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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Solution Evaluation: This domain focuses on assessing cybersecurity solutions and their performance against defined requirements, identifying any gaps or limitations, and recommending improvements or corrective actions to maximize solution value.
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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 (Q48-Q53):

NEW QUESTION # 48
What should organizations do with Key Risk Indicator KRI and Key Performance Indicator KPI data to facilitate decision making, and improve performance and accountability?

- A. Prioritize, falsify, and report
- B. Achieve, reset, and evaluate
- C. Collect, analyze, and report
- D. Challenge, compare, and revise

Answer: C

Explanation:
KRIs and KPIs are only useful when they are handled as part of a disciplined measurement lifecycle. Cybersecurity governance guidance emphasizes three essential activities: collect, analyze, and report. Organizations must first collect KRI and KPI data consistently from reliable sources such as vulnerability scanners, SIEM logs, IAM systems, ticketing platforms, and asset inventories. Collection requires defined metric owners, clear definitions, standardized time windows, and data quality checks so results are comparable across periods and business units.
Next, organizations analyze the data to understand what it means for risk and performance. Analysis includes trending over time, comparing results to targets and thresholds, correlating indicators to business outcomes, identifying outliers, and determining root causes. For KRIs, analysis highlights rising exposure or control breakdowns such as increasing critical vulnerabilities beyond SLA. For KPIs, analysis evaluates operational effectiveness such as mean time to detect and mean time to remediate.
Finally, organizations report results to the right audiences with the right level of detail. Reporting supports accountability by assigning actions, tracking remediation progress, and escalating when thresholds are exceeded. It also supports decision making by showing where investment, staffing, or control changes will have the greatest risk-reduction and performance impact. The other options are not standard, auditable metric management activities and do not reflect the established lifecycle used in cybersecurity measurement programs.

NEW QUESTION # 49
Recovery Point Objectives and Recovery Time Objectives are based on what system attribute?

- A. Vulnerability
- B. Sensitivity
- C. Criticality
- D. Cost

Answer: C

Explanation:
Recovery Time Objective (RTO) and Recovery Point Objective (RPO) are continuity and resilience targets that define how quickly a system must be restored and how much data loss is acceptable after an interruption. These objectives are derived primarily from system criticality, meaning how essential the system is to business operations, safety, revenue, legal obligations, and customer commitments. Highly critical systems support mission-essential functions or time-sensitive services, so they require shorter RTOs (restore fast) and smaller RPOs (lose little or no data). Less critical systems can tolerate longer outages and larger data gaps, allowing longer RTOs and RPOs.

Cybersecurity and business continuity documents tie RTO/RPO determination to business impact analysis results. The BIA identifies maximum tolerable downtime, operational dependencies, and the consequences of service disruption and data unavailability. From there, organizations set RTO/RPO targets that align with risk appetite and required service levels. Those targets then drive technical and operational controls such as backup frequency, replication methods, high availability architecture, failover design, disaster recovery procedures, monitoring, and routine recovery testing.
Sensitivity focuses on confidentiality needs and may influence encryption and access controls, but it does not directly define acceptable downtime or data loss. Vulnerability describes weakness exposure and is used for threat/risk management, not recovery objectives. Cost is a constraint when selecting recovery solutions, but RTO/RPO are defined by business need and system importance first-then solutions are chosen to meet those targets within budget.

NEW QUESTION # 50
Protecting data at rest secures data that is:

- A. moving from network to network.
- B. less vulnerable to attack.
- C. stored on any device or network.
- D. moving from device to device.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Data at rest refers to information that is stored rather than actively moving across networks or being actively processed. This includes data saved on laptops and mobile devices, servers, databases, file shares, removable media, backup tapes, storage arrays, and cloud storage services. Because it sits in storage, the main risks involve unauthorized access (improper permissions, stolen credentials, insider misuse), theft or loss of devices/media, and misconfiguration (publicly exposed storage buckets, overly broad shared drives). Data at rest is also at risk when systems are decommissioned or storage is reused without secure wiping.
Cybersecurity documents emphasize protecting data at rest using layered controls. Encryption at rest ensures stored files or database records remain unreadable without the proper key, reducing impact if storage is stolen or accessed improperly. Strong access control and least privilege limit who can read or modify stored data, while segmentation and secure configuration reduce exposure pathways. Proper key management (separating keys from encrypted data, rotating keys, restricting key access) is critical so encryption meaningfully reduces risk. Additional controls include data classification and handling rules, secure backups (including immutable or protected backups), monitoring and audit logging for sensitive repositories, and secure disposal practices such as cryptographic erase or verified wiping.
Options A and B describe data in transit, not at rest. Option D is incorrect because stored data is not automatically less vulnerable; it is often highly attractive to attackers, so it requires deliberate protection.

NEW QUESTION # 51
How is a risk score calculated?

- A. Based on the combination of probability and impact
- B. Based on an assessment of threats by the cyber security team
- C. Based on the confidentiality, integrity, and availability characteristics of the system
- D. Based on past experience regarding the risk

Answer: A

Explanation:
A risk score is commonly calculated by combining two core factors: how likely a risk scenario is to occur and how severe the consequences would be if it did occur. This is often described in cybersecurity risk documentation as likelihood times impact, or as a structured mapping using a risk matrix. Probability or likelihood reflects the chance that a threat event will exploit a vulnerability under current conditions. It may consider elements such as threat activity, exposure, ease of exploitation, control strength, and historical incident patterns. Impact reflects the magnitude of harm to the organization, usually measured across business disruption, financial loss, legal or regulatory exposure, reputational damage, and harm to confidentiality, integrity, or availability.
While confidentiality, integrity, and availability are essential for understanding what matters and can influence impact ratings, they are typically inputs into impact determination rather than the full scoring method by themselves. Past experience and expert threat assessment can inform likelihood estimates, but they are not the standard calculation model on their own. The key concept is that risk must reflect both chance and consequence; a highly impactful event with very low likelihood may be scored similarly to a moderate impact event with high likelihood depending on the organization's methodology.
Therefore, the most accurate description of how a risk score is calculated is the combination of probability and impact, enabling

prioritization and consistent risk treatment decisions.

NEW QUESTION # 52
Why is directory management important for cybersecurity?

- A. It allows all application security to be managed through a single interface
- B. It controls access to folders and files on the network
- C. It prevents outsiders from knowing personal information about employees
- D. It prevents outside agents from viewing confidential company information

Answer: B

Explanation:
Directory management is important because it provides a centralized way to define identities, groups, roles, and permissions, which directly determines who can access network resources. In most enterprises, directory services store user and service accounts and then integrate with file servers, applications, email platforms, VPN, and cloud services. This integration enables consistent enforcement of authorization rules such as group-based access to shared folders and files, role-based access control, and least privilege. Option D captures this core security purpose: directory management is a foundational control mechanism for governing access to networked resources.
From a cybersecurity controls perspective, directory management supports secure onboarding and offboarding, ensuring that new users receive only appropriate permissions and that departing users are disabled promptly to reduce insider and external risk. It also strengthens authentication by enabling enterprise-wide policies such as password rules, account lockouts, multi-factor authentication integration, and conditional access. In addition, centralized directories improve auditability: administrators can review memberships and entitlements, monitor privileged group changes, and generate logs that support investigations and compliance reporting.
The other options are either too broad or not primarily about directory management. While directories help protect confidential information indirectly, their direct function is not "preventing outside agents" by itself; it is enforcing access rules. They also do not manage all application security through one interface, and preventing outsiders from knowing employee personal information is a privacy objective, not the main purpose of directory management.
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NEW QUESTION # 53
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