

시험준비에가장좋은CCAS최신덤프최신버전공부자료

최신 SAP Certified Application Associate C-C4H430-94 무료샘플문제 (Q21-Q26):

질문 #21

Which of the following most accurately describes a payee?

- A. An entity who is a user in SAP Commissions.
- B. An employee or external entity who receives incentive compensation.
- C. A unique job role in an organization.
- D. The assignment of a participant to a position for a period of time.

정답 B

질문 #22

Each Sales Rep receives 5% on each individual sale up to \$10,000. Individual sales over \$10,000 and up to \$15,000 are paid at 10%. Any individual sales over \$15,000 receive 15% commission. Which rule should you use to create this payment structure? Choose the correct answer.

- A. Per Credit Incentive Rule
- B. Bonus Incentive Rule
- C. Indirect Credit Rule
- D. Secondary Measurement Rule

정답 A

질문 #23

Which of the following tasks can be performed by a payee? Note: There are 2 correct answers to this question.

- A. Submit a dispute.
- B. Accept a compensation plan.
- C. Run Compensate and Pay.
- D. Create a dashboard.

정답 A,B

질문 #24

Which of the following are characteristics of Calendars? Note: There are 2 correct Answers to this question.

- A. You can have two rules with the same names, as long as they are on different Calendars.
- B. You can change the dates of a period after a Pipeline has been run without causing a disconnect in the results.
- C. Leaf periods on a Calendar CANNOT contain gaps or overlap.
- D. You CANNOT delete a period once a Pipeline has been run for that period.

ExamPassdump CCAS 최신 PDF 버전 시험 문제집을 무료로 Google Drive에서 다운로드하세요:

https://drive.google.com/open?id=1S0Ch__BXPfiJUesddfdGaCxitV-gIBv5

ACAMS CCAS 덤프에 대한 자신감이 어디서 시작된것이나고 물으신다면 ACAMS CCAS 덤프를 구매하여 시험을 패스한 분들의 회소식에서 온다고 답해드리고 싶습니다. 저희 ACAMS CCAS 덤프는 자주 업데이트되고 오래된 문제는 바로 삭제해버리고 최신 문제들을 추가하여 고객님의 가장 정확한 덤프를 제공해드릴수 있도록 하고 있습니다.

지금 같은 상황에서 몇년간 ACAMS CCAS 시험자격증만 소지한다면 일상생활에서 많은 도움이 될것입니다. 하지만 문제는 어떻게 ACAMS CCAS 시험을 간단하게 많은 공을 들이지 않고 시험을 패스할것인가이다? 우리 ExamPassdump는 여러분의 이러한 문제들을 언제든지 해결해드리겠습니다. 우리의 CCAS 시험마스터방법은 바로 IT 전문가들이 제공한 시험관련 최신연구자료들입니다. 우리 ExamPassdump 여러분은 CCAS 시험관련 최신버전자료들을 얻을 수 있습니다. ExamPassdump를 선택함으로써 여러분은 성공도 선택한것이라고 볼수 있습니다.

>> CCAS 최신덤프 <<

CCAS 인증시험대비 공부문제 - CCAS 시험패스 인증공부

ExamPassdump의 ACAMS CCAS 덤프로 ACAMS CCAS 시험공부를 하여 시험에서 떨어지는 경우 덤프비용전액을 환불해드릴만큼 저희 덤프는 높은 적중율을 자랑하고 있습니다. 주문번호와 불합격성적표를 메일로 보내오시면 바로 환불가능합니다. 환불해드린후에는 무료업데이트 서비스가 종료됩니다. ACAMS CCAS 시험을 우려없이 패스

하고 싶은 분은 저희 사이트를 찾아주세요.

ACAMS CCAS 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cryptoasset and Blockchain: This domain targets Blockchain Analysts and Crypto Risk Managers. It focuses on understanding cryptoasset technologies, blockchain fundamentals, and their operational characteristics. Candidates learn about cryptoasset transaction flows, wallets, exchanges, smart contracts, and the challenges these present to financial crime prevention.
주제 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• AML Foundations for Cryptoasset and Blockchain: This section of the exam measures skills of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Officers and Crypto Compliance Specialists. It covers foundational knowledge of AML principles tailored to the cryptoasset and blockchain environment, introducing the regulatory landscape, typologies of financial crime, and the evolving risks associated with cryptoassets.
주제 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Risk Management Programs for Cryptoasset and Blockchain: This section measures expertise of Compliance Managers and Risk Officers in developing and implementing risk management frameworks specifically for the crypto sector. It includes procedures for assessing crypto-related financial crime risks, designing controls, monitoring compliance, and adapting to emerging threats within the cryptoasset ecosystem.

최신 AML Certifications CCAS 무료샘플문제 (Q24-Q29):

질문 # 24

Which term describes converting one cryptoasset into another without first converting to fiat?

- A. Chain hopping
- B. Integration
- C. Layering
- D. Structuring

정답: A

설명:

Chain hopping involves moving between blockchains to make tracing harder, often exploiting regulatory gaps.

질문 # 25

Which is a primary benefit of blockchain transparency for AML compliance?

- A. Automatic sanctions screening
- B. Real-time price tracking
- C. Ability to trace historical transactions
- D. Reducing market volatility

정답: C

설명:

Blockchain's transparent ledger enables investigators to trace transaction histories indefinitely, aiding ML/TF detection.

질문 # 26

Which blockchain characteristic makes forensic tracing of transactions possible?

- A. Decentralized governance
- B. Sharding
- C. Immutable public ledger
- D. Smart contract automation

정답: C

설명:

Blockchain's immutability ensures that all transactions remain permanently recorded and tamper-proof, enabling blockchain analytics to trace illicit funds. This property is leveraged in crypto forensic investigations and AML monitoring.

질문 # 27

To identify and assess the money laundering risks emerging from virtual assets, countries should ensure that virtual asset service providers are: (Select Two.)

- **A. Subjected to AML regulations**
- B. Connected with a regulated financial institution.
- **C. Maintaining effective monitoring systems.**
- D. Located in a jurisdiction with increased regulatory expectations
- E. Evaluated for beneficial ownership of virtual asset clients

정답: A,C

설명:

To effectively mitigate money laundering risks in the virtual asset sector, countries must ensure that Virtual Asset Service Providers (VASPs) are subject to AML regulations (B), which provide the legal framework for risk-based customer due diligence and reporting suspicious activities. Additionally, VASPs must maintain effective monitoring systems (C) that enable the detection and reporting of suspicious transactions.

While connection to regulated financial institutions (A) and beneficial ownership evaluation (E) are important components of AML frameworks, the foundational requirements per FATF and DFSA guidance focus on regulatory oversight and operational controls. Jurisdictional regulatory expectations (D) influence enforcement but do not replace the need for direct AML regulatory application on VASPs.

질문 # 28

Which features are used by anonymity-enhanced cryptoassets to reduce transparency of transactions and identities? (Select Two.)

- A. Proof-of-stake mining
- **B. Cryptographic enhancements**
- **C. Automatic mixing**
- D. MetaMask wallet
- E. Secure hashing algorithm 256

정답: B,C

설명:

Anonymity-enhanced cryptoassets employ specific technical features to obfuscate the details of transactions and the identities of users to reduce traceability and increase privacy. These include:

Automatic mixing (B): This refers to mechanisms such as coin mixers or tumblers that combine multiple transactions from different users into one batch and redistribute them, breaking the direct transaction link and obscuring the audit trail.

Cryptographic enhancements (D): Techniques such as zero-knowledge proofs, ring signatures, stealth addresses, and confidential transactions are cryptographic protocols that conceal sender, receiver, and transaction amount information, making the blockchain ledger less transparent.

Other options explained:

Proof-of-stake mining (A) is a consensus mechanism and not related to anonymity features.

Secure hashing algorithm 256 (C) is a cryptographic hash function standard but does not directly enhance anonymity.

MetaMask wallet (E) is a non-custodial wallet used mainly for Ethereum and tokens but is not an anonymity tool.

Reference from official crypto AML guidance and typology papers:

DFSA AML Module and thematic reviews highlight these anonymity techniques as high-risk indicators requiring enhanced due diligence (EDD).

UAE typology papers and FATF virtual asset guidance emphasize the risk posed by anonymity-enhanced cryptoassets using automatic mixing and cryptographic enhancements to circumvent AML controls 【AML/VER25/05-24: Sections 6.4, 7.3; 31.92._TFS_Typology_Paper_Eng_4.pdf】 .

