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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.

IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q42-Q47):

NEW QUESTION # 42
The hash function supports data in transit by ensuring:

- A. a public key is transitioned into a private key.
- B. a message was modified in transit.
- C. validation that a message originated from a particular user.
- D. encrypted messages are not shared with another party.

Answer: B

Explanation:
A cryptographic hash function supports data in transit primarily by providing integrity assurance. When a sender computes a hash (digest) of a message and the receiver recomputes the hash after receipt, the two digests should match if the message arrived unchanged. If the message is altered in any way while traveling across the network-whether by an attacker, a faulty intermediary device, or transmission errors-the recomputed digest will differ from the original. This difference is the key signal that the message was modified in transit, which is what option B expresses. In practical secure-transport designs, hashes are typically combined with a secret key or digital signature so an attacker cannot simply modify the message and generate a new valid digest. Examples include HMAC for message authentication and digital signatures that hash the content and then sign the hash with a private key. These mechanisms provide integrity and, when keyed or signed, also provide authentication and non-repudiation properties.
Option A is more specifically about authentication of origin, which requires a keyed construction such as HMAC or a signature scheme; a plain hash alone cannot prove who sent the message. Option C is incorrect because keys are not "converted" from public to private. Option D relates to confidentiality, which is provided by encryption, not hashing. Therefore, the best answer is B because hashing enables detection of message modification during transit.

NEW QUESTION # 43
Which organizational area would drive a cybersecurity infrastructure Business Case?

- A. Legal
- B. Risk
- C. IT
- D. Finance

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 44
What stage of incident management would "strengthen the security from lessons learned" fall into?

- A. Recovery
- B. Remediation
- C. Detection
- D. Response

Answer: B

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 # 45

What terms are often used to describe the relationship between a sub-directory and the directory in which it is cataloged?

- A. Parent and Child
- B. Primary and Secondary
- C. Multi-factor Tokens
- D. Embedded Layers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Directories are commonly organized in a hierarchical structure, where each directory can contain sub-directories and files. In this hierarchy, the directory that contains another directory is referred to as the parent, and the contained sub-directory is referred to as the child. This parent-child relationship is foundational to how file systems and many directory services represent and manage objects, including how paths are constructed and how inheritance can apply.

From a cybersecurity perspective, understanding parent and child relationships matters because access control and administration often follow the hierarchy. For example, permissions applied at a parent folder may be inherited by child folders unless inheritance is explicitly broken or overridden. This can simplify administration by allowing consistent access patterns, but it also introduces risk: overly permissive settings at a parent level can unintentionally grant broad access to many child locations, increasing the chance of unauthorized data exposure. Security documents therefore emphasize careful design of directory structures, least privilege at higher levels of the hierarchy, and regular permission reviews to detect privilege creep and misconfigurations.

The other options do not describe this standard hierarchy terminology. "Primary and Secondary" is more commonly used for redundancy or replication roles, not directory relationships. "Multi-factor Tokens" relates to authentication factors. "Embedded Layers" is not a st

NEW QUESTION # 46

The opportunity cost of increased cybersecurity is that:

- A. cybersecurity adds considerably to the cost of developing new business systems.
- B. the potential cost of implementing security will always be less than the potential risk from a breach of customer data.
- C. costs of meeting regulations are constantly increasing.
- D. identifying and securing assets and systems requires resources that are therefore not available to other initiatives.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Opportunity cost is a core enterprise-risk and economics concept: when an organization allocates limited resources to one activity, it reduces what is available for other priorities. Increasing cybersecurity typically requires money, skilled personnel time, executive attention, tooling, and operational capacity. Those resources could otherwise be used for revenue-generating work such as new product features, customer experience improvements, system modernization, market expansion, or process automation. That tradeoff is exactly what option D describes, making it the correct answer.

Cybersecurity documents stress that risk treatment decisions must balance risk reduction against cost, feasibility, and business impact. While stronger security can reduce the likelihood and impact of incidents, it can also introduce friction (extra approval steps, stronger authentication, segmentation), slow delivery when changes require additional reviews, and demand ongoing operational effort (monitoring, patching, vulnerability remediation, access recertification, incident response testing). These impacts are not arguments against security; they are the reason governance processes prioritize controls based on the most critical assets, highest-risk threats, and compliance requirements.

Option A may be true in some cases, but it describes a direct cost, not the broader economic concept of opportunity cost. Option B is a trend statement and not the definition. Option C is incorrect because security spend is not always less than breach risk; organizations must evaluate cost-benefit and acceptable residual risk rather than assume a universal rule.

NEW QUESTION # 47

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