

Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategy Analysis: This domain covers assessing the current state of an organization's cybersecurity posture, identifying gaps and risks, and defining a future state and change strategy that aligns security needs with business objectives.
Topic 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

How should categorization information be used in business impact analysis?

- A. To determine the time and effort required for business impact assessment
- B. To ensure that systems are designed to support the appropriate security categorization
- C. To identify discrepancies between the security categorization and the expected business impact
- D. To assess whether information should be shared with other systems

Answer: C

Explanation:

Security categorization (commonly based on confidentiality, integrity, and availability impact levels) is meant to reflect the level of harm that would occur if an information type or system is compromised. A business impact analysis, on the other hand, examines the operational and organizational consequences of disruptions or failures—such as loss of revenue, inability to deliver critical services, legal or regulatory exposure, reputational harm, and impacts to customers or individuals. Because these two activities look at impact from different but related perspectives, categorization information should be used during the BIA to confirm that the stated security categorization truly matches real business consequences.

Using categorization as an input helps analysts validate assumptions about criticality, sensitivity, and tolerance for downtime. If the BIA shows that outages or data compromise would produce greater harm than the existing categorization implies, that discrepancy signals under-classification and insufficient controls. Conversely, if the BIA demonstrates limited impact, it may indicate over-classification, potentially driving unnecessary cost and operational burden. Identifying these mismatches early supports better risk decisions, prioritization of recovery objectives, and selection of controls proportionate to actual impact.

The other options describe activities that may occur in architecture, governance, or project planning, but they are not the primary purpose of using categorization information in a BIA. The key value is reconciliation: aligning security impact levels with verified business impact.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Analyst B has discovered multiple sources which can harm the organization's systems. What has she discovered?

- A. Threat
- B. Ransomware
- C. Breach
- D. Hacker

Answer: A

Explanation:

Multiple sources that can harm an organization's systems are classified as threats. In cybersecurity risk terminology, a threat is any circumstance, event, actor, or condition with the potential to adversely impact confidentiality, integrity, or availability. Threats can be human (external attackers, insiders, third-party compromises), technical (malware, ransomware campaigns, exploit kits), operational (misconfigurations, weak processes, inadequate monitoring), or environmental (power disruption, natural disasters). This differs from a breach, which is the realized outcome where unauthorized access or disclosure has already occurred. It also differs from hacker, which refers to one type of threat actor rather than the broader category of potential harm. Ransomware is a specific threat type (malware that encrypts data and demands payment), not a general term for multiple sources of harm. Cybersecurity documents commonly pair "threats" with "vulnerabilities" and "controls": threats exploit vulnerabilities to create risk; controls reduce either the likelihood of exploitation or the impact if exploitation occurs. Identifying "multiple sources which can harm systems" is essentially threat identification—an early and ongoing step in risk management used to inform security architecture, monitoring, and incident preparedness. Therefore, the correct concept is threat.

NEW QUESTION # 13

What is defined as an internal computerized table of access rules regarding the levels of computer access permitted to login IDs and computer terminals?

- A. Access Control List
- B. Access Control Entry
- C. Relational Access Database
- D. Directory Management System

Answer: A

Explanation:

An Access Control List (ACL) is a structured, system-maintained list of authorization rules that specifies who or what is allowed to access a resource and what actions are permitted. In many operating systems, network devices, and applications, an ACL functions as an internal table that maps identities such as user IDs, group IDs, service accounts, or even device/terminal identifiers to permissions like read, write, execute, modify, delete, or administer. When a subject attempts to access an object, the system consults the ACL to determine whether the requested operation should be allowed or denied, enforcing the organization's security policy at runtime.

The description in the question matches the classic definition of an ACL as a computerized table of access rules tied to login IDs and sometimes the originating endpoint or terminal context. ACLs are central to implementing discretionary access control and are also widely used in networking (for example, permitting or denying traffic flows based on source/destination and ports) and file systems (controlling access to folders and files).

An Access Control Entry (ACE) is only a single line item within an ACL (one rule for one subject). A "Relational Access Database" is not a standard security control term for authorization tables. A "Directory Management System" manages identities and groups, but it is not the same as the enforcement list attached to a specific resource. Therefore, the correct answer is Access Control List.

NEW QUESTION # 14

Other than the Requirements Analysis document, in what project deliverable should Vendor Security Requirements be included?

- A. Project Charter
- B. Business Continuity Plan
- C. Training Plan
- D. Request For Proposals

Answer: D

Explanation:

Security requirements in an RFP typically cover topics such as secure development practices, vulnerability management, patching and support timelines, encryption for data at rest and in transit, identity and access controls, audit logging, incident notification timelines, subcontractor controls, data residency and retention, penetration testing evidence, compliance attestations, and right-to-audit provisions. The RFP also enables objective scoring by requesting documented evidence such as security certifications, control descriptions, and responses to standardized security questionnaires.

A training plan and business continuity plan are operational deliverables and do not drive vendor selection criteria. A project charter sets scope and governance at a high level, but it is not the primary procurement artifact for binding vendor security obligations. Therefore, the correct answer is Request For Proposals.

NEW QUESTION # 15

Which scenario is an example of the principle of least privilege being followed?

- A. All application and database administrators have full permissions to every application in the company
- B. A manager who is conducting performance appraisals is granted access to HR files for all employees
- C. Certain users are granted administrative access to their network account, in case they need to install a web-app
- **D. An application administrator has full permissions to only the applications they support**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The principle of least privilege requires that users, administrators, services, and applications are granted only the minimum access necessary to perform authorized job functions, and nothing more. Option A follows this principle because the administrator's elevated permissions are limited in scope to the specific applications they are responsible for supporting. This reduces the attack surface and limits blast radius: if that administrator account is compromised, the attacker's reach is constrained to only those applications rather than the entire enterprise environment.

Least privilege is typically implemented through role-based access control, separation of duties, and privileged access management practices. These controls ensure privileges are assigned based on defined roles, reviewed regularly, and removed when no longer required. They also promote using standard user accounts for routine tasks and reserving administrative actions for controlled, auditable sessions. In addition, least privilege supports stronger accountability through logging and change tracking, because fewer people have the ability to make high-impact changes across systems.

The other scenarios violate least privilege. Option B grants excessive enterprise-wide permissions, creating unnecessary risk and enabling widespread damage from mistakes or compromise. Option C provides "just in case" administrative access, which cybersecurity guidance explicitly discourages because it increases exposure without a validated business need. Option D is overly broad because access to all HR files exceeds what is required for performance appraisals, which typically should be limited to relevant employee records only.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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