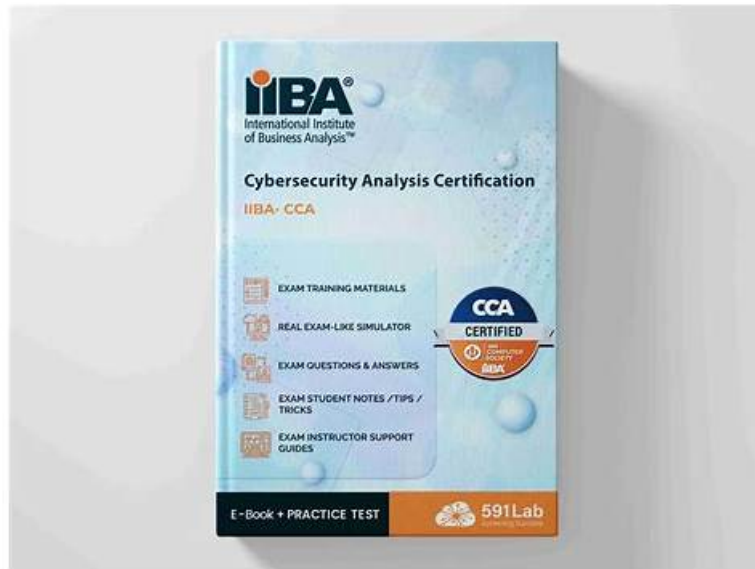


# IIBA-CCA Study Guide: Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis & IIBA-CCA Practice Test & Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Learning Materials



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## IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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## IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

### NEW QUESTION # 67

What term is defined as a fix to software programming errors and vulnerabilities?

- A. Control
- B. Release
- C. Log
- **D. Patch**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A patch is a vendor- or developer-provided update intended to correct defects in software, including programming errors and security vulnerabilities. Cybersecurity and IT operations documents describe patching as a primary method of vulnerability remediation because many attacks succeed by exploiting known weaknesses for which fixes already exist. When a vulnerability is disclosed, the vendor may publish a patch that changes code, updates components, adjusts configuration defaults, or replaces vulnerable libraries. Applying the patch reduces the likelihood that an attacker can use that weakness to gain unauthorized access, execute malicious code, elevate privileges, or disrupt availability.

A patch is different from a control, which is a broader safeguard (technical, administrative, or physical) used to reduce risk; patching itself can be part of a control, such as a patch management program. It is also different from a release, which is a broader software distribution that may include new features, improvements, and multiple fixes; a patch is usually more targeted and may be issued between major releases. A log is an audit record of events and is used for monitoring, troubleshooting, and incident investigation-not for fixing code defects.

Cybersecurity guidance emphasizes disciplined patch management: maintaining asset inventories, prioritizing patches by risk and exposure, testing changes, deploying promptly, verifying installation, and documenting exceptions to manage residual risk.

### NEW QUESTION # 68

Violations of the EU's General Data Protection Regulations GDPR can result in:

- A. mandatory upgrades of the security infrastructure.
- B. fines of €20 million or 4% of annual turnover, whichever is less.
- **C. fines of €20 million or 4% of annual turnover, whichever is greater.**
- D. a complete audit of the enterprise's security processes.

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The GDPR establishes a regulatory penalty framework intended to make privacy and data-protection obligations enforceable across organizations of any size. Under GDPR, the most severe administrative fines can reach up to €20 million or up to 4% of the organization's total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher. That "whichever is greater" clause is critical: it prevents large enterprises from treating privacy violations as a minor cost of doing business and ensures the sanction can scale with the organization's economic size and risk impact.

Cybersecurity governance and risk documents typically emphasize GDPR as a driver for enterprise risk management because the consequences extend beyond monetary fines. A confirmed violation often triggers regulatory investigations, mandatory corrective actions, and potential restrictions on processing activities. Organizations may also face indirect impacts such as breach notification costs, legal claims from affected individuals, reputational harm, loss of customer trust, and increased oversight by regulators and auditors.

From a controls perspective, GDPR penalties reinforce the need for strong security and privacy-by-design practices: data minimization, lawful processing, documented purposes, retention controls, encryption where appropriate, access control and least privilege, monitoring and incident response readiness, and evidence-based accountability through policies, records, and audit trails. Selecting option C correctly reflects GDPR's maximum fine structure and its risk-based deterrence model.

### NEW QUESTION # 69

What is the "impact" in the context of cybersecurity risk?

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 70**

Cybersecurity regulations typically require that enterprises demonstrate that they can protect:

- A. business continuity and disaster recovery.
- B. applications and technology systems.
- C. trade secrets and other intellectual property.
- **D. personal data of customers and employees.**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Cybersecurity regulations most commonly focus on the protection of personal data, because misuse or exposure can directly harm individuals through identity theft, fraud, discrimination, or loss of privacy. Privacy and data-protection laws typically require organizations to implement appropriate safeguards to protect personal information across its lifecycle, including collection, storage, processing, sharing, and disposal. In cybersecurity governance documentation, this obligation is often expressed through requirements to maintain confidentiality and integrity of personal data, limit access based on business need, and ensure accountability through logging, monitoring, and audits.

Demonstrating protection of personal data generally includes having a documented data classification scheme, clearly defined lawful purposes for processing, retention limits, and secure handling procedures. Technical controls commonly expected include strong authentication, least privilege and role-based access control, encryption for data at rest and in transit, secure key management, endpoint and server hardening, vulnerability management, and continuous monitoring for suspicious activity. Operational capabilities such as incident response, breach detection, and timely notification processes are also emphasized because regulators expect organizations to manage and report material data exposures appropriately.

While protecting applications, intellectual property, and ensuring continuity are important security objectives, they are not the primary focus of many cybersecurity regulations in the same consistent way as personal data protection. Therefore, the best answer is personal data of customers and employees.

#### **NEW QUESTION # 71**

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

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

**Answer: C**

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 # 72

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