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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	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

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In fact, in real life, we often use performance of high and low to measure a person's level of high or low, when we choose to find a good job, there is important to get the IIBA-CCA certification as you can. Our product is elaborately composed with major questions and answers. We are choosing the key from past materials to finish our IIBA-CCA Guide question. It only takes you 20 hours to 30 hours to do the practice. After your effective practice, you can master the examination point from the IIBA-CCA test question. Then, you will have enough confidence to pass it.

IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67
Public & Private key pairs are an example of what technology?

- A. Network Segregation

- B. IoT
- C. Virtual Private Network
- D. Encryption

Answer: D

Explanation:
Public and private key pairs are the foundation of asymmetric encryption, also called public key cryptography. In this model, each entity has two mathematically related keys: a public key that can be shared widely and a private key that must be kept secret. The keys are designed so that what one key does, only the other key can undo. This enables two core security functions used throughout cybersecurity architectures.
First, confidentiality: data encrypted with a recipient's public key can only be decrypted with the recipient's private key. This allows secure communication without having to share a secret key in advance, which is especially important on untrusted networks like the internet. Second, digital signatures: a sender can sign data with their private key, and anyone can verify the signature using the sender's public key. This provides authenticity (proof the sender possessed the private key), integrity (the data was not altered), and supports non-repudiation when combined with proper key custody and audit practices.
These mechanisms underpin widely used security controls such as TLS for secure web connections, secure email standards, code signing, and certificate-based authentication. A VPN may use public key cryptography during key exchange, but the key pair itself is specifically an encryption technology. IoT and network segregation are unrelated categories.

NEW QUESTION # 68
Analyst B has discovered unauthorized access to data. What has she discovered?

- A. Threat
- B. Breach
- C. Hacker
- D. Ransomware

Answer: B

Explanation:
Unauthorized access to data is the defining condition of a data breach. In standard cybersecurity terminology, a breach occurs when confidentiality is compromised-meaning data is accessed, acquired, viewed, or exfiltrated by an entity that is not authorized to do so. This is distinct from a "threat," which is only the potential for harm, and distinct from a "hacker," which describes an actor rather than the security outcome. A breach can result from external attackers, malicious insiders, credential theft, misconfigurations, unpatched vulnerabilities, or poor access controls. Cybersecurity guidance typically frames breaches as realized security incidents with measurable impact: exposure of regulated data, loss of intellectual property, fraud risk, reputational harm, and legal/regulatory consequences. Once unauthorized access is confirmed, incident response procedures generally require containment (limit further access), preservation of evidence (logs, system images where appropriate), eradication (remove persistence), and recovery (restore secure operations). Organizations also assess scope-what data types were accessed, how many records, which systems, and the dwell time-and then determine notification obligations where laws or contracts apply. In short, the discovery describes an actual compromise of data confidentiality, which is precisely a breach.

NEW QUESTION # 69
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. Smoke Test
- C. Penetration Test
- D. Vulnerability-as-a-Service

Answer: C

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 # 70
What is an external audit?

- A. A review of security expenditures by an independent party
- B. A review of security-related measures in place intended to identify possible vulnerabilities
- C. A review of security-related activities by an independent party to ensure compliance
- D. A process that the cybersecurity follows to ensure that they have implemented the proper controls

Answer: C

Explanation:
An external audit is an independent evaluation performed by a party outside the organization to determine whether security-related activities, controls, and evidence meet defined requirements. Those requirements are typically drawn from laws and regulations, contractual obligations, and recognized standards or control frameworks. The defining characteristics are independence and attestation: the auditor is not part of the operational team being assessed and provides an objective conclusion about compliance or control effectiveness.
Unlike a vulnerability-focused review (often called a security assessment or technical audit) that primarily seeks weaknesses to remediate, an external audit emphasizes whether controls are designed appropriately, implemented consistently, and operating effectively over time. External auditors usually test governance processes, risk management practices, policies, access control procedures, change management, logging and monitoring, incident response readiness, and evidence of periodic reviews. They also validate documentation and sampling records to confirm that what is written is actually performed.
Option B describes an internal assurance activity, such as self-assessment or internal audit preparation, where the security team checks its own implementation. Option C is closer to a financial or procurement review and is not the typical definition of an external security audit. Therefore, the best answer is the one that clearly captures an independent party reviewing security activities to ensure compliance with established criteria

NEW QUESTION # 71
Which of the following should be addressed in the organization's risk management strategy?

- A. Processes for responding to a security breach
- B. Acceptable risk management methodologies
- C. Controls for each IT asset
- D. Assignment of an executive responsible for risk management across the organization

Answer: D

Explanation:
An organization's risk management strategy is a governance-level artifact that sets direction for how risk is managed across the enterprise. A core requirement in cybersecurity governance frameworks is clear accountability, including executive ownership for risk decisions that affect the whole organization. Assigning an executive responsible for risk management establishes authority to set risk appetite and tolerance, coordinate risk activities across business units, resolve conflicts between competing priorities, and ensure risk decisions are made consistently rather than in isolated silos. This executive role also supports oversight of risk reporting to senior leadership, ensures resources are allocated to address material risks, and drives integration between cybersecurity, privacy, compliance, and operational resilience programs. Without an accountable executive function, risk management often becomes fragmented, with inconsistent scoring, uneven control implementation, and unclear decision rights for accepting or treating risk.
Option A can be part of a strategy, but the question asks what should be addressed, and the most critical foundational element is enterprise accountability and governance. Option B is too granular for a strategy; selecting controls for each IT asset belongs in

security architecture, control baselines, and system-level risk assessments. Option C is typically handled in incident response and breach management plans and procedures, which are operational documents derived from strategy but not the strategy itself. Therefore, the best answer is the assignment of an executive responsible for risk management across the organization.

NEW QUESTION # 72

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