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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring: This domain covers how to plan and oversee business analysis activities within a cybersecurity context, including defining approaches, stakeholder engagement plans, and governance of BA work throughout the project lifecycle.
Topic 2	• Elicitation and Collaboration: This domain focuses on techniques for gathering cybersecurity-related requirements and information from stakeholders, as well as fostering effective communication and collaboration among all parties involved.
Topic 3	• Requirements Analysis and Design Definition: This domain involves analyzing, structuring, and specifying cybersecurity requirements in detail, and defining solution designs that address security needs while meeting stakeholder and organizational expectations.
Topic 4	• Requirements Life Cycle Management: This domain addresses how to manage and maintain cybersecurity requirements from initial identification through to solution implementation, including tracing, prioritizing, and controlling changes to requirements.

IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
What is the "impact" in the context of cybersecurity risk?

- A. The magnitude of harm that can be expected from unauthorized information use
- B. The potential for violation of privacy laws and regulations from a cybersecurity breach
- C. The probability that a breach will occur within a given period of time
- D. The financial costs to the organization resulting from a breach

Answer: A

Explanation:
In cybersecurity risk management, impact refers to the severity of adverse consequences if a threat event occurs and successfully affects information or systems. It is the "so what" of a risk scenario: how much damage the organization, its customers, or other stakeholders could experience when confidentiality, integrity, or availability is compromised. Impact commonly includes multiple dimensions such as operational disruption, loss of critical services, harm to customers, legal or regulatory exposure, reputational damage, and direct and indirect financial loss. Because these consequences can extend beyond money, impact is broader than just costs and also includes mission failure, safety implications, loss of competitive advantage, and degradation of trust.
Option D captures this correctly by describing impact as the magnitude of harm expected from unauthorized use of information. Option C describes likelihood, not impact, because it focuses on probability over time. Option B is only one component of impact, since financial cost is important but does not fully represent business, legal, and operational consequences. Option A is also a possible consequence but is narrower than the full impact concept. Cybersecurity risk scoring typically combines likelihood and impact to prioritize treatment, ensuring high-impact scenarios receive attention even when probabilities vary.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Analyst B has discovered multiple attempts from unauthorized users to access confidential data. This is most likely?

- A. User
- B. Hacker
- C. Admin
- D. IT Support

Answer: B

Explanation:
Multiple attempts by unauthorized users to access confidential data most closely aligns with activity from a hacker, meaning an unauthorized actor attempting to gain access to systems or information. Cybersecurity operations commonly observe this pattern as

repeated login failures, password-spraying, credential-stuffing, brute-force attempts, repeated probing of restricted endpoints, or abnormal access requests against protected repositories. While "user" is too generic and could include authorized individuals, the question explicitly states "unauthorized users," pointing to malicious or illegitimate actors. "Admin" and "IT Support" are roles typically associated with legitimate privileged access and operational troubleshooting; repeated unauthorized access attempts from those roles would be atypical and would still represent compromise or misuse rather than normal operations. Cybersecurity documentation often classifies these attempts as indicators of malicious intent and potential precursor events to a breach. Controls recommended to counter such activity include strong authentication (multi-factor authentication), account lockout and throttling policies, anomaly detection, IP reputation filtering, conditional access, least privilege, and monitoring of authentication logs for patterns across accounts and geographies. The key distinction is that repeated unauthorized attempts represent hostile behavior by an external or rogue actor, which is best described as a hacker in the provided options.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Compliance with regulations is generally demonstrated through:

- A. review of security requirements by senior executives and/or the Board.
- B. penetration testing by ethical hackers.
- C. extensive QA testing prior to system implementation.
- D. independent audits of systems and security procedures.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Regulatory compliance is generally demonstrated through independent audits because regulators, customers, and partners typically require objective evidence that required controls exist and operate effectively. An independent audit is performed by a qualified party that is not responsible for running the controls being assessed, which strengthens credibility and reduces conflicts of interest. Cybersecurity and governance documents describe audits as a formal method to verify compliance against defined criteria such as laws, regulations, contractual obligations, or control frameworks. Auditors review policies and procedures, inspect system configurations, sample access and change records, evaluate logging and monitoring, test incident response evidence, and validate that controls are consistently performed over time. The outcome is usually a report, attestation, or findings with remediation plans-artifacts commonly used to prove compliance.
A Board or executive review supports governance and oversight, but it does not, by itself, provide independent verification that controls are functioning. QA testing focuses on product quality and functional correctness; it may include security testing but does not typically satisfy regulatory evidence requirements for ongoing operational controls. Penetration testing is valuable for identifying exploitable weaknesses, yet it is a point-in-time technical exercise and does not comprehensively demonstrate compliance with procedural, administrative, and operational requirements such as access governance, retention, training, vendor oversight, and continuous monitoring. Therefore, independent audits are the standard mechanism to demonstrate compliance in a defensible, repeatable way.

NEW QUESTION # 24
What terms are often used to describe the relationship between a sub-directory and the directory in which it is cataloged?

- A. Parent and Child
- B. Multi-factor Tokens
- C. Embedded Layers
- D. Primary and Secondary

Answer: A

Explanation:
Directories are commonly organized in a hierarchical structure, where each directory can contain sub-directories and files. In this hierarchy, the directory that contains another directory is referred to as the parent, and the contained sub-directory is referred to as the child. This parent-child relationship is foundational to how file systems and many directory services represent and manage objects, including how paths are constructed and how inheritance can apply.
From a cybersecurity perspective, understanding parent and child relationships matters because access control and administration often follow the hierarchy. For example, permissions applied at a parent folder may be inherited by child folders unless inheritance is explicitly broken or overridden. This can simplify administration by allowing consistent access patterns, but it also introduces risk: overly permissive settings at a parent level can unintentionally grant broad access to many child locations, increasing the chance of unauthorized data exposure. Security documents therefore emphasize careful design of directory structures, least privilege at higher levels of the hierarchy, and regular permission reviews to detect privilege creep and misconfigurations.

The other options do not describe this standard hierarchy terminology. "Primary and Secondary" is more commonly used for redundancy or replication roles, not directory relationships. "Multi-factor Tokens" relates to authentication factors. "Embedded Layers" is not a st

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which of the following terms represents an accidental exploitation of a vulnerability?

- A. Threat
- B. Agent
- C. Event
- D. Response

Answer: C

Explanation:
In cybersecurity risk terminology, an event is an observable occurrence that can affect systems, services, or data. An event may be benign, harmful, intentional, or accidental. When a vulnerability is exploited accidentally-for example, a user unintentionally triggers a software flaw, a misconfiguration causes unintended exposure, or a system process mishandles input and causes data corruption-the occurrence is best categorized as an event. Cybersecurity documentation often distinguishes between the possibility of harm and the actual occurrence of a harmful condition. A threat is the potential for an unwanted incident, such as an actor or circumstance that could exploit a vulnerability. A threat does not require that exploitation actually happens; it describes risk potential. An agent is the entity that acts (such as a person, malware, or process) and may be malicious or non-malicious, but "agent" is not the term for the occurrence itself. A response refers to the actions taken after detection, such as containment, eradication, recovery, and lessons learned; it is part of incident handling, not the accidental exploitation.
Therefore, the term that represents the actual accidental exploitation occurrence is event, because it captures the real-world happening that may trigger alerts, investigations, and potentially incident response activities if impact is significant.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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