identify and alert the incident response team of the breach

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 (Information Security Incident Management - Part 2: Guidelines to Plan and Prepare for Incident Response) provides specific guidance on implementing protective technologies that enhance detection, prevention, and response to information security incidents. Among the recommendations, deploying firewalls, intrusion detection systems (IDS), intrusion prevention systems (IPS), and other layered security mechanisms are considered essential practices in ensuring network and system resilience.
In this case, Alura Hospital experienced repeated network performance issues and targeted cyberattacks. Their decision to deploy an external firewall is appropriate and aligns with best practices outlined in ISO/IEC
27035-2, especially for a healthcare institution handling sensitive patient data. External firewalls act as a network barrier that not only prevents unauthorized access but also helps monitor and detect anomalies or threats that may have already breached traditional perimeter defenses. This is particularly important in environments where traditional safeguards are being bypassed by sophisticated attackers.

While intrusion detection systems (option C) are also important, the scenario mentions that the firewall is being used as part of a broader layered defense system and is meant to detect already-breached threats. Cloud- based antivirus solutions (option B) are not a substitute for firewalls in terms of network protection and would not adequately address the complex, targeted threats that Alura is facing.
Reference Extracts from ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016:
Clause 7.3.2: "Organizations should implement network and system security controls such as firewalls, IDS
/IPS, and anti-malware tools to monitor and restrict unauthorized access." Annex B (Example Preparatory Activities): "Firewalls are vital components in detecting and preventing unauthorized traffic, especially when placed at external network perimeters." Thus, deploying an external firewall in this context is a recommended and justified security measure. The correct answer is: A.
-

NO.5 Scenario 7: Located in central London, Konzolo has become a standout innovator in the cryptocurrency field.
By introducing its unique cryptocurrency, Konzolo has contributed to the variety of digital currencies and prioritized enhancing the security and reliability of its offerings.
Konzolo aimed to enhance its systems but faced challenges in monitoring the security of its own and third- party systems. These issues became especially evident during an incident that caused several hours of server downtime This downtime was primarily caused by a third-party service provider that failed to uphold strong security measures, allowing unauthorized access.
In response to this critical situation, Konzolo strengthened its information security infrastructure. The company initiated a comprehensive vulnerability scan of its cryptographic wallet software, a cornerstone of its digital currency offerings The scan revealed a critical vulnerability due to the software using outdated encryption algorithms that are susceptible to decryption by modern methods that posed a significant risk of asset exposure Noah, the IT manager, played a central role in this discovery With careful attention to detail, he documented the vulnerability and communicated the findings to the incident response team and management.
Acknowledging the need for expertise in navigating the complexities of information security incident management. Konzolo welcomed Paulina to the team. After addressing the vulnerability and updating the cryptographic algorithms, they recognized the importance of conducting a thorough investigation to prevent future vulnerabilities. This marked the stage for Paulina s crucial involvement. She performed a detailed forensic analysis of the incident, employing automated and manual methods during the collection phase. Her analysis provided crucial insights into the security breach, enabling Konzolo to understand the depth of the vulnerability and the actions required to mitigate it.
Paulina also played a crucial role in the reporting phase, as her comprehensive approach extended beyond analysis. By defining clear and actionable steps for future prevention and response, she contributed significantly to developing a resilient information security incident management system based on ISO/IEC
27035-1 and 27035-2 guidelines. This strategic initiative marked a significant milestone in Konzolo's quest to strengthen its defenses against cyber threats Referring to scenario 7, Konzolo conducted a forensic analysis after all systems had been fully restored and normal operations resumed. Is this recommended?
A. No, they should have conducted it concurrently with the response to preserve evidence

B. No, they should have conducted it before responding to the incident to understand its cause

C. Yes, they should conduct it after all systems have been fully restored and normal operations have resumed

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Forensic analysis is most effective when conducted during or immediately following the detection and containment phases-before recovery processes begin-so that critical evidence is preserved.

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2 emphasizes the importance of conducting evidence collection early in the incident lifecycle to maintain integrity and avoid contamination.

Performing forensic analysis after systems are restored risks overwriting or losing crucial data such as logs, memory states, and malicious artifacts. Therefore, Paulina should have conducted the analysis concurrently with or directly after containment, not post-recovery.

Reference:

* ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.2: "Evidence collection should begin as early as possible during incident detection and containment to preserve forensic integrity."

* ISO/IEC 27043:2015 (Digital Forensics), Clause 7.2.1: "Evidence should be collected prior to recovery to maintain chain of custody and ensure integrity." Correct answer: A

-

NO.6 What is the purpose of incident identification in the incident response process?

A. To collect all data related to the incident, including information from affected systems, network logs, user accounts, and any other relevant sources

B. To conduct a preliminary assessment of the incident

C. To recognize incidents through various methods like intrusion detection systems and employee reports

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Incident identification is the first operational step in the incident response process. It involves detecting unusual or suspicious activity and recognizing whether it constitutes an information security incident. ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 describes various sources of detection, such as:

Security monitoring tools (e.g., IDS/IPS)

User reports or helpdesk notifications

Automated alerts from applications or infrastructure

The goal at this stage is not to collect detailed forensic data or conduct deep analysis, but rather to determine whether the activity warrants classification as a potential incident and to escalate accordingly.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016, Clause 6.2.1: "Incident identification involves recognizing the occurrence of an event that could be an information security incident." Correct answer: C

-

NO.7 Which of the following statements regarding the principles for digital evidence gathering is correct?

A. Sufficiency means that only a minimal amount of material should be gathered to avoid unnecessary auditing and justification efforts

B. Reliability implies that all processes used in handling digital evidence should be unique and not necessarily reproducible

C. Relevance means that the DEFR should be able to describe the procedures followed and justify the decision to acquire each item based on its value to the investigation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

Digital evidence gathering, as outlined in ISO/IEC 27037 and referenced in ISO/IEC 27035-2, must adhere to several core principles-reliability, sufficiency, relevance, and integrity. Relevance, in particular, means that the Digital Evidence First Responder (DEFR) must ensure that any item collected has direct or potential bearing on the investigation.

Relevance also requires:

Clear justification for why an item was acquired

Ability to trace the decision-making process

Alignment with investigation objectives

Option A misrepresents "sufficiency," which does not mean minimal collection but rather collecting enough evidence to support conclusions without overburdening the investigation. Option B contradicts the principle of reliability, which requires that processes be standardized and reproducible.

Reference:

ISO/IEC 27037:2012, Clause 6.2.2.4: "Relevance is determined by the value of the digital evidence in addressing the objectives of the investigation." ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016 references this standard in Clause 7.4.4 regarding forensic evidence handling.

Correct answer: C

-

NO.8 Scenario 6: EastCyber has established itself as a premier cyber security company that offers threat detection, vulnerability assessment, and penetration testing tailored to protect organizations from emerging cyber threats. The company effectively utilizes ISO/IEC 27035-1 and 27035-2 standards, enhancing its capability to manage information security incidents.

EastCyber appointed an information security management team led by Mike. Despite limited resources, Mike and the team implemented advanced monitoring protocols to ensure that every device within the company's purview is under constant surveillance. This monitoring approach is crucial for covering everything thoroughly, enabling the information security and cyber management team to proactively detect and respond to any sign of unauthorized access, modifications, or malicious activity within its systems and networks.

A recent incident involving unauthorized access to company phones highlighted the critical nature of incident management. Nate, the incident coordinator, quickly prepared an exhaustive incident report. His report detailed an analysis of the situation, identifying the problem and its cause. In response to the incident, EastCyber addressed the exploited vulnerabilities. This action started the eradication phase, aimed at systematically eliminating the elements of the incident.

Based on scenario 6, answer the following:

EastCyber decided to address vulnerabilities exploited during an incident as part of the eradication phase, to eradicate the elements of the incident. Is this approach acceptable?

A. Addressing vulnerabilities exploited during an incident is appropriate during the eradication phase

B. No, vulnerabilities exploited during an incident should be addressed during the containment phase

C. No, vulnerabilities exploited during an incident should be addressed during the recovery phase

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:

According to ISO/IEC 27035-1:2016 and ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, the eradication phase of incident management is defined as the stage in which the causes and components of the incident-such as malware, unauthorized access points, or system vulnerabilities-are completely removed or neutralized.

Clause 6.4.5 of ISO/IEC 27035-2 clearly outlines that the eradication phase includes actions to eliminate the root causes of incidents, which may include fixing exploited vulnerabilities and removing malicious code.

This ensures that the underlying issues that allowed the incident to occur are effectively resolved, reducing the risk of recurrence.

While containment aims to limit the damage and prevent the spread of an incident, it is not intended for remediation of vulnerabilities. Similarly, the recovery phase focuses on restoring services and returning systems to normal operations after the threat has been eradicated.

Reference Extracts:

ISO/IEC 27035-2:2016, Clause 6.4.5: "The eradication phase includes removing the root cause of the incident (e.g., patching vulnerabilities, deleting malware, and closing open ports)." Clause 6.4.3: "Containment is primarily focused on limiting the scope and impact, not resolving root causes."

Correct answer: A