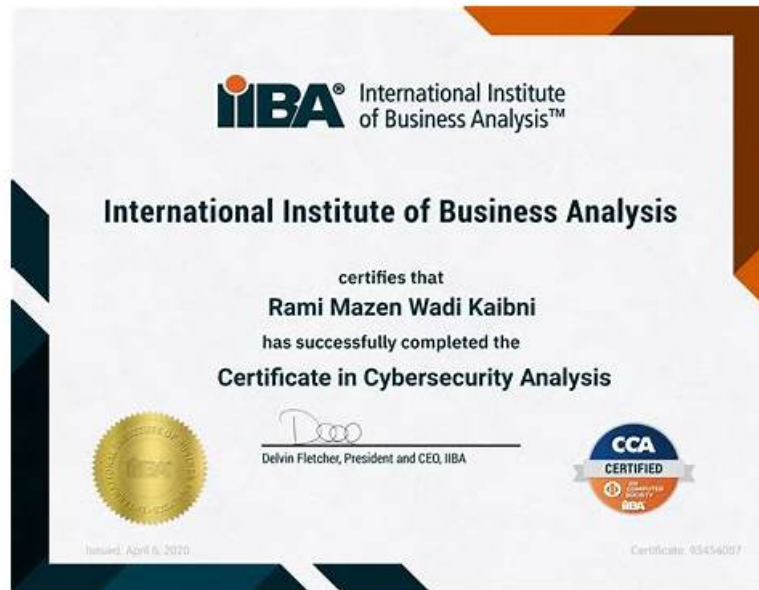


Quiz 2026 IIBA IIBA-CCA: Trustable Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Latest Exam Vce



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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	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 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	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 5	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.

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44

What is the purpose of Digital Rights Management DRM?

- A. To control the use, modification, and distribution of copyrighted works
- B. To ensure that corporate files and data cannot be accessed by unauthorized personnel
- C. To ensure that intellectual property remains under the full control of the originating enterprise
- D. To ensure that all attempts to access information are tracked, logged, and auditable

Answer: A

Explanation:

Digital Rights Management is a set of technical mechanisms used to enforce the permitted uses of digital content after it has been delivered to a user or device. Its primary purpose is to control how copyrighted works are accessed and used, including restricting copying, printing, screen capture, forwarding, offline use, device limits, and redistribution. DRM systems commonly apply encryption to content and then rely on a licensing and policy enforcement component that checks whether a user or device has the right to open the content and under what conditions. These conditions can include time-based access (expiry), geographic limitations, subscription status, concurrent use limits, or restrictions on modification and export.

This aligns precisely with option B because DRM is fundamentally about usage control of copyrighted digital works, such as music, movies, e-books, software, and protected media streams. In cybersecurity documentation, DRM is often discussed alongside content protection, anti-piracy measures, and license compliance. It differs from general access control and audit logging: access control determines who may enter a system or open a resource, while auditing records actions for accountability. DRM extends beyond simple access by enforcing what a legitimate user can do with the content once accessed.

Option A describes audit logging, option C describes general authorization and data access control, and option D is closer to broad information rights management goals but is less precise than the standard definition focused on controlling use and distribution of copyrighted works.

NEW QUESTION # 45

Public & Private key pairs are an example of what technology?

- A. Virtual Private Network
- B. IoT
- C. Encryption
- D. Network Segregation

Answer: C

Explanation:

Public and private key pairs are the foundation of asymmetric encryption, also called public key cryptography. In this model, each entity has two mathematically related keys: a public key that can be shared widely and a private key that must be kept secret. The keys are designed so that what one key does, only the other key can undo. This enables two core security functions used throughout cybersecurity architectures.

First, confidentiality: data encrypted with a recipient's public key can only be decrypted with the recipient's private key. This allows secure communication without having to share a secret key in advance, which is especially important on untrusted networks like the internet. Second, digital signatures: a sender can sign data with their private key, and anyone can verify the signature using the sender's public key. This provides authenticity (proof the sender possessed the private key), integrity (the data was not altered), and supports non-repudiation when combined with proper key custody and audit practices.

These mechanisms underpin widely used security controls such as TLS for secure web connections, secure email standards, code

signing, and certificate-based authentication. A VPN may use public key cryptography during key exchange, but the key pair itself is specifically an encryption technology. IoT and network segregation are unrelated categories.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Why is directory management important for cybersecurity?

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

Answer: C

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 # 47

How does Transport Layer Security ensure the reliability of a connection?

- A. By ensuring a stateful connection between client and server
- B. By using public and private keys to verify the identities of the parties to the data transfer
- C. By ensuring communications use TCP/IP
- D. By conducting a message integrity check to prevent loss or alteration of the message

Answer: D

Explanation:

Transport Layer Security (TLS) strengthens the trustworthiness of application communications by ensuring that data exchanged over an untrusted network is not silently modified and is coming from the expected endpoint. While TCP provides delivery features such as sequencing and retransmission, TLS contributes to what many cybersecurity documents describe as "reliable" secure communication by adding cryptographic integrity protections. TLS uses integrity checks (such as message authentication codes in older versions/cipher suites, or authenticated encryption modes like AES-GCM and ChaCha20-Poly1305 in modern TLS) so that any alteration of data in transit is detected. If an attacker intercepts traffic and tries to change commands, session data, or application content, the integrity verification fails and the connection is typically terminated, preventing corrupted or manipulated messages from being accepted as valid.

This is distinct from merely being "stateful" (a transport-layer property) or "using TCP/IP" (a networking stack choice). TLS can run over TCP and relies on TCP for delivery reliability, but TLS itself is focused on confidentiality, integrity, and endpoint authentication. Public/private keys and certificates are used during the TLS handshake to authenticate servers (and optionally clients) and to establish shared session keys, but the ongoing protection that prevents undetected tampering is the integrity check on each protected record. Therefore, the best match to how TLS ensures secure, dependable communication is the message integrity mechanism described in option B.

NEW QUESTION # 48

SSL/TLS encryption capability is provided by:

- A. certificates.
- **B. protocols.**
- C. passwords.
- D. controls.

Answer: B

Explanation:

SSL and its successor TLS are cryptographic protocols designed to provide secure communications over untrusted networks. The encryption capability comes from the TLS protocol suite, which defines how two endpoints negotiate security settings, authenticate, exchange keys, and protect data as it travels between them. During the TLS handshake, the endpoints agree on a cipher suite, establish shared session keys using secure key exchange methods, and then use symmetric encryption and integrity checks to protect application data against eavesdropping and tampering. Because TLS specifies these mechanisms and the sequence of steps, it is accurate to say that encryption capability is provided by protocols.

Certificates are important but they are not the encryption mechanism itself. Digital certificates primarily support authentication and trust by binding a public key to an identity and enabling verification through a trusted certificate authority chain. Certificates help prevent impersonation and man-in-the-middle attacks by allowing clients to validate the server's identity, and in mutual TLS they can validate both parties. However, certificates alone do not define how encryption is negotiated or applied; TLS does.

Passwords are unrelated to transport encryption; they are an authentication secret and do not provide session encryption for network traffic. "Controls" is too general: SSL/TLS is indeed a security control, but the question asks specifically what provides the encryption capability. That capability is implemented and standardized by the SSL/TLS protocols, which orchestrate key establishment and encrypted communication.

NEW QUESTION # 49

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