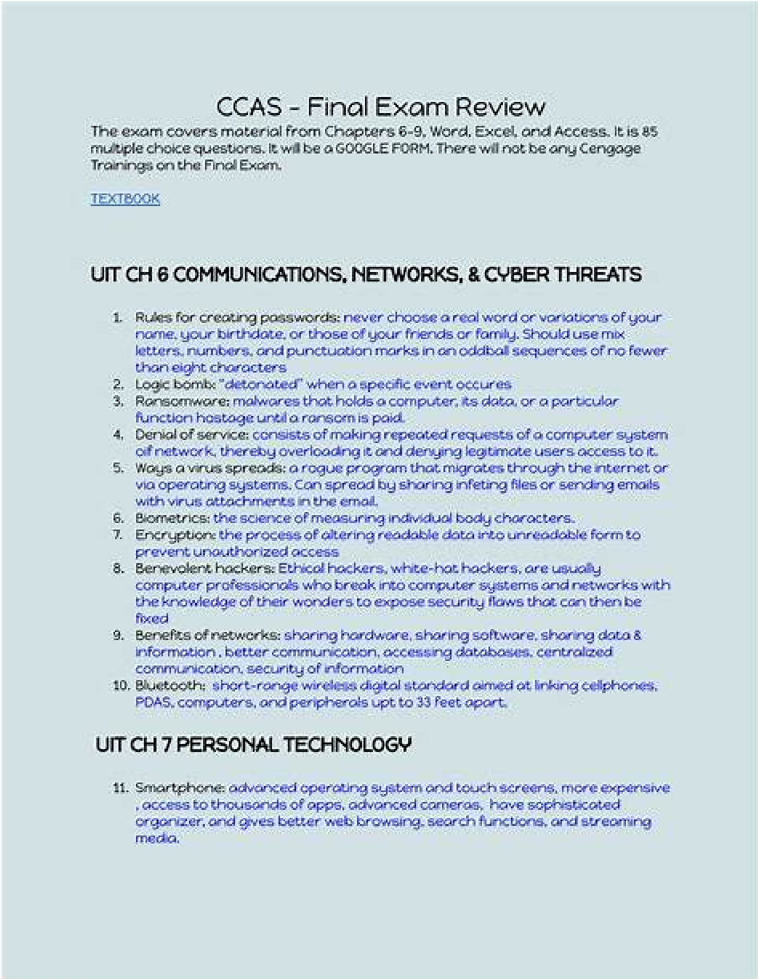
CCAS Latest Dump, New CCAS Exam Review



CCAS - Final Exam Review

The exam covers material from Chapters 6-9, Word, Excel, and Access. It is 85 multiple choice questions. It will be a GOOGLE FORM. There will not be any Cengage Trainings on the Final Exam.

TEXTBOOK

UIT CH 6 COMMUNICATIONS, NETWORKS, & CYBER THREATS

1. Rules for creating passwords: never choose a real word or variations of your name, your birthdate, or those of your friends or family. Should use mix letters, numbers, and punctuation marks in an oddball sequences of no fewer than eight characters
2. Logic bomb: "detonated" when a specific event occures
3. Ransomware: malwares that holds a computer, its data, or a particular function hostage until a ransom is paid.
4. Denial of service: consists of making repeated requests of a computer system oif network, thereby overloading it and denying legitimate users access to it.
5. Ways a virus spreads: a rogue program that migrates through the internet or via operating systems. Can spread by sharing infeting files or sending emails with virus attachments in the email.
6. Biometrics: the science of measuring individual body characters.
7. Encryption: the process of altering readable data into unreadable form to prevent unauthorized access
8. Benevolent hackers: Ethical hackers, white-hat hackers, are usually computer professionals who break into computer systems and networks with the knowledge of their wonders to expose security flaws that can then be fixed
9. Benefits of networks: sharing hardware, sharing software, sharing data & information , better communication, accessing databases, centralized communication, security of information
10. Bluetooth: short-range wireless digital standard aimed at linking cellphones, PDAS, computers, and peripherals upt to 33 feet apart.

UIT CH 7 PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY

11. Smartphone: advanced operating system and touch screens, more expensive , access to thousands of apps, advanced cameras, have sophisticated organizer, and gives better web browsing, search functions, and streaming media.

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As this new frontier of personalizing the online experience advances, our CCAS exam guide is equipped with comprehensive after-sale online services. It's a convenient way to contact our staff, for we have customer service people 24 hours online to deal with your difficulties. If you have any question or request for further assistance about the CCAS study braindumps, you can leave us a message on the web page or email us. We promise to give you a satisfying reply as soon as possible. All in all, we take an approach to this market by prioritizing the customers first, and we believe the customer-focused vision will help our CCAS test guide' growth.

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ACAMS CCAS Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 2	• 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
Based on Financial Action Task Force guidance, when a cryptoasset exchange carries out an occasional transaction, the exchange is required to conduct CDD when the transaction is above:

- A. USD/EUR 1000.
- B. USD/EUR 10000.
- C. USD/EUR 15000.
- D. USD/EUR 5000.

Answer: B

Explanation:
FATF guidance sets the threshold for Customer Due Diligence (CDD) on occasional transactions at USD/EUR 10,000 or equivalent. This means that when a cryptoasset exchange processes a one-off transaction exceeding this amount, it must apply appropriate CDD measures.
This aligns with FATF Recommendation 10 and is adopted by DFSA and FSRA frameworks governing virtual asset service providers, ensuring transactions over this limit are subject to identity verification and risk assessment.
Extracts from AML and COB modules emphasize this threshold as the trigger for CDD on occasional transactions to prevent laundering through high-value single transfers.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which virtual asset relies on an account-based ledger model?

- A. Ethereum
- B. Bitcoin
- C. Monero
- D. Litecoin

Answer: A

Explanation:
Ethereum uses an account-based ledger model where balances are maintained per account, similar to bank accounts, and transactions update balances directly. This differs from Bitcoin, Litecoin, and Monero, which use the UTXO (Unspent Transaction Output) model.
Understanding ledger models is important for AML transaction monitoring and blockchain analytics, as account-based systems

enable different tracking and risk assessment approaches.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which blockchain characteristic makes forensic tracing of transactions possible?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
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.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which is an accurate description of a Decentralized Autonomous Organization (DAO)?

- A. DAOs are decentralized blockchain technologies that use traditional contracts instead of smart contracts.
- B. DAOs are organizational structures through which how a protocol will operate is determined by a group of actors.
- C. DAOs are decentralized blockchain organizations that require managerial activity by humans.
- D. DAOs are cryptocurrency funds in which the board of directors submit their votes using blockchain technology.

Answer: B

Explanation:
DAOs are decentralized organizational structures where protocol governance and operational decisions are made collectively by token holders or participants rather than centralized management. This group voting and consensus determine how the protocol functions.
DAOs do not rely on traditional contracts (D) nor necessarily require ongoing human managerial control (A). They are not simply funds with boards voting (C) but represent decentralized governance mechanisms.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which level of an organization is ultimately responsible for risk oversight?

- A. Board of directors
- B. Chief risk officer
- C. 1st line compliance team
- D. 2nd line compliance team

Answer: A

Explanation:
The ultimate responsibility for risk oversight lies with the Board of Directors. Senior management and the board have the fiduciary and governance duty to ensure that an effective risk management framework, including AML/CFT controls and cryptoasset-specific risks, is in place and functioning properly.
The DFSA GEN Module and AML Module explicitly allocate the highest accountability for compliance and risk oversight to the Board of Directors, while first and second lines support implementation and oversight respectively. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) supports risk management but the board maintains ultimate accountability.
Key extracts:
GEN Module, Chapter 5: "Responsibility for compliance lies with every member of senior management, with ultimate oversight by the Board." AML Module Section 1.2 & 4.1: "Senior management and Board must ensure appropriate systems and controls for AML/CFT risk management." FATF Recommendation 2 underscores that senior management and boards are accountable for effective AML governance【GEN/VER64/05-24: Chapter 5; AML/VER25/05-24: Sections 1.2, 4.1】.
Thus, D is the correct answer.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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