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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
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	• 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 4	• 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.

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q68-Q73):

NEW QUESTION # 68
Which of the following should be addressed in the organization's risk management strategy?

- A. Acceptable risk management methodologies
- B. Controls for each IT asset
- C. Processes for responding to a security breach
- 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 # 69
Which organizational area would drive a cybersecurity infrastructure Business Case?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
A cybersecurity infrastructure business case is typically driven by the Risk function because the justification for security investments is grounded in reducing enterprise risk to an acceptable level and aligning with the organization's risk appetite and regulatory obligations. Risk-focused teams (often working with the CISO and security governance) translate threats, vulnerabilities, and control gaps into business impact terms such as likelihood of adverse events, potential operational disruption, financial exposure, regulatory penalties, and reputational harm. This framing is what a formal business case requires: a clear problem statement, quantified or prioritized risk scenarios, expected risk reduction from proposed controls, and how residual risk compares to tolerance thresholds.
While IT usually leads implementation and provides architecture, sizing, and operational cost estimates, IT alone does not typically "drive" the business case without the risk rationale that explains why the investment is necessary and what enterprise outcomes it protects. Legal contributes requirements related to compliance, contracts, and breach handling, but it generally supports rather than owns investment prioritization. Finance evaluates budgeting, funding options, and return-on-investment assumptions, yet it relies on risk inputs to understand why the spend is warranted and what loss exposure is being reduced.
Therefore, the organizational area most responsible for driving a cybersecurity infrastructure business case-by defining the risk problem, articulating risk-based benefits, and enabling executive decision-making-is Risk.
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NEW QUESTION # 70
What risk factors should the analyst consider when assessing the Overall Likelihood of a threat?

- A. Past Experience and Trends
- B. Risk Level, Risk Impact, and Mitigation Strategy
- C. Overall Site Traffic and Commerce Volume
- D. Attack Initiation Likelihood and Initiated Attack Success Likelihood

Answer: D

Explanation:
In NIST-style risk assessment, overall likelihood is not a single guess; it is derived by considering two related likelihood components. First is the likelihood that a threat event will be initiated. This reflects how probable it is that a threat actor or source will attempt the attack or that a threat event will occur, considering factors such as adversary capability, intent, targeting, opportunity, and environmental conditions. Second is the likelihood that an initiated event will succeed, meaning the attempt results in the adverse outcome. This depends heavily on the organization's existing protections and conditions, including control strength, system exposure, vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, detection and response capability, and user behavior.
Option A matches this structure: analysts evaluate both attack initiation likelihood and initiated attack success likelihood to reach an overall view of likelihood. A high initiation likelihood with low success likelihood might occur when an organization is frequently targeted but has strong defenses. Conversely, low initiation likelihood with high success likelihood might apply to niche systems that are rarely targeted but poorly protected.
The other options are incomplete or misplaced. Risk impact is a separate dimension from likelihood, and mitigation strategy is an output of risk treatment, not an input to likelihood. Site traffic and commerce volume can influence exposure but do not define likelihood by themselves. Past experience and trends are useful evidence, but they support estimating the two likelihood components rather than replacing them.

NEW QUESTION # 71
What is an embedded system?

- A. A system placed in a location and designed so it cannot be easily removed
- B. It provides computing services in a small form factor with limited processing power
- C. It safeguards the cryptographic infrastructure by storing keys inside a tamper-resistant external device
- D. A system that is located in a secure underground facility

Answer: B

Explanation:
An embedded system is a specialized computing system designed to perform a dedicated function as part of a larger device or physical system. Unlike general-purpose computers, embedded systems are built to support a specific mission such as controlling sensors, actuators, communications, or device logic in products like routers, printers, medical devices, vehicles, industrial controllers, and smart appliances. Cybersecurity documentation commonly highlights that embedded systems tend to operate with constrained resources, which may include limited CPU power, memory, storage, and user interface capabilities. These constraints affect both design and security: patching may be harder, logging may be minimal, and security features must be carefully engineered to fit the platform's limitations.
Option C best matches this characterization by describing a small form factor and limited processing power, which are typical attributes of many embedded devices. While not every embedded system is "small," the key idea is that it is purpose-built, resource-constrained, and tightly integrated into a larger product.
The other options describe different concepts. A secure underground facility relates to physical site security, not embedded computing. Being hard to remove is about physical installation or tamper resistance, which can apply to many systems but is not what defines "embedded." Storing cryptographic keys in a tamper-resistant external device describes a hardware security module or secure element use case, not the general definition of an embedded system.

NEW QUESTION # 72
Which of the following should be addressed by functional security requirements?

- A. Identified vulnerabilities
- B. System reliability
- C. Performance and stability
- D. User privileges

Answer: D

Explanation:
Functional security requirements define what security capabilities a system must provide to protect information and enforce policy. They describe required security functions such as identification and authentication, authorization, role-based access control, privilege management, session handling, auditing/logging, segregation of duties, and account lifecycle processes. Because of this, user privileges are a direct and core concern of functional security requirements: the system must support controlling who can access what, under which conditions, and with what level of permission.
In cybersecurity requirement documentation, "privileges" include permission assignment (roles, groups, entitlements), enforcement of least privilege, privileged access restrictions, elevation workflows, administrative boundaries, and the ability to review and revoke permissions. These are functional because they require specific system behaviors and features-for example, the ability to define roles, prevent unauthorized actions, log privileged activities, and enforce timeouts or re-authentication for sensitive operations.
The other options are typically classified differently. System reliability and performance/stability are generally non-functional requirements (quality attributes) describing service levels, resilience, and operational characteristics rather than security functions. Identified vulnerabilities are findings from assessments that drive remediation work and risk treatment; they inform security improvements but are not themselves functional requirements. Therefore, the option best aligned with functional security requirements is user privileges.

NEW QUESTION # 73
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