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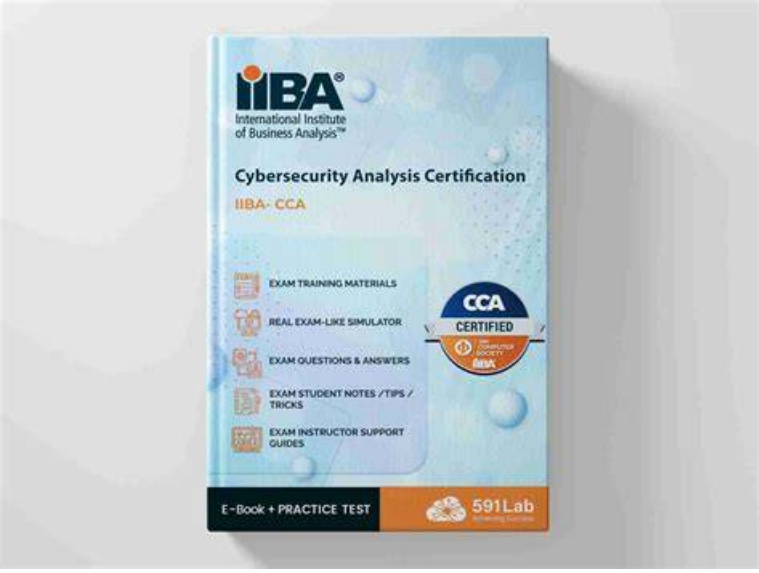

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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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.

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q53-Q58):

NEW QUESTION # 53
How is a risk score calculated?

- A. Based on the combination of probability and impact
- B. Based on the confidentiality, integrity, and availability characteristics of the system
- C. Based on an assessment of threats by the cyber security team
- D. Based on past experience regarding the risk

Answer: A

Explanation:
A risk score is commonly calculated by combining two core factors: how likely a risk scenario is to occur and how severe the consequences would be if it did occur. This is often described in cybersecurity risk documentation as likelihood times impact, or as a structured mapping using a risk matrix. Probability or likelihood reflects the chance that a threat event will exploit a vulnerability under current conditions. It may consider elements such as threat activity, exposure, ease of exploitation, control strength, and historical incident patterns. Impact reflects the magnitude of harm to the organization, usually measured across business disruption, financial loss, legal or regulatory exposure, reputational damage, and harm to confidentiality, integrity, or availability.
While confidentiality, integrity, and availability are essential for understanding what matters and can influence impact ratings, they are typically inputs into impact determination rather than the full scoring method by themselves. Past experience and expert threat assessment can inform likelihood estimates, but they are not the standard calculation model on their own. The key concept is that risk must reflect both chance and consequence; a highly impactful event with very low likelihood may be scored similarly to a moderate impact event with high likelihood depending on the organization's methodology.
Therefore, the most accurate description of how a risk score is calculated is the combination of probability and impact, enabling prioritization and consistent risk treatment decisions.

NEW QUESTION # 54
When attackers exploit human emotions and connection to gain access, what technique are they using?

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

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 # 55
Which statement is true about a data warehouse?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 56
Other than the Requirements Analysis document, in what project deliverable should Vendor Security Requirements be included?

- A. Training Plan
- B. Business Continuity Plan
- C. Project Charter
- D. Request For Proposals

Answer: D

Explanation:
Security requirements in an RFP typically cover topics such as secure development practices, vulnerability management, patching and support timelines, encryption for data at rest and in transit, identity and access controls, audit logging, incident notification timelines, subcontractor controls, data residency and retention, penetration testing evidence, compliance attestations, and right-to-audit provisions. The RFP also enables objective scoring by requesting documented evidence such as security certifications, control descriptions, and responses to standardized security questionnaires.
A training plan and business continuity plan are operational deliverables and do not drive vendor selection criteria. A project charter sets scope and governance at a high level, but it is not the primary procurement artifact for binding vendor security obligations.
Therefore, the correct answer is Request For Proposals.

NEW QUESTION # 57
ITIL Information Technology Infrastructure Library defines:

- A. a set of security requirements that every business technology system must meet.
- B. the standard set of components used in every business technology system.
- C. how technology and hardware systems interface securely with one another.
- D. a standard of best practices for IT Service Management.

Answer: D

Explanation:
ITIL is a widely adopted framework that defines best-practice guidance for IT Service Management. Its focus is on how organizations design, deliver, operate, and continually improve IT services so they reliably support business outcomes. In cybersecurity and service delivery documentation, ITIL is often referenced because strong service management processes are foundational to secure operations. For example, ITIL practices such as incident management, problem management, change enablement, configuration management, and service continuity help ensure security controls are implemented consistently and that deviations are identified, tracked, and corrected.
ITIL does not define how hardware systems interface securely with one another; that is more aligned with architecture standards, security engineering, and network or platform design frameworks. It also does not prescribe a universal set of components for every technology system; that belongs to reference architectures and enterprise architecture standards. Likewise, ITIL is not primarily a security requirements standard. While ITIL supports security governance through practices like risk management, access management, and information security management integration, it does not itself serve as a mandatory security control catalog.

From a cybersecurity perspective, ITIL contributes by promoting repeatable processes, clear roles and responsibilities, measurable service levels, and continual improvement. These elements reduce operational risk, improve response effectiveness, and strengthen accountability-key requirements for maintaining confidentiality, integrity, and availability in production environments.

NEW QUESTION # 58

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