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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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 4	• 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 5	• 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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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
Analyst B has discovered multiple sources which can harm the organization's systems. What has she discovered?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Multiple sources that can harm an organization's systems are classified as threats. In cybersecurity risk terminology, a threat is any circumstance, event, actor, or condition with the potential to adversely impact confidentiality, integrity, or availability. Threats can be human (external attackers, insiders, third-party compromises), technical (malware, ransomware campaigns, exploit kits), operational (misconfigurations, weak processes, inadequate monitoring), or environmental (power disruption, natural disasters). This differs from a breach, which is the realized outcome where unauthorized access or disclosure has already occurred. It also differs from hacker, which refers to one type of threat actor rather than the broader category of potential harm. Ransomware is a specific threat type (malware that encrypts data and demands payment), not a general term for multiple sources of harm. Cybersecurity documents commonly pair "threats" with "vulnerabilities" and "controls": threats exploit vulnerabilities to create risk; controls reduce either the likelihood of exploitation or the impact if exploitation occurs. Identifying "multiple sources which can harm systems" is essentially threat identification-an early and ongoing step in risk management used to inform security architecture, monitoring, and incident preparedness. Therefore, the correct concept is threat.

NEW QUESTION # 11
Which organizational area would drive a cybersecurity infrastructure Business Case?

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

Answer: C

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 # 12
When attackers exploit human emotions and connection to gain access, what technique are they using?

- A. Social Engineering
- B. Malware
- C. Phishing

- D. Tailgating

Answer: A

Explanation:
Social engineering is the broad technique attackers use when they manipulate human psychology-such as trust, fear, urgency, curiosity, sympathy, authority, or the desire to be helpful-to persuade someone to take an action that benefits the attacker. The key idea in the question is "exploit human emotions and connection," which is the defining characteristic of social engineering. Rather than breaking a system through purely technical means, the attacker targets the person as the easiest path to access, credentials, sensitive information, or physical entry.
Phishing is a specific subtype of social engineering that typically uses email, text messages, or fake websites to trick users into clicking links, opening attachments, or entering credentials. Tailgating is another subtype focused on physical access, where an attacker follows an authorized person into a restricted area by leveraging politeness or social pressure. Malware is malicious software used to compromise systems; it can be delivered through social engineering, but malware itself is not the human-manipulation technique.
Cybersecurity control guidance treats social engineering as a major risk because it can bypass technical protections by causing legitimate users to unintentionally grant access. Common defenses include awareness training, verification procedures (call-back and out-of-band confirmation), least privilege, multi-factor authentication, strong email and web filtering, and clear reporting channels so suspicious requests can be escalated quickly.

NEW QUESTION # 13
The hash function supports data in transit by ensuring:

- A. a public key is transitioned into a private key.
- B. validation that a message originated from a particular user.
- C. encrypted messages are not shared with another party.
- D. a message was modified in transit.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A cryptographic hash function supports data in transit primarily by providing integrity assurance. When a sender computes a hash (digest) of a message and the receiver recomputes the hash after receipt, the two digests should match if the message arrived unchanged. If the message is altered in any way while traveling across the network-whether by an attacker, a faulty intermediary device, or transmission errors-the recomputed digest will differ from the original. This difference is the key signal that the message was modified in transit, which is what option B expresses. In practical secure-transport designs, hashes are typically combined with a secret key or digital signature so an attacker cannot simply modify the message and generate a new valid digest. Examples include HMAC for message authentication and digital signatures that hash the content and then sign the hash with a private key. These mechanisms provide integrity and, when keyed or signed, also provide authentication and non-repudiation properties.
Option A is more specifically about authentication of origin, which requires a keyed construction such as HMAC or a signature scheme; a plain hash alone cannot prove who sent the message. Option C is incorrect because keys are not "converted" from public to private. Option D relates to confidentiality, which is provided by encryption, not hashing. Therefore, the best answer is B because hashing enables detection of message modification during transit.

NEW QUESTION # 14
What is the definition of privileged account management?

- A. Managing senior leadership and executive accounts
- B. Applying identity and access management controls
- C. Managing independent authentication of accounts
- D. Establishing and maintaining access rights and controls for users who require elevated privileges to an entity for an administrative or support function

Answer: D

Explanation:
Privileged account management refers to the governance and operational controls used to administer accounts that have elevated permissions beyond standard user access. Privileged accounts can change system configurations, create or modify users, access sensitive datasets, disable security tools, and administer core infrastructure such as servers, databases, directories, network devices,

and cloud consoles. Because misuse of privileged access can quickly lead to large-scale compromise, cybersecurity frameworks treat privileged access as a high-risk area requiring stronger safeguards than normal accounts.

The definition in option A is correct because it captures the core purpose of privileged account management: establishing and maintaining access rights and controls specifically for roles that must perform administrative or support functions. In practice, this includes ensuring privileges are granted only when justified, scoped to the minimum necessary, and reviewed regularly. It also includes controls such as separation of duties, approval workflows, time-bound elevation, credential vaulting, rotation of privileged passwords and keys, multifactor authentication, and detailed logging of privileged sessions for monitoring and audit.

Option B is too broad because privileged account management is a specialized subset of identity and access management focused on elevated access. Option C is incorrect because privilege is defined by permissions, not job title. Option D describes an authentication concept, not the full management lifecycle of privileged access.

NEW QUESTION # 15

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