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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">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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Solution Evaluation: This domain focuses on assessing cybersecurity solutions and their performance against defined requirements, identifying any gaps or limitations, and recommending improvements or corrective actions to maximize solution value.
Topic 4	<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 5	<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.
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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q51-Q56):

NEW QUESTION # 51

What operational practice would risk managers employ to demonstrate the effectiveness of security controls?

- A. Metrics Reporting
- B. Security Awareness Training
- C. Change Management
- D. Penetration Testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

Risk managers demonstrate the effectiveness of security controls by using metrics reporting because metrics provide objective, repeatable evidence that controls are operating as intended and are producing measurable outcomes. In cybersecurity governance, "control effectiveness" is shown through performance indicators and trend data, not just by stating that a control exists. Metrics translate technical activity into risk-relevant results that leadership can understand and act on.

Common control-effectiveness metrics include patch compliance rates and time-to-remediate critical vulnerabilities, percentage of systems meeting secure configuration baselines, multifactor authentication coverage, privileged access review completion rates, mean time to detect and respond, incident volume and severity trends, phishing simulation outcomes, and the percentage of logs successfully collected and retained for monitoring. Risk managers also use key risk indicators to track whether residual risk is increasing or decreasing, and they compare results against defined thresholds and risk appetite.

While penetration testing can validate exposure and reveal weaknesses, it is periodic and scenario-based; it does not continuously demonstrate ongoing control performance across the environment. Change management is essential for stability and risk reduction, but it is a process control rather than a reporting practice used to demonstrate effectiveness. Security awareness training improves user behavior, yet effectiveness still needs measurement through metrics such as completion rates and simulated phishing results. Therefore, metrics reporting is the operational practice most directly used to demonstrate control effectiveness.

NEW QUESTION # 52

What is the definition of privileged account management?

- A. Managing senior leadership and executive accounts
- B. Establishing and maintaining access rights and controls for users who require elevated privileges to an entity for an administrative or support function
- C. Managing independent authentication of accounts
- D. Applying identity and access management controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

Privileged account management refers to the governance and operational controls used to administer accounts that have elevated

permissions beyond standard user access. Privileged accounts can change system configurations, create or modify users, access sensitive datasets, disable security tools, and administer core infrastructure such as servers, databases, directories, network devices, and cloud consoles. Because misuse of privileged access can quickly lead to large-scale compromise, cybersecurity frameworks treat privileged access as a high-risk area requiring stronger safeguards than normal accounts.

The definition in option A is correct because it captures the core purpose of privileged account management: establishing and maintaining access rights and controls specifically for roles that must perform administrative or support functions. In practice, this includes ensuring privileges are granted only when justified, scoped to the minimum necessary, and reviewed regularly. It also includes controls such as separation of duties, approval workflows, time-bound elevation, credential vaulting, rotation of privileged passwords and keys, multifactor authentication, and detailed logging of privileged sessions for monitoring and audit.

Option B is too broad because privileged account management is a specialized subset of identity and access management focused on elevated access. Option C is incorrect because privilege is defined by permissions, not job title. Option D describes an authentication concept, not the full management lifecycle of privileged access.

NEW QUESTION # 53

How does Transport Layer Security ensure the reliability of a connection?

- A. By ensuring communications use TCP/IP
- B. By ensuring a stateful connection between client and server
- C. By conducting a message integrity check to prevent loss or alteration of the message
- D. By using public and private keys to verify the identities of the parties to the data transfer

Answer: C

Explanation:

Transport Layer Security (TLS) strengthens the trustworthiness of application communications by ensuring that data exchanged over an untrusted network is not silently modified and is coming from the expected endpoint. While TCP provides delivery features such as sequencing and retransmission, TLS contributes to what many cybersecurity documents describe as "reliable" secure communication by adding cryptographic integrity protections. TLS uses integrity checks (such as message authentication codes in older versions/cipher suites, or authenticated encryption modes like AES-GCM and ChaCha20-Poly1305 in modern TLS) so that any alteration of data in transit is detected. If an attacker intercepts traffic and tries to change commands, session data, or application content, the integrity verification fails and the connection is typically terminated, preventing corrupted or manipulated messages from being accepted as valid.

This is distinct from merely being "stateful" (a transport-layer property) or "using TCP/IP" (a networking stack choice). TLS can run over TCP and relies on TCP for delivery reliability, but TLS itself is focused on confidentiality, integrity, and endpoint authentication. Public/private keys and certificates are used during the TLS handshake to authenticate servers (and optionally clients) and to establish shared session keys, but the ongoing protection that prevents undetected tampering is the integrity check on each protected record. Therefore, the best match to how TLS ensures secure, dependable communication is the message integrity mechanism described in option B.

NEW QUESTION # 54

Protecting data at rest secures data that is:

- A. less vulnerable to attack.
- B. moving from network to network.
- C. moving from device to device.
- D. stored on any device or network.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Data at rest refers to information that is stored rather than actively moving across networks or being actively processed. This includes data saved on laptops and mobile devices, servers, databases, file shares, removable media, backup tapes, storage arrays, and cloud storage services. Because it sits in storage, the main risks involve unauthorized access (improper permissions, stolen credentials, insider misuse), theft or loss of devices/media, and misconfiguration (publicly exposed storage buckets, overly broad shared drives). Data at rest is also at risk when systems are decommissioned or storage is reused without secure wiping. Cybersecurity documents emphasize protecting data at rest using layered controls. Encryption at rest ensures stored files or database records remain unreadable without the proper key, reducing impact if storage is stolen or accessed improperly. Strong access control and least privilege limit who can read or modify stored data, while segmentation and secure configuration reduce exposure pathways. Proper key management (separating keys from encrypted data, rotating keys, restricting key access) is critical so

encryption meaningfully reduces risk. Additional controls include data classification and handling rules, secure backups (including immutable or protected backups), monitoring and audit logging for sensitive repositories, and secure disposal practices such as cryptographic erase or verified wiping.

Options A and B describe data in transit, not at rest. Option D is incorrect because stored data is not automatically less vulnerable; it is often highly attractive to attackers, so it requires deliberate protection.

NEW QUESTION # 55

Analyst B has discovered multiple attempts from unauthorized users to access confidential data. This is most likely?

- A. IT Support
- B. Admin
- C. User
- D. Hacker

Answer: D

Explanation:

Multiple attempts by unauthorized users to access confidential data most closely aligns with activity from a hacker, meaning an unauthorized actor attempting to gain access to systems or information. Cybersecurity operations commonly observe this pattern as repeated login failures, password-spraying, credential-stuffing, brute-force attempts, repeated probing of restricted endpoints, or abnormal access requests against protected repositories. While "user" is too generic and could include authorized individuals, the question explicitly states "unauthorized users," pointing to malicious or illegitimate actors. "Admin" and "IT Support" are roles typically associated with legitimate privileged access and operational troubleshooting; repeated unauthorized access attempts from those roles would be atypical and would still represent compromise or misuse rather than normal operations. Cybersecurity documentation often classifies these attempts as indicators of malicious intent and potential precursor events to a breach. Controls recommended to counter such activity include strong authentication (multi-factor authentication), account lockout and throttling policies, anomaly detection, IP reputation filtering, conditional access, least privilege, and monitoring of authentication logs for patterns across accounts and geographies. The key distinction is that repeated unauthorized attempts represent hostile behavior by an external or rogue actor, which is best described as a hacker in the provided options.

NEW QUESTION # 56

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