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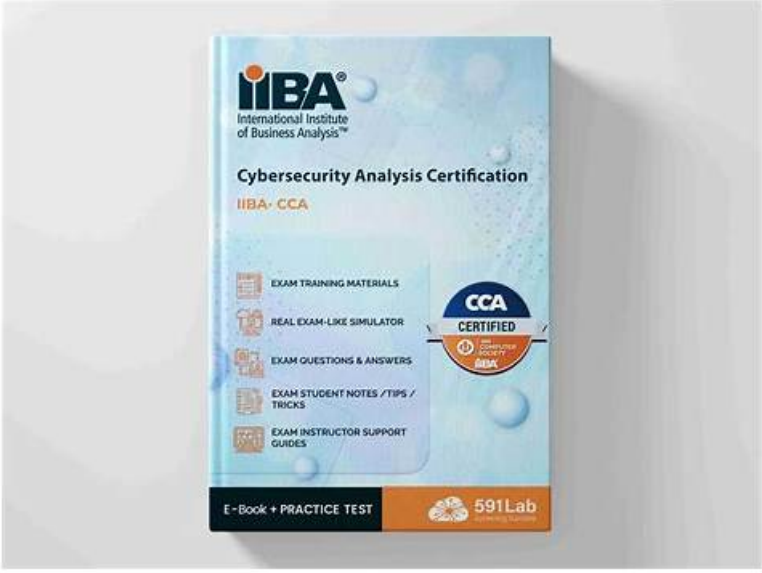

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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• Strategy Analysis: This domain covers assessing the current state of an organization's cybersecurity posture, identifying gaps and risks, and defining a future state and change strategy that aligns security needs with business objectives.

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q65-Q70):

NEW QUESTION # 65
What stage of incident management would "strengthen the security from lessons learned" fall into?

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

Answer: C

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 # 66
Analyst B has discovered multiple attempts from unauthorized users to access confidential data. This is most likely?

- A. User
- B. Admin
- C. IT Support
- D. Hacker

Answer: D

Explanation:
Multiple attempts by unauthorized users to access confidential data most closely aligns with activity from a hacker, meaning an unauthorized actor attempting to gain access to systems or information. Cybersecurity operations commonly observe this pattern as repeated login failures, password-spraying, credential-stuffing, brute-force attempts, repeated probing of restricted endpoints, or abnormal access requests against protected repositories. While "user" is too generic and could include authorized individuals, the question explicitly states "unauthorized users," pointing to malicious or illegitimate actors. "Admin" and "IT Support" are roles typically associated with legitimate privileged access and operational troubleshooting; repeated unauthorized access attempts from those roles would be atypical and would still represent compromise or misuse rather than normal operations. Cybersecurity documentation often classifies these attempts as indicators of malicious intent and potential precursor events to a breach. Controls recommended to counter such activity include strong authentication (multi-factor authentication), account lockout and throttling policies, anomaly detection, IP reputation filtering, conditional access, least privilege, and monitoring of authentication logs for patterns across accounts and geographies. The key distinction is that repeated unauthorized attempts represent hostile behavior by an external or rogue actor, which is best described as a hacker in the provided options.

NEW QUESTION # 67
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. QA may fail to identify all possible security vulnerabilities during system testing
- C. The solution may not be understood well enough to reliably identify security risks
- D. Code may be implemented in ways that introduce new vulnerabilities

Answer: C

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 # 68
NIST 800-30 defines cyber risk as a function of the likelihood of a given threat-source exercising a potential vulnerability, and:

- A. the resulting impact of that adverse event on the organization.
- B. the pre-disposing conditions of the vulnerability.
- C. the probability of detecting damage to the infrastructure.
- D. the effectiveness of the control assurance framework.

Answer: A

Explanation:
NIST SP 800-30 describes risk using a classic risk model: risk is a function of likelihood and impact. In this model, a threat-source may exploit a vulnerability, producing a threat event that results in adverse consequences. The likelihood component reflects how probable it is that a threat event will occur and successfully cause harm, considering factors such as threat capability and intent (or in non-adversarial cases, the frequency of hazards), the existence and severity of vulnerabilities, exposure, and the strength of current safeguards. However, likelihood alone does not define risk; a highly likely event that causes minimal harm may be less important than a less likely event that causes severe harm.
The second required component is the impact-the magnitude of harm to the organization if the adverse event occurs. Impact is commonly evaluated across mission and business outcomes, including financial loss, operational disruption, legal or regulatory consequences, reputational damage, and loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability. This is why option D is correct: NIST's definition explicitly ties the risk expression to the resulting impact on the organization.
The other options may influence likelihood assessment or control selection, but they are not the missing definitional element. Detection probability and control assurance relate to monitoring and governance; predisposing conditions can shape likelihood. None replace the

NEW QUESTION # 69
Information classification of data is a level of protection that is based on an organization's:

- A. risk to loss or harm from disclosure.
- B. retention for auditing purposes.
- C. timing of availability for automated systems.
- D. need for access by employees.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Information classification is the practice of assigning data a sensitivity level so the organization can apply protections that match the business impact if the information is exposed, altered, or becomes unavailable. The core driver for classification is the risk of harm-especially harm caused by unauthorized disclosure. If disclosure would result in regulatory penalties, reputational damage, competitive disadvantage, contractual breach, or harm to customers and employees, the data is classified at a higher level and requires stronger controls. These controls commonly include tighter access restrictions (least privilege and role-based access), stronger authentication, encryption at rest and in transit, stricter handling and sharing rules, audit logging, monitoring, and secure disposal requirements.
While retention can be influenced by compliance obligations, it is not what determines the classification level; retention policies typically reference classification but do not define it. "Need for access" is managed through access control decisions, which are applied after the data's sensitivity is understood; classification informs who should have access, not the other way around. "Timing of availability" relates to availability requirements and service resilience, which are important, but classification schemes primarily focus on sensitivity and potential damage from inappropriate exposure, with integrity and availability considerations often handled as additional impact dimensions.
Therefore, the best verified basis for information classification is the organization's assessment of risk of loss or harm from disclosure.

NEW QUESTION # 70
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