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Viele Kandidaten, die sich auf die IIBA IIBA-CCA Zertifizierungsprüfung vorbereiten, haben auf anderen Websites auch die Online-Ressourcen zur IIBA IIBA-CCA Zertifizierungsprüfung gesehen. Aber unser Pass4Test ist eine einzige Website, die von den professionellen IT-Experten nach den Nachschlagen bearbeiteten IIBA IIBA-CCA Prüfungsfragen und Antworten bieten. Wir versprechen, das Sie mit unseren Schulungsunterlagen die IIBA IIBA-CCA Zertifizierungsprüfung beim ersten Versuch bestehen können.

IIBA IIBA-CCA Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• Elicitation and Collaboration:
Thema 5	• Requirements Analysis and Design Definition:
Thema 6	• 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 11	• 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.
Thema 12	• 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 13	• Solution Evaluation:
Thema 16	• 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.
Thema 17	• Strategy Analysis:
Thema 19	• Business Analysis Planning and Monitoring:

>> IIBA-CCA Zertifizierungsantworten <<

IIBA-CCA Fragenkatalog & IIBA-CCA Testantworten

Wir alle wissen, dass im Zeitalter des Internets ist es ganz einfach, die Informationen zu bekommen. Aber was fehlt ist nämlich, Qualität und Anwendbarkeit. Viele Leute suchen im Internet die Schulungsunterlagen zur IIBA IIBA-CCA Zertifizierungsprüfung. Und Sie wissen einfach nicht, ob sie zuverlässig sind. Hier empfehle ich Ihnen die Schulungsunterlagen zur IIBA IIBA-CCA Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test. Sie haben im Internet die höchste Kauf-Rate und einen guten Ruf. Sie können im Internet Teil der Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zur IIBA IIBA-CCA Zertifizierungsprüfung von Pass4Test kostenlos herunterladen. Dann können Sie entscheiden, Pass4Test zu kaufen oder nicht. Und Sie können auch die Echtheit von Pass4Test kriegen.

IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis IIBA-CCA Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q30-Q35):

30. Frage
What risk factors should the analyst consider when assessing the Overall Likelihood of a threat?

- A. Overall Site Traffic and Commerce Volume
- B. Attack Initiation Likelihood and Initiated Attack Success Likelihood
- C. Risk Level, Risk Impact, and Mitigation Strategy
- D. Past Experience and Trends

Antwort: B

Begründung:
In NIST-style risk assessment, overall likelihood is not a single guess; it is derived by considering two related likelihood components. First is the likelihood that a threat event will be initiated. This reflects how probable it is that a threat actor or source will attempt the attack or that a threat event will occur, considering factors such as adversary capability, intent, targeting, opportunity, and environmental conditions. Second is the likelihood that an initiated event will succeed, meaning the attempt results in the adverse outcome. This depends heavily on the organization's existing protections and conditions, including control strength, system exposure, vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, detection and response capability, and user behavior.
Option A matches this structure: analysts evaluate both attack initiation likelihood and initiated attack success likelihood to reach an overall view of likelihood. A high initiation likelihood with low success likelihood might occur when an organization is frequently targeted but has strong defenses. Conversely, low initiation likelihood with high success likelihood might apply to niche systems that are rarely targeted but poorly protected.
The other options are incomplete or misplaced. Risk impact is a separate dimension from likelihood, and mitigation strategy is an output of risk treatment, not an input to likelihood. Site traffic and commerce volume can influence exposure but do not define likelihood by themselves. Past experience and trends are useful evidence, but they support estimating the two likelihood components rather than replacing them.

31. Frage
If a Business Analyst is asked to document the current state of the organization's web-based business environment, and recommend where cost savings could be realized, what risk factor must be included in the analysis?

- A. Threat Likelihood
- B. Application Vulnerabilities
- C. Organizational Risk Tolerance
- D. Impact Severity

Antwort: B

Begründung:
When analyzing a web-based business environment for potential cost savings, the Business Analyst must account for application vulnerabilities because they directly affect the organization's exposure to cyber attack and the true cost of operating a system. Vulnerabilities are weaknesses in application code, configuration, components, or dependencies that can be exploited to compromise confidentiality, integrity, or availability. In web environments, common examples include insecure authentication, injection flaws, broken access control, misconfigurations, outdated libraries, and weak session management.
Cost-saving recommendations frequently involve consolidating platforms, reducing tooling, lowering support effort, retiring controls,

delaying upgrades, or moving to shared services. Without including known or likely vulnerabilities, the analysis can unintentionally recommend changes that reduce preventive and detective capability, increase attack surface, or extend the time vulnerabilities remain unpatched. Cybersecurity governance guidance emphasizes that technology rationalization must consider security posture: vulnerable applications often require additional controls (patching cadence, WAF rules, monitoring, code fixes, penetration testing, secure SDLC work) that carry ongoing cost. These costs are part of the system's "total cost of ownership" and should be weighed against proposed savings.
While impact severity and threat likelihood are important for overall risk scoring, the question asks what risk factor must be included when documenting the current state of a web-based environment. The most essential factor that ties directly to the environment's condition and drives remediation cost and exposure is application vulnerabilities.

32. Frage
What stage of incident management would "strengthen the security from lessons learned" fall into?

- A. Detection
- B. Recovery
- C. Response
- D. Remediation

Antwort: D

Begründung:
"Strengthen the security from lessons learned" fits the remediation stage because it focuses on eliminating root causes and improving controls so the same incident is less likely to recur. In incident management lifecycles, response is about immediate actions to contain and manage the incident (triage, containment, eradication actions in progress, communications, and preserving evidence). Detection is the identification and confirmation stage (alerts, analysis, validation, and initial classification). Recovery is restoring services to normal operation and verifying stability, including bringing systems back online, validating data integrity, and meeting recovery objectives.
After the environment is stable, organizations conduct a post-incident review and then implement corrective and preventive actions. That work is remediation: closing exploited vulnerabilities, hardening configurations, rotating credentials and keys, tightening access and privileged account controls, improving monitoring and logging coverage, updating firewall rules or segmentation, refining secure development practices, and correcting process gaps such as weak change management or incomplete asset inventory. Remediation also includes updating policies and playbooks, enhancing detection rules based on observed attacker techniques, and training targeted groups if human factors contributed.
Cybersecurity guidance emphasizes documenting lessons learned, assigning owners and deadlines, validating fixes, and tracking completion because "lessons learned" without implemented change does not reduce risk. The defining characteristic is durable improvement to the control environment, which is why this activity belongs to remediation rather than response, detection, or recovery.

33. Frage
When attackers exploit human emotions and connection to gain access, what technique are they using?

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

Antwort: B

Begründung:
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.

34. Frage
What is the definition of privileged account management?

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

Antwort: D

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.

35. Frage
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