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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Section	Objectives
Cybersecurity Fundamentals	- Core Concepts - Terminology - Principles
Security Governance	- Risk Management - Compliance
Identity and Access Management	- Authentication - Authorization

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q73-Q78):

NEW QUESTION # 73
When attackers exploit human emotions and connection to gain access, what technique are they using?

- A. Malware
- B. Tailgating
- C. Phishing
- D. Social Engineering

Answer: D

Explanation:
Social engineering is the broad technique attackers use when they manipulate human psychology-such as trust, fear, urgency, curiosity, sympathy, authority, or the desire to be helpful-to persuade someone to take an action that benefits the attacker. The key idea in the question is "exploit human emotions and connection," which is the defining characteristic of social engineering. Rather than breaking a system through purely technical means, the attacker targets the person as the easiest path to access, credentials, sensitive information, or physical entry.
Phishing is a specific subtype of social engineering that typically uses email, text messages, or fake websites to trick users into clicking links, opening attachments, or entering credentials. Tailgating is another subtype focused on physical access, where an attacker follows an authorized person into a restricted area by leveraging politeness or social pressure. Malware is malicious software used to compromise systems; it can be delivered through social engineering, but malware itself is not the human-manipulation technique.
Cybersecurity control guidance treats social engineering as a major risk because it can bypass technical protections by causing legitimate users to unintentionally grant access. Common defenses include awareness training, verification procedures (call-back and out-of-band confirmation), least privilege, multi-factor authentication, strong email and web filtering, and clear reporting channels so suspicious requests can be escalated quickly.

NEW QUESTION # 74
Which of the following terms represents an accidental exploitation of a vulnerability?

- A. Threat
- B. Response
- C. Event
- D. Agent

Answer: C

Explanation:
In cybersecurity risk terminology, an event is an observable occurrence that can affect systems, services, or data. An event may be benign, harmful, intentional, or accidental. When a vulnerability is exploited accidentally-for example, a user unintentionally triggers a software flaw, a misconfiguration causes unintended exposure, or a system process mishandles input and causes data corruption-the occurrence is best categorized as an event. Cybersecurity documentation often distinguishes between the possibility of harm and the actual occurrence of a harmful condition. A threat is the potential for an unwanted incident, such as an actor or circumstance that could exploit a vulnerability. A threat does not require that exploitation actually happens; it describes risk potential. An agent is the entity that acts (such as a person, malware, or process) and may be malicious or non-malicious, but "agent" is not the term for the occurrence itself. A response refers to the actions taken after detection, such as containment, eradication, recovery, and lessons learned; it is part of incident handling, not the accidental exploitation.
Therefore, the term that represents the actual accidental exploitation occurrence is event, because it captures the real-world happening that may trigger alerts, investigations, and potentially incident response activities if impact is significant.

NEW QUESTION # 75
SSL/TLS encryption capability is provided by:

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

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 # 76
What is the first step of the forensic process?

- A. Collection
- B. Examination
- C. Reporting
- D. Analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:
The first step in a standard digital forensic process is collection because all later work depends on obtaining data in a way that preserves its integrity and evidentiary value. Collection involves identifying potential sources of relevant evidence and then acquiring it using controlled, repeatable methods. Typical sources include endpoint disk images, memory captures, mobile device extractions, server and application logs, cloud audit trails, email records, firewall and proxy logs, and authentication events. During collection, forensic guidance emphasizes maintaining a documented chain of custody, recording who handled the evidence, when it was acquired, how it was transported and stored, and what tools and settings were used. This documentation supports accountability and helps ensure evidence is admissible and defensible if used in disciplinary actions, regulatory inquiries, or legal proceedings.
Collection also includes steps to prevent evidence contamination or loss. Investigators may isolate systems to stop further changes, capture volatile data such as RAM before shutdown, use write blockers when imaging storage media, verify acquisitions with cryptographic hashes, and securely store originals while performing analysis on validated copies. Only after evidence is collected and preserved do teams move into examination and analysis, where artifacts are filtered, parsed, correlated, and interpreted to reconstruct timelines and determine cause and scope. Reporting comes later to communicate findings and support remediation.

NEW QUESTION # 77
How is a risk score calculated?

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

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 # 78

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