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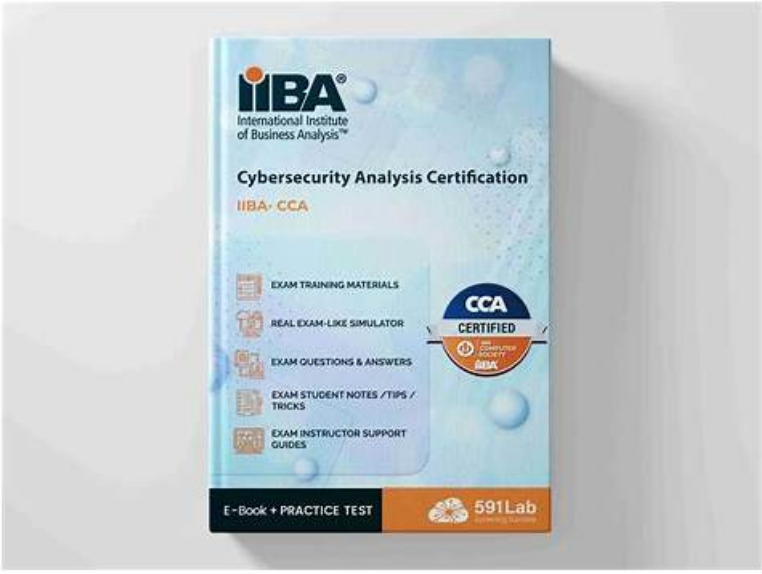

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>> IIBA-CCA受験内容 <<

IIBA-CCA関連問題資料、IIBA-CCA試験参考書

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis 認定 IIBA-CCA 試験問題 (Q31-Q36):

質問 # 31
The hash function supports data in transit by ensuring:

- A. encrypted messages are not shared with another party.
- B. a message was modified in transit.
- C. validation that a message originated from a particular user.

- D. a public key is transitioned into a private key.

正解：B

解説：
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.

質問 # 32
What common mitigation tool is used for directly handling or treating cyber risks?

- A. Standards
- B. Exit Strategy
- C. Control
- D. Business Continuity Plan

正解：C

解説：
In cybersecurity risk management, risk treatment is the set of actions used to reduce risk to an acceptable level. The most common tool used to directly treat or mitigate cyber risk is a control because controls are the specific safeguards that prevent, detect, or correct adverse events. Cybersecurity frameworks describe controls as measures implemented to reduce either the likelihood of a threat event occurring or the impact if it does occur. Controls can be technical (such as multifactor authentication, encryption, endpoint protection, network segmentation, logging and monitoring), administrative (policies, standards, training, access approvals, change management), or physical (badges, locks, facility protections). Regardless of type, controls are the direct mechanism used to mitigate identified risks.
An exit strategy is typically a vendor or outsourcing risk management concept focused on how to transition away from a provider or system; it supports resilience but is not the primary tool for directly mitigating a specific cyber risk. Standards guide consistency by defining required practices and configurations, but the standard itself is not the mitigation-controls implemented to meet the standard are. A business continuity plan supports availability and recovery after disruption, which is important, but it primarily addresses continuity and recovery rather than directly reducing the underlying cybersecurity risk in normal operations. Therefore, the best answer is the one that represents the direct implementation of safeguards: controls.

質問 # 33
Organizations who don't quantify this will likely miss opportunities toward achieving strategic goals and objectives:

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

正解：C

解説：
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.

質問 # 34
What risk to information integrity is a Business Analyst aiming to minimize, by defining processes and procedures that describe interrelations between data sets in a data warehouse implementation?

- A. Confidentiality
- B. Unauthorized Access
- C. Data Aggregation
- D. Cross-Site Scripting

正解：C

解説：
In a data warehouse, information from multiple operational sources is consolidated, transformed, and related through keys, joins, and business rules. When a Business Analyst defines processes and procedures that describe how data sets interrelate, they are primarily controlling the risk created by data aggregation. Aggregation risk arises when combining multiple datasets produces a new, richer dataset that can change the meaning, sensitivity, or trustworthiness of the information. If relationships and transformation rules are poorly defined or inconsistently applied, the warehouse can generate misleading analytics, incorrect roll-ups, duplicated records, or invalid correlations-directly harming information integrity because decisions are made on inaccurate or improperly combined data.
Well-defined interrelation procedures specify authoritative sources, master data rules, key management, referential integrity expectations, transformation and reconciliation steps, and data lineage. These controls help ensure the warehouse preserves correctness when data is integrated across systems with different formats, definitions, and update cycles. They also support governance by enabling validation checks (for example, balancing totals to source systems, exception handling, and data-quality thresholds) and by making it clear which dataset should be trusted for specific attributes.
Unauthorized access and confidentiality are important warehouse risks, but they are addressed mainly through access controls and encryption. Cross-site scripting is a web application vulnerability and is not the core issue in describing dataset relationships.
Therefore, the correct answer is Data Aggregation.

質問 # 35
NIST 800-30 defines cyber risk as a function of the likelihood of a given threat-source exercising a potential vulnerability, and:

- A. the pre-disposing conditions of the vulnerability.
- B. the probability of detecting damage to the infrastructure.
- C. the effectiveness of the control assurance framework.
- D. the resulting impact of that adverse event on the organization.

正解：D

解説：
NIST SP 800-30 describes risk using a classic risk model: risk is a function of likelihood and impact. In this model, a threat-source may exploit a vulnerability, producing a threat event that results in adverse consequences. The likelihood component reflects how probable it is that a threat event will occur and successfully cause harm, considering factors such as threat capability and intent (or in non-adversarial cases, the frequency of hazards), the existence and severity of vulnerabilities, exposure, and the strength of current safeguards. However, likelihood alone does not define risk; a highly likely event that causes minimal harm may be less important than a less likely event that causes severe harm.
The second required component is the impact-the magnitude of harm to the organization if the adverse event occurs. Impact is commonly evaluated across mission and business outcomes, including financial loss, operational disruption, legal or regulatory consequences, reputational damage, and loss of confidentiality, integrity, or availability. This is why option D is correct: NIST's definition explicitly ties the risk expression to the resulting impact on the organization.
The other options may influence likelihood assessment or control selection, but they are not the missing definitional element.

Detection probability and control assurance relate to monitoring and governance; predisposing conditions can shape likelihood. None replace the

質問 # 36
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IIBA-CCA関連問題資料: https://www.pass4test.jp/IIBA-CCA.html

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