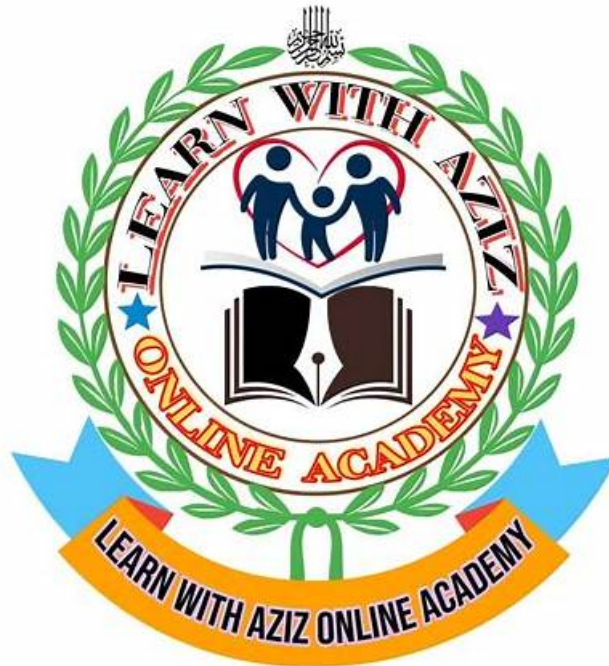


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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q45-Q50):

NEW QUESTION # 45

A software product that supports threat detection, and compliance and security incident management, through the collection and analysis of security events and other data sources, is known as a:

- A. software as a service (SaaS).

- B. cloud access security broker (CASB).
- C. security information and event management system (SIEM).
- D. threat risk assessment (TRA).

Answer: C

Explanation:

A security information and event management system (SIEM) is designed to centralize and analyze security-relevant data to support threat detection, compliance reporting, and incident management. SIEM platforms ingest logs and telemetry from many sources such as servers, endpoints, network devices, firewalls, intrusion detection systems, identity providers, cloud services, and business applications. They normalize and correlate these events so analysts can identify suspicious patterns that would be difficult to see in isolated logs, such as repeated failed logins followed by a successful login from an unusual location, privilege escalation, lateral movement indicators, or abnormal data access.

Cybersecurity operational guidance emphasizes SIEM value in three main areas. First, detection and alerting: correlation rules, behavioral analytics, and threat intelligence enrichment help surface high-risk activity. Second, incident response support: SIEM provides timelines, evidence preservation, triage context, and query capabilities that help responders scope and contain incidents. Third, compliance and audit readiness: centralized log retention, integrity controls, and reporting demonstrate that monitoring and control requirements are operating.

The other options do not match the definition. SaaS is a delivery model, not a specific security monitoring capability. A threat risk assessment is a process, not a software product for event collection and correlation. A CASB focuses on governing and protecting cloud application usage, whereas SIEM focuses on cross-environment event aggregation, correlation, and security operations monitoring.

NEW QUESTION # 46

Where business process diagrams can be used to identify vulnerabilities within solution processes, what tool can be used to identify vulnerabilities within solution technology?

- A. Penetration Test
- B. Smoke Test
- C. Vulnerability-as-a-Service
- D. Security Patch

Answer: A

Explanation:

Business process diagrams help analysts spot weaknesses in workflows, approvals, handoffs, and segregation of duties, but they do not directly test the technical security of the underlying applications, infrastructure, or configurations. To identify vulnerabilities within solution technology, cybersecurity practice uses penetration testing, which is a controlled, authorized simulation of real-world attacks against systems. A penetration test examines how a solution behaves under adversarial conditions and validates whether security controls actually prevent exploitation, not just whether they are designed on paper.

Penetration testing typically includes reconnaissance, enumeration, and attempts to exploit weaknesses in areas such as authentication, session management, access control, input handling, APIs, encryption usage, misconfigurations, and exposed services. Results provide evidence-based findings, including exploit paths, impact, affected components, and recommended remediations. This makes penetration testing especially valuable before go-live, after major changes, and periodically for high-risk systems to confirm the security posture remains acceptable.

The other options do not fit the objective. A security patch is a remediation action taken after vulnerabilities are known, not a method for discovering them. A smoke test is a basic functional check to confirm the system builds and runs; it is not a security assessment. Vulnerability-as-a-Service is a delivery model that may include scanning or testing, but the recognized tool or technique for identifying vulnerabilities in the technology itself in this context is a penetration test, which directly evaluates exploitability and real security impact.

NEW QUESTION # 47

Public & Private key pairs are an example of what technology?

- A. Virtual Private Network
- B. Network Segregation
- C. IoT
- D. Encryption

Answer: D

Explanation:

Public and private key pairs are the foundation of asymmetric encryption, also called public key cryptography. In this model, each entity has two mathematically related keys: a public key that can be shared widely and a private key that must be kept secret. The keys are designed so that what one key does, only the other key can undo. This enables two core security functions used throughout cybersecurity architectures.

First, confidentiality: data encrypted with a recipient's public key can only be decrypted with the recipient's private key. This allows secure communication without having to share a secret key in advance, which is especially important on untrusted networks like the internet. Second, digital signatures: a sender can sign data with their private key, and anyone can verify the signature using the sender's public key. This provides authenticity (proof the sender possessed the private key), integrity (the data was not altered), and supports non-repudiation when combined with proper key custody and audit practices.

These mechanisms underpin widely used security controls such as TLS for secure web connections, secure email standards, code signing, and certificate-based authentication. A VPN may use public key cryptography during key exchange, but the key pair itself is specifically an encryption technology. IoT and network segregation are unrelated categories.

NEW QUESTION # 48

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. Data warehouses should act as a central repository for the data generated by all operational systems
- C. The data warehouse must use the same data structures as production systems
- **D. Data stored in a data warehouse is used for analytical purposes, not operational tasks**

Answer: D

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 # 49

There are three states in which data can exist:

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 50

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