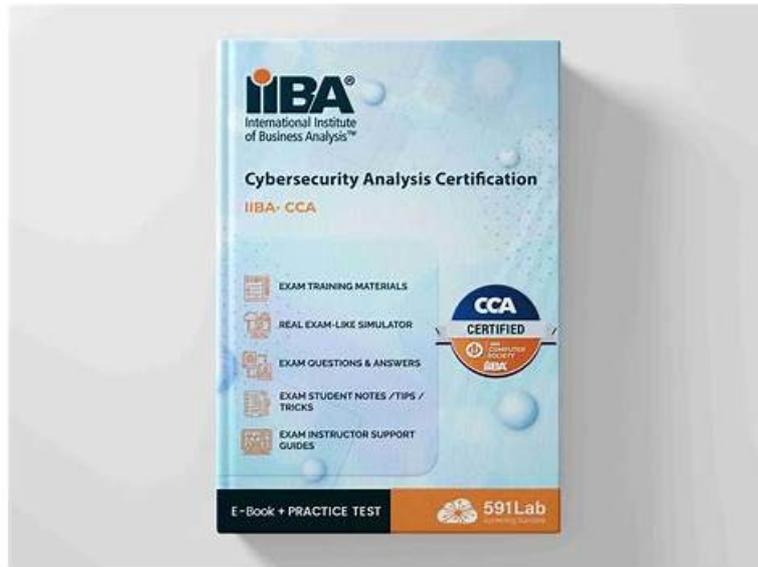


Latest IIBA-CCA Test Objectives - Real IIBA-CCA Testing Environment



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Quiz Unparalleled Latest IIBA-CCA Test Objectives - Real Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Testing Environment

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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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.
Topic 2	<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.

Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q67-Q72):

NEW QUESTION # 67

How should categorization information be used in business impact analysis?

- A. To ensure that systems are designed to support the appropriate security categorization
- B. To assess whether information should be shared with other systems
- C. To identify discrepancies between the security categorization and the expected business impact
- D. To determine the time and effort required for business impact assessment

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 68

Information classification of data is a level of protection that is based on an organization's:

- A. retention for auditing purposes.
- B. timing of availability for automated systems.
- C. need for access by employees.
- D. risk to loss or harm from disclosure.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Information classification is the practice of assigning data a sensitivity level so the organization can apply protections that match the business impact if the information is exposed, altered, or becomes unavailable. The core driver for classification is the risk of harm—especially harm caused by unauthorized disclosure. If disclosure would result in regulatory penalties, reputational damage, competitive disadvantage, contractual breach, or harm to customers and employees, the data is classified at a higher level and requires stronger controls. These controls commonly include tighter access restrictions (least privilege and role-based access), stronger authentication, encryption at rest and in transit, stricter handling and sharing rules, audit logging, monitoring, and secure disposal requirements.

While retention can be influenced by compliance obligations, it is not what determines the classification level; retention policies typically reference classification but do not define it. "Need for access" is managed through access control decisions, which are applied after the data's sensitivity is understood; classification informs who should have access, not the other way around. "Timing of availability" relates to availability requirements and service resilience, which are important, but classification schemes primarily focus on sensitivity and potential damage from inappropriate exposure, with integrity and availability considerations often handled as additional impact dimensions.

Therefore, the best verified basis for information classification is the organization's assessment of risk of loss or harm from disclosure.

NEW QUESTION # 69

Analyst B has discovered multiple sources which can harm the organization's systems. What has she discovered?

- A. Ransomware
- B. Hacker
- C. Threat
- D. Breach

Answer: C

Explanation:

Multiple sources that can harm an organization's systems are classified as threats. In cybersecurity risk terminology, a threat is any circumstance, event, actor, or condition with the potential to adversely impact confidentiality, integrity, or availability. Threats can be human (external attackers, insiders, third-party compromises), technical (malware, ransomware campaigns, exploit kits), operational (misconfigurations, weak processes, inadequate monitoring), or environmental (power disruption, natural disasters). This differs from a breach, which is the realized outcome where unauthorized access or disclosure has already occurred. It also differs from hacker, which refers to one type of threat actor rather than the broader category of potential harm. Ransomware is a specific threat type (malware that encrypts data and demands payment), not a general term for multiple sources of harm. Cybersecurity documents commonly pair "threats" with "vulnerabilities" and "controls": threats exploit vulnerabilities to create risk; controls reduce either the likelihood of exploitation or the impact if exploitation occurs. Identifying "multiple sources which can harm systems" is essentially threat identification—an early and ongoing step in risk management used to inform security architecture, monitoring, and incident preparedness. Therefore, the correct concept is threat.

NEW QUESTION # 70

Why is directory management important for cybersecurity?

- A. It prevents outsiders from knowing personal information about employees
- B. It allows all application security to be managed through a single interface
- C. It prevents outside agents from viewing confidential company information
- **D. It controls access to folders and files on the network**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Directory management is important because it provides a centralized way to define identities, groups, roles, and permissions, which directly determines who can access network resources. In most enterprises, directory services store user and service accounts and then integrate with file servers, applications, email platforms, VPN, and cloud services. This integration enables consistent enforcement of authorization rules such as group-based access to shared folders and files, role-based access control, and least privilege. Option D captures this core security purpose: directory management is a foundational control mechanism for governing access to networked resources.

From a cybersecurity controls perspective, directory management supports secure onboarding and offboarding, ensuring that new users receive only appropriate permissions and that departing users are disabled promptly to reduce insider and external risk. It also strengthens authentication by enabling enterprise-wide policies such as password rules, account lockouts, multi-factor authentication integration, and conditional access. In addition, centralized directories improve auditability: administrators can review memberships and entitlements, monitor privileged group changes, and generate logs that support investigations and compliance reporting. The other options are either too broad or not primarily about directory management. While directories help protect confidential information indirectly, their direct function is not "preventing outside agents" by itself; it is enforcing access rules. They also do not manage all application security through one interface, and preventing outsiders from knowing employee personal information is a privacy objective, not the main purpose of directory management.

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NEW QUESTION # 71

Which of the following factors is most important in determining the classification of personal information?

- A. Accessibility
- **B. Confidentiality**
- C. Integrity
- D. Availability

Answer: B

Explanation:

Personal information is classified primarily based on the harm that could result from unauthorized disclosure, which maps directly to the confidentiality objective. Cybersecurity and privacy governance frameworks treat personal data as sensitive because exposure can lead to identity theft, fraud, discrimination, personal safety risks, and loss of privacy. Organizations also face regulatory penalties, contractual consequences, and reputational damage when personal data is disclosed without authorization. For this reason, when determining classification, the first and most influential question is typically: "What is the impact if this data becomes known to someone who should not have it?" That impact assessment drives the required protection level and handling rules.

Confidentiality-focused controls then follow from the classification decision, including least privilege and role-based access, strong authentication, encryption at rest and in transit, secure key management, data loss prevention where appropriate, logging and

