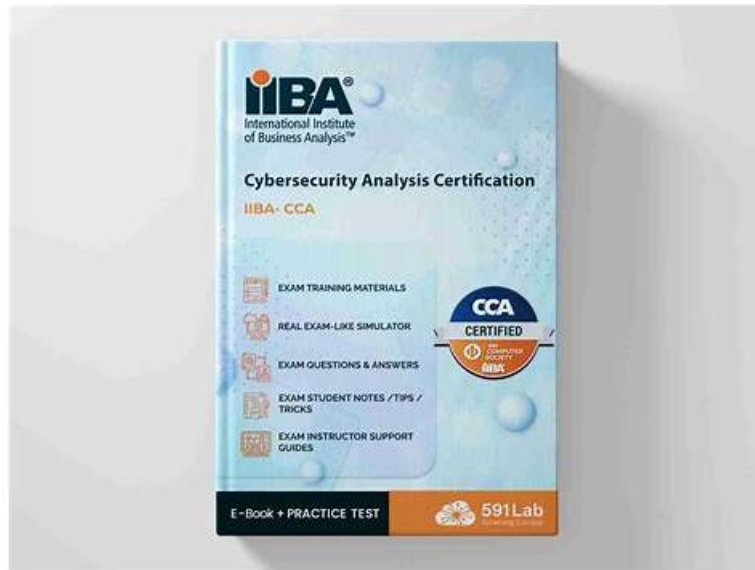


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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13

What is defined as an internal computerized table of access rules regarding the levels of computer access permitted to login IDs and computer terminals?

- A. Access Control List
- B. Directory Management System
- C. Relational Access Database
- D. Access Control Entry

Answer: A

Explanation:

An Access Control List (ACL) is a structured, system-maintained list of authorization rules that specifies who or what is allowed to access a resource and what actions are permitted. In many operating systems, network devices, and applications, an ACL functions as an internal table that maps identities such as user IDs, group IDs, service accounts, or even device/terminal identifiers to permissions like read, write, execute, modify, delete, or administer. When a subject attempts to access an object, the system consults the ACL to determine whether the requested operation should be allowed or denied, enforcing the organization's security policy at runtime.

The description in the question matches the classic definition of an ACL as a computerized table of access rules tied to login IDs and sometimes the originating endpoint or terminal context. ACLs are central to implementing discretionary access control and are also widely used in networking (for example, permitting or denying traffic flows based on source/destination and ports) and file systems (controlling access to folders and files).

An Access Control Entry (ACE) is only a single line item within an ACL (one rule for one subject). A "Relational Access Database" is not a standard security control term for authorization tables. A "Directory Management System" manages identities and groups, but it is not the same as the enforcement list attached to a specific resource. Therefore, the correct answer is Access Control List.

NEW QUESTION # 14

SSL/TLS encryption capability is provided by:

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

Answer: A

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 # 15

What stage of incident management would "strengthen the security from lessons learned" fall into?

- A. Remediation
- B. Recovery

- C. Response
- D. Detection

Answer: A

Explanation:

"Strengthen the security from lessons learned" fits the remediation stage because it focuses on eliminating root causes and improving controls so the same incident is less likely to recur. In incident management lifecycles, response is about immediate actions to contain and manage the incident (triage, containment, eradication actions in progress, communications, and preserving evidence). Detection is the identification and confirmation stage (alerts, analysis, validation, and initial classification). Recovery is restoring services to normal operation and verifying stability, including bringing systems back online, validating data integrity, and meeting recovery objectives.

After the environment is stable, organizations conduct a post-incident review and then implement corrective and preventive actions. That work is remediation: closing exploited vulnerabilities, hardening configurations, rotating credentials and keys, tightening access and privileged account controls, improving monitoring and logging coverage, updating firewall rules or segmentation, refining secure development practices, and correcting process gaps such as weak change management or incomplete asset inventory. Remediation also includes updating policies and playbooks, enhancing detection rules based on observed attacker techniques, and training targeted groups if human factors contributed.

Cybersecurity guidance emphasizes documenting lessons learned, assigning owners and deadlines, validating fixes, and tracking completion because "lessons learned" without implemented change does not reduce risk. The defining characteristic is durable improvement to the control environment, which is why this activity belongs to remediation rather than response, detection, or recovery.

NEW QUESTION # 16

Analyst B has discovered multiple sources which can harm the organization's systems. What has she discovered?

- A. Breach
- B. Ransomware
- C. Hacker
- **D. Threat**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Multiple sources that can harm an organization's systems are classified as threats. In cybersecurity risk terminology, a threat is any circumstance, event, actor, or condition with the potential to adversely impact confidentiality, integrity, or availability. Threats can be human (external attackers, insiders, third-party compromises), technical (malware, ransomware campaigns, exploit kits), operational (misconfigurations, weak processes, inadequate monitoring), or environmental (power disruption, natural disasters). This differs from a breach, which is the realized outcome where unauthorized access or disclosure has already occurred. It also differs from hacker, which refers to one type of threat actor rather than the broader category of potential harm. Ransomware is a specific threat type (malware that encrypts data and demands payment), not a general term for multiple sources of harm. Cybersecurity documents commonly pair "threats" with "vulnerabilities" and "controls": threats exploit vulnerabilities to create risk; controls reduce either the likelihood of exploitation or the impact if exploitation occurs. Identifying "multiple sources which can harm systems" is essentially threat identification—an early and ongoing step in risk management used to inform security architecture, monitoring, and incident preparedness. Therefore, the correct concept is threat.

NEW QUESTION # 17

ITIL Information Technology Infrastructure Library defines:

- A. how technology and hardware systems interface securely with one another.
- **B. a standard of best practices for IT Service Management.**
- C. the standard set of components used in every business technology system.
- D. a set of security requirements that every business technology system must meet.

Answer: B

Explanation:

ITIL is a widely adopted framework that defines best-practice guidance for IT Service Management. Its focus is on how organizations design, deliver, operate, and continually improve IT services so they reliably support business outcomes. In

cybersecurity and service delivery documentation, ITIL is often referenced because strong service management processes are foundational to secure operations. For example, ITIL practices such as incident management, problem management, change enablement, configuration management, and service continuity help ensure security controls are implemented consistently and that deviations are identified, tracked, and corrected.

ITIL does not define how hardware systems interface securely with one another; that is more aligned with architecture standards, security engineering, and network or platform design frameworks. It also does not prescribe a universal set of components for every technology system; that belongs to reference architectures and enterprise architecture standards. Likewise, ITIL is not primarily a security requirements standard. While ITIL supports security governance through practices like risk management, access management, and information security management integration, it does not itself serve as a mandatory security control catalog. From a cybersecurity perspective, ITIL contributes by promoting repeatable processes, clear roles and responsibilities, measurable service levels, and continual improvement. These elements reduce operational risk, improve response effectiveness, and strengthen accountability-key requirements for maintaining confidentiality, integrity, and availability in production environments.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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