

Reliable ACAMS CCAS Test Sample | CCAS Reliable Real Exam

CCAS - Final Exam Review
The exam covers material from Chapters 6-9, Word, Excel, and Access. It is 85 multiple choice questions. It will be a GOOGLE FORM. There will not be any Cengage Trainings on the Final Exam.

[TEXTBOOK](#)

UIT CH 6 COMMUNICATIONS, NETWORKS, & CYBER THREATS

1. Rules for creating passwords: never choose a real word or variations of your name, your birthdate, or those of your friends or family. Should use mix letters, numbers, and punctuation marks in an oddball sequences of no fewer than eight characters.
2. Logic bombs: "detonated" when a specific event occurs.
3. Ransomware: malwares that holds a computer, its data, or a particular function hostage until a ransom is paid.
4. Denial of service: consists of making repeated requests of a computer system or network, thereby overloading it and denying legitimate users access to it.
5. Worms: a virus spreader: a rogue program that migrates through the internet or via operating systems. Can spread by sharing infecting files or sending emails with virus attachments in the email.
6. Biometrics: the science of measuring individual body characters.
7. Encryption: the process of altering readable data into unreadable form to prevent unauthorized access.
8. Benevolent hackers: Ethical hackers, white-hat hackers, are usually computer professionals who break into computer systems and networks with the knowledge of their wonders to expose security flaws that can then be fixed.
9. Benefits of networks: sharing hardware, sharing software, sharing data & information, better communication, accessing databases, centralized communication, security of information
10. Bluetooth: short-range wireless digital standard aimed at linking cellphones, PDAs, computers, and peripherals up to 33 feet apart.

UIT CH 7 PERSONAL TECHNOLOGY

11. Smartphone: advanced operating system and touch screens, more expensive, access to thousands of apps, advanced cameras, have sophisticated organizer, and gives better web browsing, search functions, and streaming media.

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ACAMS Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination Sample Questions (Q57-Q62):

NEW QUESTION # 57

Which type of cryptoasset is explicitly designed to maintain a stable value?

- A. Privacy coin
- **B. Stablecoin**
- C. Governance token
- D. Utility token

Answer: B

Explanation:

Stablecoins aim to maintain value stability by pegging to assets like fiat currency or commodities. Regulators stress monitoring stablecoin reserve transparency to prevent misuse for layering illicit funds.

NEW QUESTION # 58

What is the intention of the Financial Action Task Force's (FATF's) Travel Rule?

- **A. To mitigate money laundering and terrorist financing (ML/TF) risk by increasing the ability to follow funds via different financial institutions**
- B. To enhance customer due diligence (CDD) procedures to ensure high quality data
- C. To slow down cryptoasset transactions to allow law enforcement to intervene

Answer: A

Explanation:

The FATF Travel Rule requires Virtual Asset Service Providers to share originator and beneficiary information for virtual asset transfers exceeding a certain threshold. Its purpose is to mitigate ML/TF risks by increasing transparency and enabling authorities to trace the movement of funds across institutions and jurisdictions.

It does not aim to slow transactions (B) or directly enhance CDD (A), although it supports the overall AML framework including CDD.

This rule is a cornerstone of FATF's efforts to regulate virtual asset transfers effectively and is adopted by DFSA and other regulators.

NEW QUESTION # 59

In cryptoasset compliance, "integration" refers to:

- A. Transferring crypto between wallets.
- B. Staking assets to earn rewards.
- **C. Converting illicit crypto into fiat or legitimate assets.**
- D. Mixing crypto to hide origins.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Integration is the final stage of money laundering, where illicit funds re-enter the economy appearing legitimate - e.g., converting crypto into fiat via exchanges or buying assets.

NEW QUESTION # 60

A compliance officer is conducting a customer risk review. Which statements represent the highest level of customer risk? (Select Two.)

- A. A customer located in a foreign country donating 10,000 USD worth of cryptoassets to a charity for veterans in the US
- B. A customer who uses a virtual private network (VPN) connection to access the customer's account
- **C. A student customer depositing 15,000 USD over a period of a month, using the funds to purchase cryptoassets that are sent to another virtual asset service provider**
- **D. A customer receiving cryptoassets daily from another virtual asset service provider located in a foreign jurisdiction which are then sent to a private wallet**
- E. A business customer opting to pay suppliers in cryptoassets

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

When determining highest-risk customers under a risk-based approach, firms must consider transaction patterns, jurisdictions, counterparties, and destinations:

B: Large deposits by a student, rapidly converting to crypto and sending to another VASP, suggest potential layering and third-party funding risk.

D: Daily inbound transfers from a foreign VASP to a private (unhosted) wallet indicate consistent high-risk exposure - especially cross-border transactions involving unregulated or weakly regulated jurisdictions.

While VPN use (A) can be a red flag, on its own it is lower risk than significant suspicious fund flows. Paying suppliers in crypto (C) can be legitimate for businesses. A large donation to a charity (E) could be flagged depending on jurisdiction and cause, but is generally less inherently suspicious than B and D unless linked to high-risk entities.

FATF, DFSA, and FSRA AML rules stress that ongoing monitoring should identify these high-frequency, high-value, cross-border crypto flows as priority for Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) and possible Suspicious Transaction Reports (STRs).

NEW QUESTION # 61

A compliance officer is conducting an AML risk assessment of two different operating models: a centralized cryptoasset exchange and a decentralized cryptoasset exchange. Which key difference causes the compliance officer to risk-rate the decentralized exchange higher than the centralized exchange?

- A. The cost of each transaction
- B. The number of validator nodes
- C. The supported asset types
- D. The lack of a central counterparty

Answer: D

Explanation:

Decentralized exchanges lack a central counterparty responsible for AML compliance, making it difficult to enforce KYC/CDD, monitor transactions, or implement controls. This structural characteristic increases inherent AML risk compared to centralized exchanges, which have accountable operators.

Transaction cost (A), validator nodes (B), or asset types (C) are less impactful in the compliance risk rating.

NEW QUESTION # 62

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There is no doubt that we all dream of working for top companies around the globe. Some people make it through but some keep on thinking about how to break that glass. If you are among those who belong to the latter category, you should start the preparations for the Certified Cryptoasset Anti-Financial Crime Specialist Examination (CCAS) certification exam to improve your knowledge, expertise and crack even the toughest interview easily.

CCAS Reliable Real Exam: https://www.itexamguide.com/CCAS_braindumps.html

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