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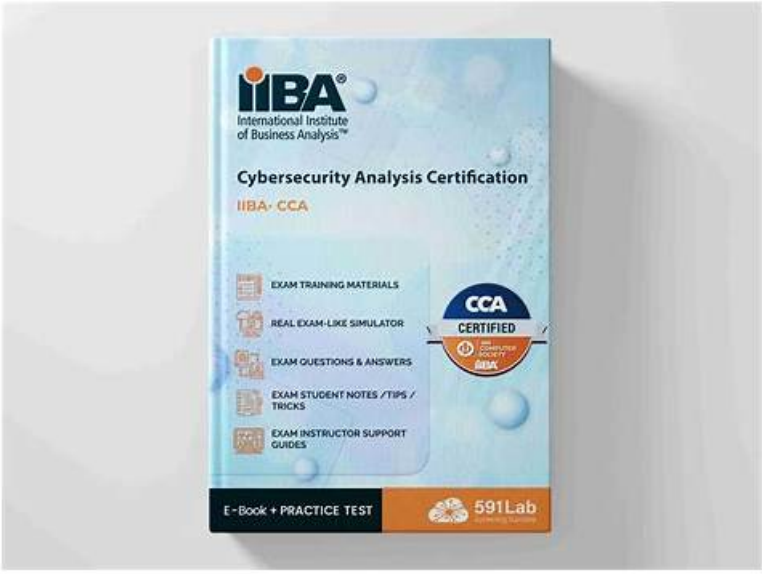

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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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 3	• 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.

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
How is a risk score calculated?

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

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 # 69
Public & Private key pairs are an example of what technology?

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

Answer: A

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 # 70
If a system contains data with differing security categories, how should this be addressed in the categorization process?

- A. The data should be segregated across multiple systems so that they can have the appropriate security level for each
- B. The data types should be merged into a single category and reevaluated
- C. Security for the system should be in line with the highest impact value across all categories
- D. Security for the system should be in line with the lowest impact value across all categories

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a system processes multiple information types with different security categorizations, cybersecurity standards require the system's overall security categorization to reflect the highest impact level among those information types. This is commonly called the high-water mark approach. The reason is straightforward: the system is only as secure as the protection applied to the most sensitive or most mission-critical data it handles. If the system were categorized at the lowest impact value, an attacker could target the weaker control baseline and still reach higher-impact information, creating an unacceptable gap in confidentiality, integrity, or availability protection.
In practice, categorization evaluates the potential impact of loss for each of the three security objectives and then selects the highest level for each objective across all information types handled by the system. That resulting system categorization then drives control selection, assurance activities, and the rigor of monitoring and incident response expectations. This approach also supports consistent governance: it prevents under-protecting systems that contain a mix of low and high sensitivity information and aligns control strength with worst-case business impact.
Segregating data across systems can be a valid architecture decision to reduce cost or scope, but it is not the required categorization rule; it is an optional design strategy that must be justified and implemented securely. Merging categories or using the lowest value contradicts risk-based protection principles and would likely fail compliance and audit scrutiny.

NEW QUESTION # 71
What term is defined as a fix to software programming errors and vulnerabilities?

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

Answer: B

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 # 72
Which of the following control methods is used to protect integrity?

- A. Anti-Malicious Code Detection
- B. Backups and Redundancy
- C. Biometric Verification
- D. Principle of Least Privilege

Answer: D

Explanation:
Integrity means information and systems remain accurate, complete, and protected from unauthorized or improper modification. The Principle of Least Privilege is a direct integrity protection control because it limits who can change data and what changes they are allowed to make. Under least privilege, users, applications, and service accounts receive only the minimum permissions needed to perform approved tasks, and nothing more. This reduces the chance that an attacker using a compromised account can alter records, manipulate transactions, or change configurations, and it also reduces accidental changes by well-meaning users who do not

need write or administrative rights.
Least privilege is commonly enforced through role-based access control, separation of duties, restricted administrative roles, just-in-time elevation for privileged tasks, and periodic access reviews to remove excess permissions. These practices are emphasized in cybersecurity frameworks because integrity failures often occur when excessive access allows unauthorized edits to sensitive data, logs, security settings, or application code.
The other options relate to security but are less directly tied to integrity as the primary objective. Biometric verification is an authentication method that helps confirm identity; it supports access control broadly, but it does not by itself limit modification capability once access is granted. Anti-malicious code detection helps prevent malware that could corrupt data, but it is primarily a detection/prevention tool rather than the foundational control for authorized modification. Backups and redundancy primarily support availability and recovery after corruption, not the prevention of unauthorized changes.

NEW QUESTION # 73
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