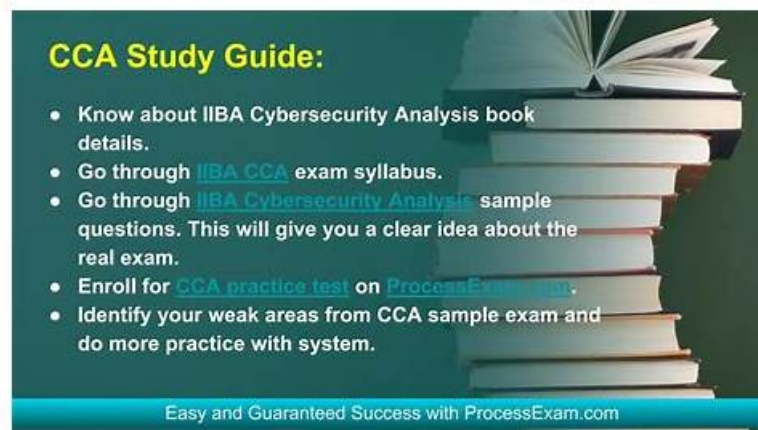


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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q17-Q22):

NEW QUESTION # 17

The main phases of incident management are:

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

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 # 18

What common mitigation tool is used for directly handling or treating cyber risks?

- **A. Control**
- B. Business Continuity Plan
- C. Exit Strategy
- D. Standards

Answer: A

Explanation:

In cybersecurity risk management, risk treatment is the set of actions used to reduce risk to an acceptable level. The most common tool used to directly treat or mitigate cyber risk is a control because controls are the specific safeguards that prevent, detect, or correct adverse events. Cybersecurity frameworks describe controls as measures implemented to reduce either the likelihood of a threat event occurring or the impact if it does occur. Controls can be technical (such as multifactor authentication, encryption, endpoint protection, network segmentation, logging and monitoring), administrative (policies, standards, training, access approvals, change management), or physical (badges, locks, facility protections). Regardless of type, controls are the direct mechanism used to mitigate identified risks.

An exit strategy is typically a vendor or outsourcing risk management concept focused on how to transition away from a provider or system; it supports resilience but is not the primary tool for directly mitigating a specific cyber risk. Standards guide consistency by defining required practices and configurations, but the standard itself is not the mitigation-controls implemented to meet the standard are. A business continuity plan supports availability and recovery after disruption, which is important, but it primarily addresses continuity and recovery rather than directly reducing the underlying cybersecurity risk in normal operations. Therefore, the best answer is the one that represents the direct implementation of safeguards: controls.

NEW QUESTION # 19

There are three states in which data can exist:

- **A. at rest, in transit, in use.**
- B. at dead, in action, in use.
- C. at sleep, in awake, in use.
- D. at dormant, in mobile, in use.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Data is commonly categorized into three states because the threats and protections change depending on where the data is and what is happening to it. Data at rest is stored on a device or system, such as databases, file shares, endpoints, backups, and cloud storage. The main risks are unauthorized access, theft of storage media, misconfigured permissions, and improper disposal. Controls typically include strong access control, encryption at rest with sound key management, secure configuration and hardening, segmentation, and resilient backup protections including restricted access and immutability.

Data in transit is data moving between systems, such as client-to-server traffic, service-to-service connections, API calls, and email routing. The primary risks are interception, alteration, and impersonation through man-in-the-middle techniques. Standard controls include transport encryption (such as TLS), strong authentication and certificate validation, secure network architecture, and monitoring for anomalous connections or data flows.

Data in use is actively processed in memory by applications and users, for example when a document is opened, a record is processed by an application, or data is displayed to a user. This state is challenging because data may be decrypted for processing. Controls include least privilege, strong authentication and session management, endpoint protection, application security controls, and secure development practices, with hardware-backed isolation when required.

NEW QUESTION # 20

What is a risk owner?

- A. The person who is responsible for creating the risk
- **B. The person accountable for resolving a risk**
- C. The person who identified the risk
- D. The person who will take the action to mitigate a risk

Answer: B

Explanation:

A risk owner is the individual who is accountable for a specific risk being properly managed to an acceptable level. Accountability means the risk owner has the authority and obligation to ensure the risk is assessed, an appropriate treatment decision is made, and the organization follows through—whether that decision is to mitigate, transfer, avoid, or accept the risk. In many governance models, the risk owner is typically a business or technology leader who "owns" the process, asset, or outcome most affected by the risk, and who can commit resources or approve changes needed to address it.

This is different from the person who performs the mitigation work. A risk owner may delegate tasks to control owners, engineers, or project teams, but they remain accountable for ensuring actions are completed, deadlines are met, residual risk is understood, and exceptions are documented and approved according to policy. The risk owner is also the person who should review changes in risk conditions over time, such as new vulnerabilities, changes in threat activity, or business/process changes that alter impact.

Option C describes an implementer or control owner, not necessarily the accountable party. Option D is simply the discoverer of the risk, and option B is incorrect because risks are often created by circumstances, design choices, or external factors rather than a single person.

NEW QUESTION # 21

Protecting data at rest secures data that is:

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

Answer: B

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 # 22

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