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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q11-Q16):

NEW QUESTION # 11

What is the "impact" in the context of cybersecurity risk?

- A. The probability that a breach will occur within a given period of time
- B. The financial costs to the organization resulting from a breach
- C. The potential for violation of privacy laws and regulations from a cybersecurity breach
- D. The magnitude of harm that can be expected from unauthorized information use

Answer: D

Explanation:

In cybersecurity risk management, impact refers to the severity of adverse consequences if a threat event occurs and successfully affects information or systems. It is the "so what" of a risk scenario: how much damage the organization, its customers, or other

stakeholders could experience when confidentiality, integrity, or availability is compromised. Impact commonly includes multiple dimensions such as operational disruption, loss of critical services, harm to customers, legal or regulatory exposure, reputational damage, and direct and indirect financial loss. Because these consequences can extend beyond money, impact is broader than just costs and also includes mission failure, safety implications, loss of competitive advantage, and degradation of trust. Option D captures this correctly by describing impact as the magnitude of harm expected from unauthorized use of information. Option C describes likelihood, not impact, because it focuses on probability over time. Option B is only one component of impact, since financial cost is important but does not fully represent business, legal, and operational consequences. Option A is also a possible consequence but is narrower than the full impact concept. Cybersecurity risk scoring typically combines likelihood and impact to prioritize treatment, ensuring high-impact scenarios receive attention even when probabilities vary.

NEW QUESTION # 12

Which of the following would qualify as a multi-factor authentication pair?

- A. Password and Token
- B. Encryption and Password
- C. Something You Know and Something You Are
- D. Thumbprint and Encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multi-factor authentication requires a user to prove identity using two or more different factor types. Cybersecurity standards describe the main factor categories as something you know (for example, a password or PIN), something you have (for example, a hardware token, smart card, or authenticator app producing a one-time code), and something you are (biometrics such as fingerprint, face, or iris). A valid MFA pair must come from different categories, not just two items from the same category or a mix of authentication with non-authentication concepts.

Option B is correct because it explicitly combines two distinct factor types: a knowledge factor and an inherence factor. This pairing is widely recognized as MFA because compromising one factor does not automatically compromise the other: an attacker who steals a password still needs the biometric, and spoofing a biometric does not provide the secret knowledge factor.

Option A is incorrect because "encryption" is not an authentication factor; it is a protection mechanism for confidentiality and integrity of data. Option D has the same problem: encryption is not a user factor. Option C can represent MFA in many real implementations if "token" is truly a possession factor; however, training materials and exam items often prefer the clearest, unambiguous factor-language pairing, which is why "Something You Know and Something You Are" is the best single answer here.

NEW QUESTION # 13

Recovery Point Objectives and Recovery Time Objectives are based on what system attribute?

- A. Criticality
- B. Sensitivity
- C. Vulnerability
- D. Cost

Answer: A

Explanation:

Recovery Time Objective (RTO) and Recovery Point Objective (RPO) are continuity and resilience targets that define how quickly a system must be restored and how much data loss is acceptable after an interruption. These objectives are derived primarily from system criticality, meaning how essential the system is to business operations, safety, revenue, legal obligations, and customer commitments. Highly critical systems support mission-essential functions or time-sensitive services, so they require shorter RTOs (restore fast) and smaller RPOs (lose little or no data). Less critical systems can tolerate longer outages and larger data gaps, allowing longer RTOs and RPOs.

Cybersecurity and business continuity documents tie RTO/RPO determination to business impact analysis results. The BIA identifies maximum tolerable downtime, operational dependencies, and the consequences of service disruption and data unavailability. From there, organizations set RTO/RPO targets that align with risk appetite and required service levels. Those targets then drive technical and operational controls such as backup frequency, replication methods, high availability architecture, failover design, disaster recovery procedures, monitoring, and routine recovery testing.

Sensitivity focuses on confidentiality needs and may influence encryption and access controls, but it does not directly define acceptable downtime or data loss. Vulnerability describes weakness exposure and is used for threat/risk management, not recovery objectives. Cost is a constraint when selecting recovery solutions, but RTO/RPO are defined by business need and system

importance first-then solutions are chosen to meet those targets within budget.

NEW QUESTION # 14

How is a risk score calculated?

- **A. Based on the combination of probability and impact**
- B. Based on an assessment of threats by the cyber security team
- C. Based on past experience regarding the risk
- 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 # 15

Which statement is true about a data warehouse?

- A. The data warehouse must use the same data structures as production systems
- **B. Data stored in a data warehouse is used for analytical purposes, not operational tasks**
- C. Data cleaning must be done on operational systems before the data is transferred to a data warehouse
- D. Data warehouses should act as a central repository for the data generated by all operational systems

Answer: B

Explanation:

A data warehouse is designed primarily to support analytics, reporting, and decision-making rather than day-to-day transaction processing. Operational systems are optimized for fast inserts/updates and real-time business operations such as order entry, billing, or customer service workflows. In contrast, a warehouse consolidates data—often from multiple sources—into structures optimized for querying, trending, and historical analysis. From a cybersecurity and governance perspective, this distinction matters because warehouses frequently contain large volumes of aggregated, historical, and sometimes sensitive information, which can increase impact if confidentiality is breached. As a result, controls like strong access governance, role-based access, least privilege, segregation of duties, encryption, and audit logging are emphasized for warehouses to reduce insider misuse and limit exposure. Option B is false because warehouses often use different structures (for example, dimensional models) than production systems, specifically to improve analytical performance and usability. Option C can be true in some architectures, but it is not universally required; organizations may operate multiple warehouses, data marts, or lakehouse patterns, and not all operational data is appropriate to centralize due to privacy, cost, and regulatory constraints. Option D is incorrect because cleansing is commonly performed in dedicated integration pipelines and staging layers rather than changing operational systems to "pre-clean" data. Therefore, A is the best verified statement.

NEW QUESTION # 16

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