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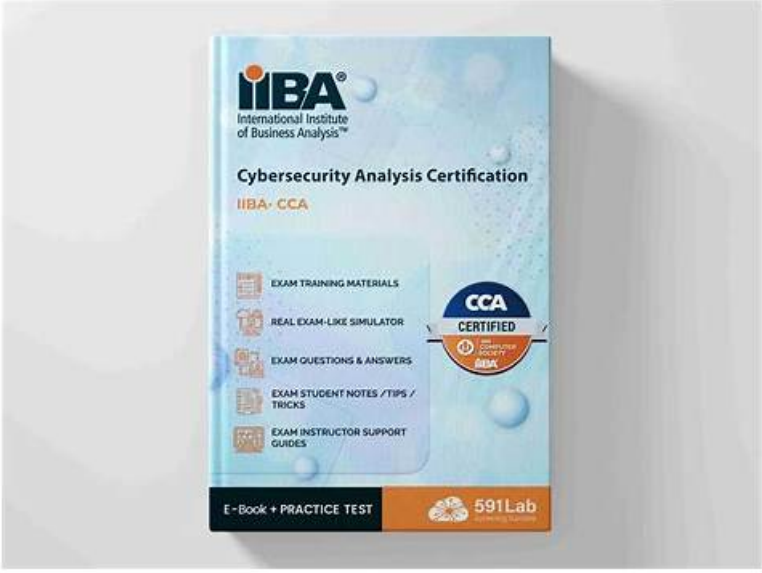

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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
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	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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 (Q54-Q59):

NEW QUESTION # 54
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. Collect, analyze, and report
- B. Achieve, reset, and evaluate
- C. Prioritize, falsify, and report
- D. Challenge, compare, and revise

Answer: A

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 # 55
Where business process diagrams can be used to identify vulnerabilities within solution processes, what tool can be used to identify vulnerabilities within solution technology?

- A. Vulnerability-as-a-Service
- B. Smoke Test
- C. Penetration Test
- D. Security Patch

Answer: C

Explanation:
Business process diagrams help analysts spot weaknesses in workflows, approvals, handoffs, and segregation of duties, but they do not directly test the technical security of the underlying applications, infrastructure, or configurations. To identify vulnerabilities within solution technology, cybersecurity practice uses penetration testing, which is a controlled, authorized simulation of real-world attacks against systems. A penetration test examines how a solution behaves under adversarial conditions and validates whether security controls actually prevent exploitation, not just whether they are designed on paper.
Penetration testing typically includes reconnaissance, enumeration, and attempts to exploit weaknesses in areas such as authentication, session management, access control, input handling, APIs, encryption usage, misconfigurations, and exposed services. Results provide evidence-based findings, including exploit paths, impact, affected components, and recommended remediations. This makes penetration testing especially valuable before go-live, after major changes, and periodically for high-risk systems to confirm the security posture remains acceptable.
The other options do not fit the objective. A security patch is a remediation action taken after vulnerabilities are known, not a method for discovering them. A smoke test is a basic functional check to confirm the system builds and runs; it is not a security

assessment. Vulnerability-as-a-Service is a delivery model that may include scanning or testing, but the recognized tool or technique for identifying vulnerabilities in the technology itself in this context is a penetration test, which directly evaluates exploitability and real security impact.

NEW QUESTION # 56
What privacy legislation governs the use of healthcare data in the United States?

- A. PCI-DSS
- B. PIPEDA
- C. Privacy Act
- D. HIPAA

Answer: D

Explanation:
In the United States, HIPAA, the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, is the primary federal framework that governs how certain healthcare information must be protected and used. In cybersecurity and compliance documentation, HIPAA is most often discussed through its implementing rules, especially the Privacy Rule and the Security Rule. The Privacy Rule establishes when protected health information may be used or disclosed and grants individuals rights over their health information. The Security Rule focuses specifically on safeguarding electronic protected health information by requiring administrative, physical, and technical safeguards.
From a security controls perspective, HIPAA-driven programs typically include risk analysis and risk management, policies and workforce training, access controls based on least privilege, unique user identification, authentication controls, audit logging, integrity protections, transmission security such as encryption for data in transit, and contingency planning such as backups and disaster recovery. HIPAA also expects organizations to manage third-party risk through appropriate agreements and oversight when vendors handle protected health information.
The other options do not fit the question. The Privacy Act generally applies to U.S. federal agencies' handling of personal records, PIPEDA is a Canadian privacy law, and PCI-DSS is an industry security standard focused on payment card data rather than healthcare data. Therefore, HIPAA is the correct legislation for U.S. healthcare data protection requirements.

NEW QUESTION # 57
How is a risk score calculated?

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

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 # 58
What risk factors should the analyst consider when assessing the Overall Likelihood of a threat?

- A. Past Experience and Trends
- B. Overall Site Traffic and Commerce Volume
- C. Risk Level, Risk Impact, and Mitigation Strategy
- D. Attack Initiation Likelihood and Initiated Attack Success Likelihood

Answer: D

Explanation:
In NIST-style risk assessment, overall likelihood is not a single guess; it is derived by considering two related likelihood components. First is the likelihood that a threat event will be initiated. This reflects how probable it is that a threat actor or source will attempt the attack or that a threat event will occur, considering factors such as adversary capability, intent, targeting, opportunity, and environmental conditions. Second is the likelihood that an initiated event will succeed, meaning the attempt results in the adverse outcome. This depends heavily on the organization's existing protections and conditions, including control strength, system exposure, vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, detection and response capability, and user behavior.
Option A matches this structure: analysts evaluate both attack initiation likelihood and initiated attack success likelihood to reach an overall view of likelihood. A high initiation likelihood with low success likelihood might occur when an organization is frequently targeted but has strong defenses. Conversely, low initiation likelihood with high success likelihood might apply to niche systems that are rarely targeted but poorly protected.
The other options are incomplete or misplaced. Risk impact is a separate dimension from likelihood, and mitigation strategy is an output of risk treatment, not an input to likelihood. Site traffic and commerce volume can influence exposure but do not define likelihood by themselves. Past experience and trends are useful evidence, but they support estimating the two likelihood components rather than replacing them.

NEW QUESTION # 59
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