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IIBA IIBA-CCA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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	• 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	• 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.
Topic 5	• 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.

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IIBA Certificate in Cybersecurity Analysis Sample Questions (Q38-Q43):

NEW QUESTION # 38
Public & Private key pairs are an example of what technology?

- A. Encryption
- B. Network Segregation
- C. IoT
- D. Virtual Private Network

Answer: A

Explanation:
Public and private key pairs are the foundation of asymmetric encryption, also called public key cryptography. In this model, each entity has two mathematically related keys: a public key that can be shared widely and a private key that must be kept secret. The keys are designed so that what one key does, only the other key can undo. This enables two core security functions used throughout cybersecurity architectures.
First, confidentiality: data encrypted with a recipient's public key can only be decrypted with the recipient's private key. This allows secure communication without having to share a secret key in advance, which is especially important on untrusted networks like the internet. Second, digital signatures: a sender can sign data with their private key, and anyone can verify the signature using the sender's public key. This provides authenticity (proof the sender possessed the private key), integrity (the data was not altered), and supports non-repudiation when combined with proper key custody and audit practices.
These mechanisms underpin widely used security controls such as TLS for secure web connections, secure email standards, code signing, and certificate-based authentication. A VPN may use public key cryptography during key exchange, but the key pair itself is specifically an encryption technology. IoT and network segregation are unrelated categories.

NEW QUESTION # 39
The main phases of incident management are:

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

Answer: B

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 # 40
How does Transport Layer Security ensure the reliability of a connection?

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

Answer: B

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 # 41
What term is defined as a fix to software programming errors and vulnerabilities?

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

Answer: A

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 # 42
If a threat is expected to have a serious adverse effect, according to NIST SP 800-30 it would be rated with a severity level of:

- A. moderate.
- B. severely low.
- C. severe.

- D. very severe.

Answer: A

Explanation:
NIST SP 800-30 Rev. 1 defines qualitative risk severity levels using consistent impact language. In its assessment scale, "Moderate" is explicitly tied to events that can be expected to have a serious adverse effect on organizational operations, organizational assets, individuals, other organizations, or the Nation.
A "serious adverse effect" is described as outcomes such as a significant degradation in mission capability where the organization can still perform its primary functions but with significantly reduced effectiveness, significant damage to organizational assets, significant financial loss, or significant harm to individuals that does not involve loss of life or life-threatening injuries. This phrasing is used to distinguish "Moderate" from "Low" (limited adverse effect) and from "High" (severe or catastrophic adverse effect).
This classification matters in enterprise risk because it drives prioritization and control selection. A "Moderate" rating typically triggers stronger treatment actions than "Low," such as tighter access controls, enhanced monitoring, more frequent vulnerability remediation, stronger configuration management, and improved incident response readiness. It also helps leaders compare risks consistently across systems and business processes by anchoring severity to clear operational and harm-based criteria rather than subjective judgment.

NEW QUESTION # 43
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