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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strategy Analysis: This domain covers assessing the current state of an organization's cybersecurity posture, identifying gaps and risks, and defining a future state and change strategy that aligns security needs with business objectives.

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q26-Q31):

NEW QUESTION # 26

SSL/TLS encryption capability is provided by:

- A. passwords.
- B. controls.
- C. protocols.
- D. certificates.

Answer: C

Explanation:

SSL and its successor TLS are cryptographic protocols designed to provide secure communications over untrusted networks. The encryption capability comes from the TLS protocol suite, which defines how two endpoints negotiate security settings, authenticate, exchange keys, and protect data as it travels between them. During the TLS handshake, the endpoints agree on a cipher suite, establish shared session keys using secure key exchange methods, and then use symmetric encryption and integrity checks to protect application data against eavesdropping and tampering. Because TLS specifies these mechanisms and the sequence of steps, it is accurate to say that encryption capability is provided by protocols.

Certificates are important but they are not the encryption mechanism itself. Digital certificates primarily support authentication and trust by binding a public key to an identity and enabling verification through a trusted certificate authority chain. Certificates help prevent impersonation and man-in-the-middle attacks by allowing clients to validate the server's identity, and in mutual TLS they can validate both parties. However, certificates alone do not define how encryption is negotiated or applied; TLS does.

Passwords are unrelated to transport encryption; they are an authentication secret and do not provide session encryption for network traffic. "Controls" is too general: SSL/TLS is indeed a security control, but the question asks specifically what provides the encryption capability. That capability is implemented and standardized by the SSL/TLS protocols, which orchestrate key establishment and encrypted communication.

NEW QUESTION # 27

Cybersecurity regulations typically require that enterprises demonstrate that they can protect:

- A. trade secrets and other intellectual property.
- B. business continuity and disaster recovery.
- C. personal data of customers and employees.
- D. applications and technology systems.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Cybersecurity regulations most commonly focus on the protection of personal data, because misuse or exposure can directly harm individuals through identity theft, fraud, discrimination, or loss of privacy. Privacy and data-protection laws typically require organizations to implement appropriate safeguards to protect personal information across its lifecycle, including collection, storage, processing, sharing, and disposal. In cybersecurity governance documentation, this obligation is often expressed through requirements to maintain confidentiality and integrity of personal data, limit access based on business need, and ensure accountability through logging, monitoring, and audits.

Demonstrating protection of personal data generally includes having a documented data classification scheme, clearly defined lawful purposes for processing, retention limits, and secure handling procedures. Technical controls commonly expected include strong authentication, least privilege and role-based access control, encryption for data at rest and in transit, secure key management, endpoint and server hardening, vulnerability management, and continuous monitoring for suspicious activity. Operational capabilities such as incident response, breach detection, and timely notification processes are also emphasized because regulators expect

organizations to manage and report material data exposures appropriately.

While protecting applications, intellectual property, and ensuring continuity are important security objectives, they are not the primary focus of many cybersecurity regulations in the same consistent way as personal data protection. Therefore, the best answer is personal data of customers and employees.

NEW QUESTION # 28

How should categorization information be used in business impact analysis?

- A. To identify discrepancies between the security categorization and the expected business impact
- B. To assess whether information should be shared with other systems
- C. To ensure that systems are designed to support the appropriate security categorization
- D. To determine the time and effort required for business impact assessment

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 29

Which scenario is an example of the principle of least privilege being followed?

- A. An application administrator has full permissions to only the applications they support
- B. All application and database administrators have full permissions to every application in the company
- C. A manager who is conducting performance appraisals is granted access to HR files for all employees
- D. Certain users are granted administrative access to their network account, in case they need to install a web-app

Answer: A

Explanation:

The principle of least privilege requires that users, administrators, services, and applications are granted only the minimum access necessary to perform authorized job functions, and nothing more. Option A follows this principle because the administrator's elevated permissions are limited in scope to the specific applications they are responsible for supporting. This reduces the attack surface and limits blast radius: if that administrator account is compromised, the attacker's reach is constrained to only those applications rather than the entire enterprise environment.

Least privilege is typically implemented through role-based access control, separation of duties, and privileged access management practices. These controls ensure privileges are assigned based on defined roles, reviewed regularly, and removed when no longer required. They also promote using standard user accounts for routine tasks and reserving administrative actions for controlled, auditable sessions. In addition, least privilege supports stronger accountability through logging and change tracking, because fewer people have the ability to make high-impact changes across systems.

The other scenarios violate least privilege. Option B grants excessive enterprise-wide permissions, creating unnecessary risk and enabling widespread damage from mistakes or compromise. Option C provides "just in case" administrative access, which cybersecurity guidance explicitly discourages because it increases exposure without a validated business need. Option D is overly broad because access to all HR files exceeds what is required for performance appraisals, which typically should be limited to relevant employee records only.

NEW QUESTION # 30

The main phases of incident management are:

- A. initiation, planning, action, closing.
- B. assess, investigate, report, respond, legal compliance.
- C. reporting, investigation, assessment, corrective actions, review.
- D. awareness, interest, desire, action.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Incident management is a structured operational process used to ensure security issues are handled consistently, evidence is preserved, impact is reduced, and improvements are implemented to prevent recurrence. The phases listed in option B match how incident management is commonly documented in operational security programs.

Reporting is the entry point: users, monitoring tools, and service desks raise alerts or tickets, capturing what happened, when, and initial impact. Clear reporting channels and defined severity criteria ensure incidents are escalated quickly and handled by the right

teams. Investigation follows, focusing on fact-finding and evidence collection such as logs, endpoint telemetry, network traces, and user statements. Assessment determines scope, business impact, affected assets and data, and the likelihood of continuing compromise. This step drives prioritization and selects the appropriate handling path.

Corrective actions implement containment, eradication, and recovery activities, such as isolating hosts, disabling compromised accounts, applying patches, rotating credentials, restoring from backups, and validating system integrity. Corrective actions also include communications, documentation, and coordination with legal, privacy, and business stakeholders when required. Finally, review is the lessons-learned phase that updates playbooks, improves detections, closes control gaps, and ensures root causes are addressed through durable fixes rather than temporary workarounds.

The other options do not represent standard incident management phases: A is a marketing model, while C and D are incomplete or mis-ordered compared to established incident management lifecycle documentation.

NEW QUESTION # 31

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