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ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q18-Q23):

NEW QUESTION # 18

The PRIMARY function of open source intelligence (OSINT) is:

- A. encoding stolen data prior to exfiltration to subvert data loss prevention (DLP) controls.
- B. Initiating active probes for open ports with the aim of retrieving service version information.
- C. leveraging publicly available sources to gather Information on an enterprise or on individuals.
- D. delivering remote access malware packaged as an executable file via social engineering tactics.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The primary function of Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) is to collect and analyze information from publicly available sources. This data can include:

* Social Media Profiles: Gaining insights into employees or organizational activities.

- * Public Websites: Extracting data from corporate pages, forums, or blogs.
- * Government and Legal Databases: Collecting information from public records and legal filings.
- * Search Engine Results: Finding indexed data, reports, or leaked documents.
- * Technical Footprinting: Gathering information from publicly exposed systems or DNS records.

OSINT is crucial in both defensive and offensive security strategies, providing insights into potential attack vectors or organizational vulnerabilities.

Incorrect Options:

- * A. Encoding stolen data prior to exfiltration: This relates to data exfiltration techniques, not OSINT.
- * B. Initiating active probes for open ports: This is part of network scanning, not passive intelligence gathering.
- * C. Delivering remote access malware via social engineering: This is an attack vector rather than intelligence gathering.

Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:

Refer to Chapter 2, Section "Threat Intelligence and OSINT", Subsection "Roles and Applications of OSINT"

- OSINT involves leveraging publicly available sources to gather information on potential targets, be it individuals or organizations.

NEW QUESTION # 19

Which of the following is MOST likely to result from misunderstanding the cloud service shared responsibility model?

- A. Improperly securing access to the cloud metastructure layer
- B. Misconfiguration of access controls for cloud services
- C. **Falsely assuming that certain risks have been transferred to the vendor**
- D. Being forced to remain with the cloud service provider due to vendor lock-In

Answer: C

Explanation:

Misunderstanding the cloud service shared responsibility model often leads to the false assumption that the cloud service provider (CSP) is responsible for securing all aspects of the cloud environment.

- * What is the Shared Responsibility Model? It delineates the security responsibilities of the CSP and the customer.
- * Typical Misconception: Customers may believe that the provider handles all security aspects, including data protection and application security, while in reality, the customer is usually responsible for securing data and application configurations.
- * Impact: This misunderstanding can result in unpatched software, unsecured data, or weak access control.

Incorrect Options:

- * B. Improperly securing access to the cloud metastructure layer: This is a specific security flaw but not directly caused by misunderstanding the shared responsibility model.
- * C. Misconfiguration of access controls for cloud services: While common, this usually results from poor implementation rather than misunderstanding shared responsibility.
- * D. Vendor lock-in: This issue arises from contractual or technical dependencies, not from misunderstanding the shared responsibility model.

Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:

Refer to Chapter 3, Section "Cloud Security Models," Subsection "Shared Responsibility Model" - Misunderstanding the shared responsibility model often leads to misplaced assumptions about who handles specific security tasks.

NEW QUESTION # 20

A cybersecurity analyst has been asked to review firewall configurations and recommend which ports to deny in order to prevent users from making outbound non-encrypted connections to the Internet. The organization is concerned that traffic through this type of port is insecure and may be used as an attack vector. Which port should the analyst recommend be denied?

- A. Port 443
- B. Port 25
- C. Port 3389
- D. **Port 80**

Answer: D

Explanation:

To prevent users from making outbound non-encrypted connections to the internet, it is essential to block Port 80, which is used for unencrypted HTTP traffic.

- * Security Risk: HTTP transmits data in plaintext, making it vulnerable to interception and eavesdropping.
- * Preferred Alternative: Use Port 443 (HTTPS), which encrypts data via TLS.

- * Mitigation: Blocking Port 80 ensures that users must use secure, encrypted connections.
- * Attack Vector: Unencrypted HTTP traffic can be intercepted using man-in-the-middle (MitM) attacks.

Incorrect Options:

- * A. Port 3389: Used by RDP for remote desktop connections.
- * B. Port 25: Used by SMTP for sending email, which can be encrypted using SMTPS on port 465.
- * C. Port 443: Used for encrypted HTTPS traffic, which should not be blocked.

Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:

Refer to Chapter 5, Section "Network Security and Port Management," Subsection "Securing Outbound Connections" - Blocking Port 80 is crucial to enforce encrypted communications.

NEW QUESTION # 21

An organization's financial data was compromised and posted online. The forensics review confirms proper access rights and encryption of the database at the host site. A lack of which of the following controls MOST likely caused the exposure?

- A. Properly configured firewall
- **B. Multi-factor authentication (MFA)**
- C. Encryption of data in transit
- D. Continual backups

Answer: B

Explanation:

The compromise occurred despite encryption and proper access rights, indicating that the attacker likely gained access through compromised credentials. MFA would mitigate this by:

- * Adding a Layer of Security: Even if credentials are stolen, the attacker would also need the second factor (e.g., OTP).
- * Account Compromise Prevention: Prevents unauthorized access even if username and password are known.
- * Insufficient Authentication: The absence of MFA often leaves systems vulnerable to credential-based attacks.

Other options analysis:

- * A. Continual backups: Addresses data loss, not unauthorized access.
- * C. Encryption in transit: Encryption was already implemented.
- * D. Configured firewall: Helps with network security, not authentication.

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

- * Chapter 7: Access Management and Authentication: Discusses the critical role of MFA in preventing unauthorized access.
- * Chapter 9: Identity and Access Control: Highlights how MFA reduces the risk of data exposure.

NEW QUESTION # 22

A penetration tester has been hired and given access to all code, diagrams, and documentation. Which type of testing is being conducted?

- A. Partial knowledge
- B. No knowledge
- C. Unlimited scope
- **D. Full knowledge**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The scenario describes a penetration testing approach where the tester is given access to all code, diagrams, and documentation, which is indicative of a Full Knowledge (also known as White Box) testing methodology.

* Characteristics:

* Comprehensive Access: The tester has complete information about the system, including source code, network architecture, and configurations.

* Efficiency: Since the tester knows the environment, they can directly focus on finding vulnerabilities without spending time on reconnaissance.

* Simulates Insider Threats: Mimics the perspective of an insider or a trusted attacker with full access.

* Purpose: To thoroughly assess the security posture from an informed perspective and identify vulnerabilities efficiently.

Other options analysis:

- * B. Unlimited scope: Scope typically refers to the range of testing activities, not the knowledge level.
- * C. No knowledge: This describes Black Box testing where no prior information is given.

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

* Chapter 9: Security Assessment Techniques:Discusses how white-box testing leverages complete information for in-depth analysis.

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