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## IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q37-Q42):

### NEW QUESTION # 37

Which of the following is a cybersecurity risk that should be addressed by business analysis during solution development?

- A. Project budgets may prevent developers from implementing the full set of security measures

- B. The solution may not be understood well enough to reliably identify security risks
- C. Code may be implemented in ways that introduce new vulnerabilities
- D. QA may fail to identify all possible security vulnerabilities during system testing

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Business analysis is responsible for ensuring the solution is correctly understood in terms of business purpose, process flows, data handling, user roles, integrations, and non-functional requirements such as security and privacy. If the solution is not understood well enough, security risks will be missed early, leading to gaps that are expensive and difficult to correct later. This is why option C is the best answer: inadequate understanding prevents reliable identification of threats, sensitive data paths, trust boundaries, and misuse cases during requirements and design stages.

Cybersecurity documents emphasize "security by design" and "shift-left" practices, meaning risks should be identified and addressed before build and test. Business analysis contributes by eliciting and documenting security requirements, clarifying data classification and retention needs, defining user access and privilege expectations, identifying regulatory and policy constraints, and ensuring interfaces and third-party dependencies are known and assessed. BA also supports threat modeling inputs by providing accurate context about actors, workflows, and data movement, which are essential for identifying where controls like authentication, authorization, logging, encryption, and validation must exist.

Other options align to different roles or stages: budgets are governance and project management constraints, QA limitations are testing risks, and coding-introduced vulnerabilities are primarily addressed through secure coding standards, code review, and developer practices. BA's key cybersecurity risk is incomplete understanding that prevents correct security requirements and risk identification.

#### NEW QUESTION # 38

Where business process diagrams can be used to identify vulnerabilities within solution processes, what tool can be used to identify vulnerabilities within solution technology?

- A. Security Patch
- B. Penetration Test
- C. Vulnerability-as-a-Service
- D. Smoke Test

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Business process diagrams help analysts spot weaknesses in workflows, approvals, handoffs, and segregation of duties, but they do not directly test the technical security of the underlying applications, infrastructure, or configurations. To identify vulnerabilities within solution technology, cybersecurity practice uses penetration testing, which is a controlled, authorized simulation of real-world attacks against systems. A penetration test examines how a solution behaves under adversarial conditions and validates whether security controls actually prevent exploitation, not just whether they are designed on paper.

Penetration testing typically includes reconnaissance, enumeration, and attempts to exploit weaknesses in areas such as authentication, session management, access control, input handling, APIs, encryption usage, misconfigurations, and exposed services. Results provide evidence-based findings, including exploit paths, impact, affected components, and recommended remediations. This makes penetration testing especially valuable before go-live, after major changes, and periodically for high-risk systems to confirm the security posture remains acceptable.

The other options do not fit the objective. A security patch is a remediation action taken after vulnerabilities are known, not a method for discovering them. A smoke test is a basic functional check to confirm the system builds and runs; it is not a security assessment. Vulnerability-as-a-Service is a delivery model that may include scanning or testing, but the recognized tool or technique for identifying vulnerabilities in the technology itself in this context is a penetration test, which directly evaluates exploitability and real security impact.

#### NEW QUESTION # 39

A software product that supports threat detection, and compliance and security incident management, through the collection and analysis of security events and other data sources, is known as a:

- A. threat risk assessment (TRA).
- B. cloud access security broker (CASB).
- C. software as a service (SaaS).
- D. security information and event management system (SIEM).

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A security information and event management system (SIEM) is designed to centralize and analyze security-relevant data to support threat detection, compliance reporting, and incident management. SIEM platforms ingest logs and telemetry from many sources such as servers, endpoints, network devices, firewalls, intrusion detection systems, identity providers, cloud services, and business applications. They normalize and correlate these events so analysts can identify suspicious patterns that would be difficult to see in isolated logs, such as repeated failed logins followed by a successful login from an unusual location, privilege escalation, lateral movement indicators, or abnormal data access.

Cybersecurity operational guidance emphasizes SIEM value in three main areas. First, detection and alerting: correlation rules, behavioral analytics, and threat intelligence enrichment help surface high-risk activity. Second, incident response support: SIEM provides timelines, evidence preservation, triage context, and query capabilities that help responders scope and contain incidents. Third, compliance and audit readiness: centralized log retention, integrity controls, and reporting demonstrate that monitoring and control requirements are operating.

The other options do not match the definition. SaaS is a delivery model, not a specific security monitoring capability. A threat risk assessment is a process, not a software product for event collection and correlation. A CASB focuses on governing and protecting cloud application usage, whereas SIEM focuses on cross-environment event aggregation, correlation, and security operations monitoring.

#### NEW QUESTION # 40

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 # 41

How is a risk score calculated?

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

**Answer: D**

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 # 42

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