

CCAS Brain Exam, New CCAS Dumps Ebook

CCAS - Final Exam Review
The exam covers material from Chapters 6-9, Word, Excel, and Access. It is 85 multiple choice questions. It will be a GOOGLE FORM. There will not be any Cengage Trainings on the Final Exam.

[TEXTBOOK](#)

UIT CH 6 COMMUNICATIONS, NETWORKS, & CYBER THREATS

1. Rules for creating passwords: never choose a real word or variations of your name, your birthdate, or those of your friends or family. Should use mix letters, numbers, and punctuation marks in an oddball sequences of no fewer than eight characters.
2. Logic bomb: "detonated" when a specific event occurs.
3. Ransomware: malwares that holds a computer, its data, or a particular function hostage until a ransom is paid.
4. Denial of service: consists of making repeated requests of a computer system or network, thereby overloading it and denying legitimate users access to it.
5. Ways a virus spreads: a rogue program that migrates through the internet or via operating systems. Can spread by sharing infecting files or sending emails with virus attachments in the email.
6. Biometrics: the science of measuring individual body characters.
7. Encryption: the process of altering readable data into unreadable form to prevent unauthorized access.
8. Benevolent hackers: Ethical hackers, white-hat hackers, are usually computer professionals who break into computer systems and networks with the knowledge of their wonders to expose security flaws that can then be fixed.
9. Benefits of networks: sharing hardware, sharing software, sharing data & information, better communication, accessing databases, centralized communication, security of information
10. Bluetooth: short-range wireless digital standard aimed at linking cellphones, PDAs, computers, and peripherals up to 33 feet apart.

UIT CH 7 PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY

11. Smartphone: advanced operating system and touch screens, more expensive, access to thousands of apps, advanced cameras, have sophisticated organizer, and gives better web browsing, search functions, and streaming media.

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ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Risk Management Programs for Cryptoasset and Blockchain: This section measures expertise of Compliance Managers and Risk Officers in developing and implementing risk management frameworks specifically for the crypto sector. It includes procedures for assessing crypto-related financial crime risks, designing controls, monitoring compliance, and adapting to emerging threats within the cryptoasset ecosystem.

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cryptoasset and Blockchain: This domain targets Blockchain Analysts and Crypto Risk Managers. It focuses on understanding cryptoasset technologies, blockchain fundamentals, and their operational characteristics. Candidates learn about cryptoasset transaction flows, wallets, exchanges, smart contracts, and the challenges these present to financial crime prevention.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> AML Foundations for Cryptoasset and Blockchain: This section of the exam measures skills of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Officers and Crypto Compliance Specialists. It covers foundational knowledge of AML principles tailored to the cryptoasset and blockchain environment, introducing the regulatory landscape, typologies of financial crime, and the evolving risks associated with cryptoassets.

>> CCAS Brain Exam <<

New CCAS Dumps Ebook & Examinations CCAS Actual Questions

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ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42

What is the purpose of a security audit in reason to smart contracts?

- A. To protect investors' funds by identifying weaknesses in the code or protocol**
- B. To Identify bad actors that are seeking to misuse the smart contract
- C. To identify any outdated functions or performance issues
- D. To allow the developer to confirm that the code does not violate copyright

Answer: A

Explanation:

The primary purpose of a security audit for smart contracts is to protect investors' funds by identifying vulnerabilities, coding errors, and weaknesses in the smart contract or underlying protocol that could be exploited. This proactive approach helps prevent hacks, exploits, and financial loss.

While performance issues (B) may be noted, the critical concern is security. Identifying bad actors (C) is not within the scope of a code audit but is a broader operational issue. Copyright concerns (A) are unrelated.

AML and crypto governance frameworks underline the importance of security audits to mitigate operational risks in DeFi and other smart contract-based applications.

NEW QUESTION # 43

A suspicious activity report was filed in the EU for a local company account that held funds generated by the sale of product coupons. A review of the account highlighted a login from an unconnected IP address. Despite repeated requests, the customer failed to provide information on the origins of the funds. Which is the main red flag here?

- A. Virtual asset service providers outside of the EU are being relied upon.
- B. An IP address is being used that is not previously connected to that customer.
- C. Funds are generated by the sale of coupons which are connected to a physical product.
- D. There is a failure to cooperate with the source of funds requests.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The main red flag is the customer's failure to cooperate with requests to provide information on the origin of funds, which undermines transparency and raises suspicion regarding the legitimacy of the funds.

While an unconnected IP address (D) is suspicious, non-cooperation (C) is a stronger indicator of potential money laundering.

NEW QUESTION # 44

A compliance officer is conducting a customer risk review. Which statements represent the highest level of customer risk? (Select Two.)

- A. A business customer opting to pay suppliers in cryptoassets
- B. A customer located in a foreign country donating 10,000 USD worth of cryptoassets to a charity for veterans in the US
- C. A customer receiving cryptoassets daily from another virtual asset service provider located in a foreign jurisdiction which are then sent to a private wallet
- D. A student customer depositing 15,000 USD over a period of a month, using the funds to purchase cryptoassets that are sent to another virtual asset service provider
- E. A customer who uses a virtual private network (VPN) connection to access the customer's account

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When determining highest-risk customers under a risk-based approach, firms must consider transaction patterns, jurisdictions, counterparties, and destinations:

B: Large deposits by a student, rapidly converting to crypto and sending to another VASP, suggest potential layering and third-party funding risk.

D: Daily inbound transfers from a foreign VASP to a private (unhosted) wallet indicate consistent high-risk exposure - especially cross-border transactions involving unregulated or weakly regulated jurisdictions.

While VPN use (A) can be a red flag, on its own it is lower risk than significant suspicious fund flows. Paying suppliers in crypto (C) can be legitimate for businesses. A large donation to a charity (E) could be flagged depending on jurisdiction and cause, but is generally less inherently suspicious than B and D unless linked to high-risk entities.

FATF, DFSA, and FSRA AML rules stress that ongoing monitoring should identify these high-frequency, high-value, cross-border crypto flows as priority for Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) and possible Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs).

NEW QUESTION # 45

How does law enforcement use Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs)? (Select Two.)

- A. To develop intelligence on new targets
- B. To confirm or develop information on existing targets
- C. To produce evidence of money laundering that can be used in court
- D. To identify regulatory failings

Answer: A,B

Explanation:

Suspicious Activity Reports (SARs) are a critical tool for law enforcement agencies. They are primarily used to develop intelligence on potential new criminal targets and to confirm or expand information about existing investigations. SARs do not serve as direct evidence of money laundering in court but provide leads and context that enable law enforcement to build cases.

The DFSA's thematic reviews and AML guidance clarify that SARs assist in identifying emerging crime patterns and help intelligence units track suspicious transactions over time. They also allow law enforcement to corroborate data from other sources.

SARs help:

Develop intelligence on new targets (C) by revealing previously unknown suspicious behavior.

Confirm or develop information on existing targets (D) by adding transactional data and context.

Identifying regulatory failings (A) is primarily a supervisory function, and SARs themselves are not evidence for prosecution (B) but intelligence inputs.

Therefore, options C and D are correct.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Which token type should be considered as carrying the highest risk when assessing the AML risks related to the customer's source of funds?

- A. Security

- B. Stablecoin
- C. Platform
- D. Privacy

Answer: D

Explanation:

Privacy tokens are specifically designed to obfuscate transaction details such as sender, recipient, and amounts, making them inherently high risk for money laundering and terrorist financing. Their anonymity-enhanced features pose significant challenges to AML efforts.

Stablecoins (B), platform tokens (C), and security tokens (D) have varying risk profiles but generally provide more transparency or are subject to regulatory frameworks, reducing inherent AML risk compared to privacy tokens.

FATF and DFSA AML frameworks highlight privacy tokens as a priority for enhanced due diligence and risk mitigation due to their abuse potential.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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