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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q10-Q15):

NEW QUESTION # 10
The opportunity cost of increased cybersecurity is that:

- A. costs of meeting regulations are constantly increasing.
- B. identifying and securing assets and systems requires resources that are therefore not available to other initiatives.
- C. the potential cost of implementing security will always be less than the potential risk from a breach of customer data.
- D. cybersecurity adds considerably to the cost of developing new business systems.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Opportunity cost is a core enterprise-risk and economics concept: when an organization allocates limited resources to one activity, it reduces what is available for other priorities. Increasing cybersecurity typically requires money, skilled personnel time, executive attention, tooling, and operational capacity. Those resources could otherwise be used for revenue-generating work such as new product features, customer experience improvements, system modernization, market expansion, or process automation. That tradeoff is exactly what option D describes, making it the correct answer.
Cybersecurity documents stress that risk treatment decisions must balance risk reduction against cost, feasibility, and business impact. While stronger security can reduce the likelihood and impact of incidents, it can also introduce friction (extra approval steps, stronger authentication, segmentation), slow delivery when changes require additional reviews, and demand ongoing operational effort (monitoring, patching, vulnerability remediation, access recertification, incident response testing). These impacts are not arguments against security; they are the reason governance processes prioritize controls based on the most critical assets, highest-risk threats, and compliance requirements.
Option A may be true in some cases, but it describes a direct cost, not the broader economic concept of opportunity cost. Option B is a trend statement and not the definition. Option C is incorrect because security spend is not always less than breach risk; organizations must evaluate cost-benefit and acceptable residual risk rather than assume a universal rule.

NEW QUESTION # 11
The process by which organizations assess the data they hold and the level of protection it should be given based on its risk to loss or harm from disclosure, is known as:

- A. internal audit.
- B. information categorization.
- C. information classification.
- D. vulnerability assessment.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Information classification is the formal process of evaluating the data an organization creates or holds and assigning it a sensitivity level so the organization can apply the right safeguards. Cybersecurity policies describe classification as the foundation for consistent protection because it links the potential harm from unauthorized disclosure, alteration, or loss to specific handling and control requirements. Typical classification labels include Public, Internal, Confidential, and Restricted, though names vary by organization. Once data is classified, required protections can be specified, such as encryption at rest and in transit, access restrictions based on least privilege, approved storage locations, monitoring requirements, retention periods, and secure disposal methods.
This is not a vulnerability assessment, which focuses on identifying weaknesses in systems, applications, or configurations. It is also not an internal audit, which evaluates whether controls and processes are being followed and are effective. Option D, information categorization, is often used in some frameworks to describe assigning impact levels (for example, confidentiality, integrity, availability impact) to information types or systems, mainly to drive control baselines. While related, the question specifically emphasizes assessing data and deciding the level of protection based on risk from disclosure, which aligns most directly with classification programs used to govern labeling and handling rules across the organization.
A strong classification program improves security consistency, supports compliance, reduces accidental exposure, and helps

prioritize controls for the most sensitive information assets.

NEW QUESTION # 12
Organizations who don't quantify this will likely miss opportunities toward achieving strategic goals and objectives:

- A. control effectiveness.
- B. cybersecurity budget.
- C. risk estimation.
- D. risk appetite.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Risk appetite is the amount and type of risk an organization is willing to pursue or retain in order to achieve its objectives. Cybersecurity and enterprise risk management guidance treats risk appetite as a strategic input because it shapes decision-making across portfolios, programs, and day-to-day operations. When risk appetite is quantified through measurable statements and thresholds, leaders can compare proposed initiatives against agreed limits and make consistent trade-offs between speed, cost, innovation, and protection.
If an organization does not quantify risk appetite, it often defaults to inconsistent behavior: some teams become overly cautious and reject beneficial initiatives, while others take uncontrolled risk because there is no clear boundary. Both outcomes can cause missed opportunities. Over-caution can delay digital transformation, cloud adoption, automation, and new customer capabilities. Under-defined boundaries can also lead to surprise losses, regulatory issues, and unplanned remediation that consumes budget and time-reducing the organization's ability to execute strategy.
Quantified risk appetite enables practical governance: it guides which risks can be accepted, which require mitigation, and which must be escalated for executive decision. It also supports prioritization of security investments by focusing resources on risks that exceed tolerance and allowing faster approval for activities that fall within appetite. In short, risk appetite is the strategic "north star" that aligns cybersecurity risk-taking with business goals, making option D the correct choice.

NEW QUESTION # 13
SSL/TLS encryption capability is provided by:

- A. controls.
- B. certificates.
- C. passwords.
- D. protocols.

Answer: D

Explanation:
SSL and its successor TLS are cryptographic protocols designed to provide secure communications over untrusted networks. The encryption capability comes from the TLS protocol suite, which defines how two endpoints negotiate security settings, authenticate, exchange keys, and protect data as it travels between them. During the TLS handshake, the endpoints agree on a cipher suite, establish shared session keys using secure key exchange methods, and then use symmetric encryption and integrity checks to protect application data against eavesdropping and tampering. Because TLS specifies these mechanisms and the sequence of steps, it is accurate to say that encryption capability is provided by protocols.
Certificates are important but they are not the encryption mechanism itself. Digital certificates primarily support authentication and trust by binding a public key to an identity and enabling verification through a trusted certificate authority chain. Certificates help prevent impersonation and man-in-the-middle attacks by allowing clients to validate the server's identity, and in mutual TLS they can validate both parties. However, certificates alone do not define how encryption is negotiated or applied; TLS does.
Passwords are unrelated to transport encryption; they are an authentication secret and do not provide session encryption for network traffic. "Controls" is too general: SSL/TLS is indeed a security control, but the question asks specifically what provides the encryption capability. That capability is implemented and standardized by the SSL/TLS protocols, which orchestrate key establishment and encrypted communication.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which of the following terms represents an accidental exploitation of a vulnerability?

- A. Agent
- B. Event
- C. Response
- D. Threat

Answer: B

Explanation:
In cybersecurity risk terminology, an event is an observable occurrence that can affect systems, services, or data. An event may be benign, harmful, intentional, or accidental. When a vulnerability is exploited accidentally-for example, a user unintentionally triggers a software flaw, a misconfiguration causes unintended exposure, or a system process mishandles input and causes data corruption-the occurrence is best categorized as an event. Cybersecurity documentation often distinguishes between the possibility of harm and the actual occurrence of a harmful condition. A threat is the potential for an unwanted incident, such as an actor or circumstance that could exploit a vulnerability. A threat does not require that exploitation actually happens; it describes risk potential. An agent is the entity that acts (such as a person, malware, or process) and may be malicious or non-malicious, but "agent" is not the term for the occurrence itself. A response refers to the actions taken after detection, such as containment, eradication, recovery, and lessons learned; it is part of incident handling, not the accidental exploitation.
Therefore, the term that represents the actual accidental exploitation occurrence is event, because it captures the real-world happening that may trigger alerts, investigations, and potentially incident response activities if impact is significant.

NEW QUESTION # 15
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