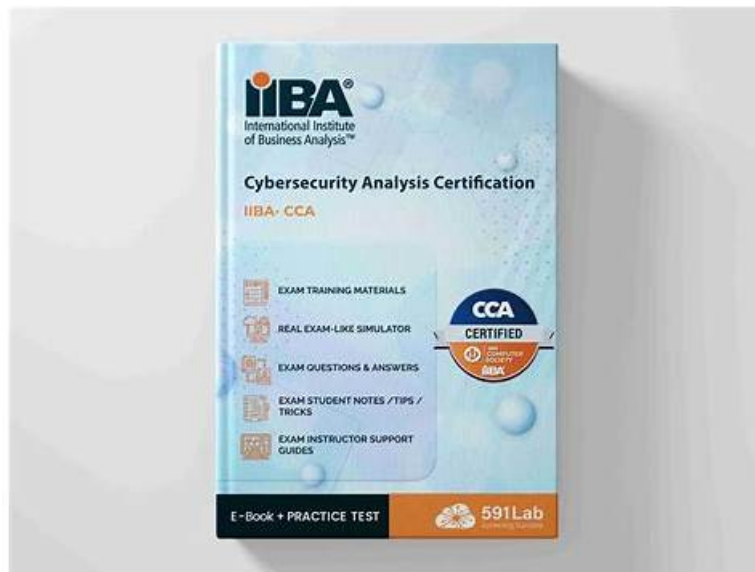


IIBA-CCA Online Prüfung - IIBA-CCA Originale Fragen



P.S. Kostenlose 2026 IIBA IIBA-CCA Prüfungsfragen sind auf Google Drive freigegeben von ZertSoft verfügbar:
<https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ST65L8v-Tlr2aEhdIXfHiloECmTkPXB>

Jedem, der die Prüfungsunterlagen und Software zu IIBA IIBA-CCA (Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis) von ZertSoft nutzt und die IIBA Zertifizierungsprüfungen nicht beim ersten Mal erfolgreich besteht, versprechen wir, die Kosten für das Prüfungsmaterial 100% zu erstatten.

IIBA IIBA-CCA Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Thema 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Thema 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

>> IIBA-CCA Online Prüfung <<

IIBA-CCA Originale Fragen & IIBA-CCA Testing Engine

Wir versprechen, dass Sie die Prüfung zum ersten Mal mit unseren Schulungsunterlagen zur IIBA IIBA-CCA Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen können. Sonst erstatten wir Ihnen die gesamte Summe zurück.

IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis IIBA-CCA Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q23-Q28):

23. Frage

There are three states in which data can exist:

- A. at sleep, in awake, in use.
- B. at dormant, in mobile, in use.
- C. at rest, in transit, in use.
- D. at dead, in action, in use.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

Data is commonly categorized into three states because the threats and protections change depending on where the data is and what is happening to it. Data at rest is stored on a device or system, such as databases, file shares, endpoints, backups, and cloud storage. The main risks are unauthorized access, theft of storage media, misconfigured permissions, and improper disposal. Controls typically include strong access control, encryption at rest with sound key management, secure configuration and hardening, segmentation, and resilient backup protections including restricted access and immutability.

Data in transit is data moving between systems, such as client-to-server traffic, service-to-service connections, API calls, and email routing. The primary risks are interception, alteration, and impersonation through man-in-the-middle techniques. Standard controls include transport encryption (such as TLS), strong authentication and certificate validation, secure network architecture, and monitoring for anomalous connections or data flows.

Data in use is actively processed in memory by applications and users, for example when a document is opened, a record is processed by an application, or data is displayed to a user. This state is challenging because data may be decrypted for processing. Controls include least privilege, strong authentication and session management, endpoint protection, application security controls, and secure development practices, with hardware-backed isolation when required.

24. Frage

What is the definition of privileged account management?

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

Antwort: A

Begründung:

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.

25. Frage

What is an embedded system?

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

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.

26. Frage

In the OSI model for network communication, the Session Layer is responsible for:

- A. establishing a connection and terminating it when it is no longer needed.
- B. presenting data to the receiver in a form that it recognizes.
- C. transmitting the data on the medium.
- D. adding appropriate network addresses to packets.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The OSI Session Layer (Layer 5) is responsible for establishing, managing, and terminating sessions between communicating applications. A session is the logical dialogue that allows two endpoints to coordinate how communication starts, how it continues, and how it ends. This includes controlling the "conversation" state, such as who can transmit at what time, maintaining the session so it stays active, and closing it cleanly when it is no longer needed. Because of this, option A best matches the Session Layer's core responsibilities.

In contrast, presenting data to the receiver in a recognizable form is the job of the Presentation Layer (Layer 6), which deals with formatting, encoding, compression, and often cryptographic transformation concepts. Adding appropriate network addresses to packets aligns to the Network Layer (Layer 3), where logical addressing and routing decisions occur, typically associated with IP addressing. Transmitting the data on the medium is handled at the Physical Layer (Layer 1), which concerns signals, cabling, and the actual movement of bits.

From a cybersecurity perspective, session management is important because weaknesses can enable session hijacking, replay, or fixation, especially when session identifiers are predictable, not protected, or not properly invalidated. Controls commonly include strong authentication, secure session token generation, timeout and reauthentication rules, and proper session termination to reduce exposure.

27. Frage

Which statement is true about a data warehouse?

- A. Data cleaning must be done on operational systems before the data is transferred to a data warehouse
- B. The data warehouse must use the same data structures as production systems
- C. Data warehouses should act as a central repository for the data generated by all operational systems
- D. Data stored in a data warehouse is used for analytical purposes, not operational tasks

Antwort: D

Begründung:

A data warehouse is designed primarily to support analytics, reporting, and decision-making rather than day-to-day transaction processing. Operational systems are optimized for fast inserts/updates and real-time business operations such as order entry, billing, or customer service workflows. In contrast, a warehouse consolidates data—often from multiple sources—into structures optimized for querying, trending, and historical analysis. From a cybersecurity and governance perspective, this distinction matters because warehouses frequently contain large volumes of aggregated, historical, and sometimes sensitive information, which can increase impact if confidentiality is breached. As a result, controls like strong access governance, role-based access, least privilege, segregation of duties, encryption, and audit logging are emphasized for warehouses to reduce insider misuse and limit exposure.

Option B is false because warehouses often use different structures (for example, dimensional models) than production systems, specifically to improve analytical performance and usability. Option C can be true in some architectures, but it is not universally required; organizations may operate multiple warehouses, data marts, or lakehouse patterns, and not all operational data is appropriate to centralize due to privacy, cost, and regulatory constraints. Option D is incorrect because cleansing is commonly performed in dedicated integration pipelines and staging layers rather than changing operational systems to "pre-clean" data. Therefore, A is the best verified statement.

28. Frage

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