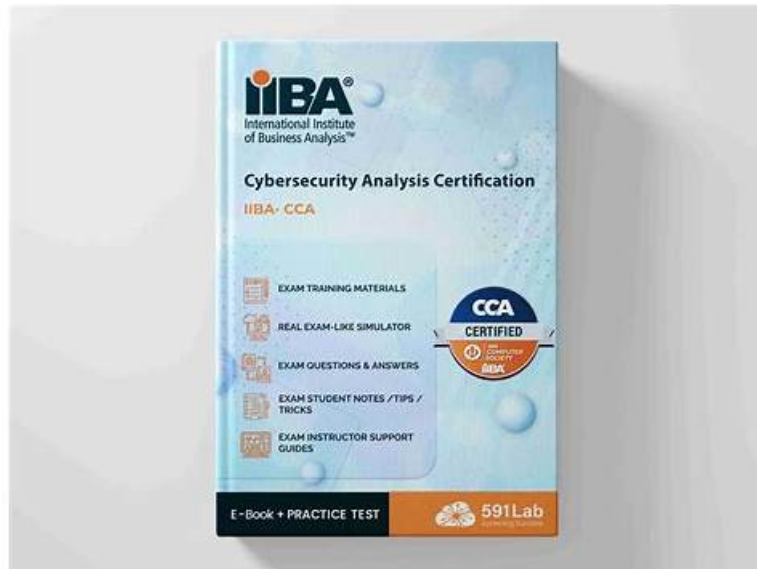


早速ダウンロードIIBA-CCA試験時間 |最初の試行で簡単に勉強して試験に合格する &有効なIIBA-CCA: Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis



BONUS!!! JPNTest IIBA-CCAダンプの一部を無料でダウンロード: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1R8FAdb7xy0QuNhjqfwQJA2IVputPCII5>

時間が経つとともに、JPNTestはより多くの受験生から大好評を博します。弊社のIIBA-CCA資料は99%の成功率を持っていますから、弊社のIIBAのIIBA-CCA練習問題を利用したら、最もよい結果を得ることができます。弊社のIIBA-CCA練習問題さえ使用すれば試験の成功までもっと近くなります。

IIBA IIBA-CCA 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Requirements Life Cycle Management: This domain addresses how to manage and maintain cybersecurity requirements from initial identification through to solution implementation, including tracing, prioritizing, and controlling changes to requirements.
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
トピック 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.

IIBA-CCAオンライン試験、IIBA-CCA PDF

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis 認定 IIBA-CCA 試験問題 (Q53-Q58):

質問 # 53

Which organizational area would drive a cybersecurity infrastructure Business Case?

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

正解: D

質問 # 54

Which of the following factors is most important in determining the classification of personal information?

- A. Accessibility
- B. Availability
- C. Integrity
- **D. Confidentiality**

正解: D

解説:

Personal information is classified primarily based on the harm that could result from unauthorized disclosure, which maps directly to the confidentiality objective. Cybersecurity and privacy governance frameworks treat personal data as sensitive because exposure can lead to identity theft, fraud, discrimination, personal safety risks, and loss of privacy. Organizations also face regulatory penalties, contractual consequences, and reputational damage when personal data is disclosed without authorization. For this reason, when determining classification, the first and most influential question is typically: "What is the impact if this data becomes known to someone who should not have it?" That impact assessment drives the required protection level and handling rules.

Confidentiality-focused controls then follow from the classification decision, including least privilege and role-based access, strong authentication, encryption at rest and in transit, secure key management, data loss prevention where appropriate, logging and monitoring of access to sensitive records, and strict sharing/transfer procedures.

Integrity and availability matter for personal information, but they are usually secondary in classification decisions. Integrity affects trustworthiness and correctness (for example, incorrect medical or payroll data), and availability affects the ability to access records when needed. However, the defining sensitivity of personal information is that it must not be disclosed improperly. "Accessibility" is not a core security objective used in standard classification models; it is an operational usability concept that is managed through access design after sensitivity is established.

質問 # 55

A significant benefit of role-based access is that it:

- A. ensures that tasks and associated privileges for a specific business process are disseminated among multiple users.
- **B. simplifies the assignment of correct access levels to a user based on the work they will perform.**
- C. makes it easier to audit and verify data access.
- D. ensures that employee accounts will be shut down on departure or role change.

正解: B

解説:

Role-based access control assigns permissions to defined roles that reflect job functions, and users receive access by being placed into the appropriate role. The major operational and security benefit is that it simplifies and standardizes access provisioning. Instead of granting permissions individually to each user, administrators manage a smaller, controlled set of roles such as Accounts Payable Clerk, HR Specialist, or Application Administrator. When a new employee joins or changes responsibilities, access can be adjusted quickly and consistently by changing role membership. This reduces manual errors, limits over-provisioning, and helps enforce least privilege because each role is designed to include only the permissions required for that function.

RBAC also improves governance by making access decisions more repeatable and policy-driven. Security and compliance teams can review roles, validate that each role's permissions match business needs, and require approvals for changes to role definitions. This approach supports segregation of duties by separating conflicting capabilities into different roles, which lowers fraud and misuse risk.

Option B is a real advantage of RBAC, but it is typically a secondary outcome of having structured roles rather than the primary "significant benefit" emphasized in access-control design. Option C relates to identity lifecycle processes such as deprovisioning, which can be integrated with RBAC but is not guaranteed by RBAC alone. Option D describes distributing tasks among multiple users, which is more aligned with segregation of duties design, not the core benefit of RBAC.

質問 # 56

Violations of the EU's General Data Protection Regulations GDPR can result in:

- A. fines of €20 million or 4% of annual turnover, whichever is greater.
- B. mandatory upgrades of the security infrastructure.
- C. a complete audit of the enterprise's security processes.
- D. fines of €20 million or 4% of annual turnover, whichever is less.

正解: A

解説:

The GDPR establishes a regulatory penalty framework intended to make privacy and data-protection obligations enforceable across organizations of any size. Under GDPR, the most severe administrative fines can reach up to €20 million or up to 4% of the organization's total worldwide annual turnover of the preceding financial year, whichever is higher. That "whichever is greater" clause is critical: it prevents large enterprises from treating privacy violations as a minor cost of doing business and ensures the sanction can scale with the organization's economic size and risk impact.

Cybersecurity governance and risk documents typically emphasize GDPR as a driver for enterprise risk management because the consequences extend beyond monetary fines. A confirmed violation often triggers regulatory investigations, mandatory corrective actions, and potential restrictions on processing activities. Organizations may also face indirect impacts such as breach notification costs, legal claims from affected individuals, reputational harm, loss of customer trust, and increased oversight by regulators and auditors.

From a controls perspective, GDPR penalties reinforce the need for strong security and privacy-by-design practices: data minimization, lawful processing, documented purposes, retention controls, encryption where appropriate, access control and least privilege, monitoring and incident response readiness, and evidence-based accountability through policies, records, and audit trails. Selecting option C correctly reflects GDPR's maximum fine structure and its risk-based deterrence model.

質問 # 57

How should categorization information be used in business impact analysis?

- A. To identify discrepancies between the security categorization and the expected business impact
- B. To assess whether information should be shared with other systems
- C. To determine the time and effort required for business impact assessment
- D. To ensure that systems are designed to support the appropriate security categorization

正解: A

解説:

Security categorization (commonly based on confidentiality, integrity, and availability impact levels) is meant to reflect the level of harm that would occur if an information type or system is compromised. A business impact analysis, on the other hand, examines the operational and organizational consequences of disruptions or failures—such as loss of revenue, inability to deliver critical services, legal or regulatory exposure, reputational harm, and impacts to customers or individuals. Because these two activities look at impact from different but related perspectives, categorization information should be used during the BIA to confirm that the stated security categorization truly matches real business consequences.

Using categorization as an input helps analysts validate assumptions about criticality, sensitivity, and tolerance for downtime. If the BIA shows that outages or data compromise would produce greater harm than the existing categorization implies, that discrepancy signals under-classification and insufficient controls. Conversely, if the BIA demonstrates limited impact, it may indicate over-classification, potentially driving unnecessary cost and operational burden. Identifying these mismatches early supports better risk decisions, prioritization of recovery objectives, and selection of controls proportionate to actual impact. The other options describe activities that may occur in architecture, governance, or project planning, but they are not the primary purpose of using categorization information in a BIA. The key value is reconciliation: aligning security impact levels with verified business impact.

質問 # 58

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さらに、JPNTTest IIBA-CCAダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1R8FAdb7xy0QuNhjfvwQJA2IVputPCII5>