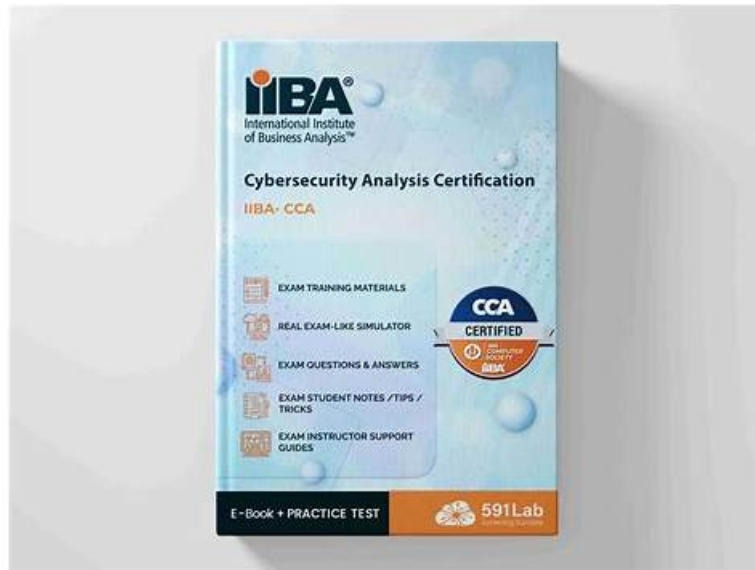


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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requirements Analysis and Design Definition: 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 67

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

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

Answer: D

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 monitoring of access to sensitive records, and strict sharing/transfer procedures.

Integrity and availability matter for personal information, but they are usually secondary in classification decisions. Integrity affects trustworthiness and correctness (for example, incorrect medical or payroll data), and availability affects the ability to access records when needed. However, the defining sensitivity of personal information is that it must not be disclosed improperly. "Accessibility" is not a core security objective used in standard classification models; it is an operational usability concept that is managed through access design after sensitivity is established.

NEW QUESTION # 68

Which of the following challenges to embedded system security can be addressed through ongoing, remote maintenance?

- A. Physical security attacks that take advantage of vulnerabilities in the hardware
- B. Deploying updated firmware as vulnerabilities are discovered and addressed
- C. Resource constraints due to limitations on battery, memory, and other physical components
- D. Processors being overwhelmed by the demands of security processing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Ongoing, remote maintenance is one of the most effective ways to improve the security posture of embedded systems over time because it enables timely remediation of newly discovered weaknesses. Embedded devices frequently run firmware that includes operating logic, network stacks, and third-party libraries. As vulnerabilities are discovered in these components, organizations must be able to deploy fixes quickly to reduce exposure. Remote maintenance supports this by enabling over-the-air firmware and software updates, configuration changes, certificate and key rotation, and the rollout of compensating controls such as updated security policies or hardened settings.

Option B is correct because remote maintenance directly addresses the challenge of deploying updated firmware as issues are

identified. Cybersecurity guidance for embedded and IoT environments emphasizes secure update mechanisms: authenticated update packages, integrity verification (such as digital signatures), secure distribution channels, rollback protection, staged deployment, and audit logging of update actions. These practices reduce the risk of attackers installing malicious firmware and help ensure devices remain supported throughout their operational life.

The other options are not primarily solved by remote maintenance. Limited CPU and memory are inherent design constraints that may require hardware redesign. Battery and component limitations are also physical constraints. Physical security attacks exploit device access and hardware weaknesses, which require tamper resistance, secure boot, and physical protections rather than remote maintenance alone.

NEW QUESTION # 69

What term is defined as a fix to software programming errors and vulnerabilities?

- A. Release
- B. Log
- C. Patch
- D. Control

Answer: C

Explanation:

A patch is a vendor- or developer-provided update intended to correct defects in software, including programming errors and security vulnerabilities. Cybersecurity and IT operations documents describe patching as a primary method of vulnerability remediation because many attacks succeed by exploiting known weaknesses for which fixes already exist. When a vulnerability is disclosed, the vendor may publish a patch that changes code, updates components, adjusts configuration defaults, or replaces vulnerable libraries. Applying the patch reduces the likelihood that an attacker can use that weakness to gain unauthorized access, execute malicious code, elevate privileges, or disrupt availability.

A patch is different from a control, which is a broader safeguard (technical, administrative, or physical) used to reduce risk; patching itself can be part of a control, such as a patch management program. It is also different from a release, which is a broader software distribution that may include new features, improvements, and multiple fixes; a patch is usually more targeted and may be issued between major releases. A log is an audit record of events and is used for monitoring, troubleshooting, and incident investigation-not for fixing code defects.

Cybersecurity guidance emphasizes disciplined patch management: maintaining asset inventories, prioritizing patches by risk and exposure, testing changes, deploying promptly, verifying installation, and documenting exceptions to manage residual risk.

NEW QUESTION # 70

What terms are often used to describe the relationship between a sub-directory and the directory in which it is cataloged?

- A. Primary and Secondary
- B. Embedded Layers
- C. Parent and Child
- D. Multi-factor Tokens

Answer: C

Explanation:

Directories are commonly organized in a hierarchical structure, where each directory can contain sub-directories and files. In this hierarchy, the directory that contains another directory is referred to as the parent, and the contained sub-directory is referred to as the child. This parent-child relationship is foundational to how file systems and many directory services represent and manage objects, including how paths are constructed and how inheritance can apply.

From a cybersecurity perspective, understanding parent and child relationships matters because access control and administration often follow the hierarchy. For example, permissions applied at a parent folder may be inherited by child folders unless inheritance is explicitly broken or overridden. This can simplify administration by allowing consistent access patterns, but it also introduces risk: overly permissive settings at a parent level can unintentionally grant broad access to many child locations, increasing the chance of unauthorized data exposure. Security documents therefore emphasize careful design of directory structures, least privilege at higher levels of the hierarchy, and regular permission reviews to detect privilege creep and misconfigurations.

The other options do not describe this standard hierarchy terminology. "Primary and Secondary" is more commonly used for redundancy or replication roles, not directory relationships. "Multi-factor Tokens" relates to authentication factors. "Embedded Layers" is not a st

NEW QUESTION # 71

Recovery Point Objectives and Recovery Time Objectives are based on what system attribute?

- A. Cost
- B. Sensitivity
- C. Criticality
- D. Vulnerability

Answer: C

Explanation:

Recovery Time Objective (RTO) and Recovery Point Objective (RPO) are continuity and resilience targets that define how quickly a system must be restored and how much data loss is acceptable after an interruption. These objectives are derived primarily from system criticality, meaning how essential the system is to business operations, safety, revenue, legal obligations, and customer commitments. Highly critical systems support mission-essential functions or time-sensitive services, so they require shorter RTOs (restore fast) and smaller RPOs (lose little or no data). Less critical systems can tolerate longer outages and larger data gaps, allowing longer RTOs and RPOs.

Cybersecurity and business continuity documents tie RTO/RPO determination to business impact analysis results. The BIA identifies maximum tolerable downtime, operational dependencies, and the consequences of service disruption and data unavailability. From there, organizations set RTO/RPO targets that align with risk appetite and required service levels. Those targets then drive technical and operational controls such as backup frequency, replication methods, high availability architecture, failover design, disaster recovery procedures, monitoring, and routine recovery testing.

Sensitivity focuses on confidentiality needs and may influence encryption and access controls, but it does not directly define acceptable downtime or data loss. Vulnerability describes weakness exposure and is used for threat/risk management, not recovery objectives. Cost is a constraint when selecting recovery solutions, but RTO/RPO are defined by business need and system importance first-then solutions are chosen to meet those targets within budget.

NEW QUESTION # 72

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