

CCOA最新題庫-最新考試題庫幫助妳壹次性通過考試

CCOA: ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst



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現在的ISACA題庫商為了賺錢，太多的促銷活動，從而降低了題庫質量，這讓CCOA考生如何選擇呢？作為一個消費者來講，當然選擇價格低，覆蓋率高的題庫。價格低的網站太多了，但是這裡考生需要考慮到品牌。一個網站的信譽有時候非常重要。許多朋友都在推薦 PDFExamDumps 的題庫。曾多次有考生稱贊該題庫讓他們高通過率獲取CCOA認證。

ISACA CCOA 考試大綱：

主題	簡介
主題 1	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 2	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 3	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 4	• 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.
主題 5	• 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.

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CCOA指南 - CCOA題庫最新資訊

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最新的 Cybersecurity Audit CCOA 免費考試真題 (Q38-Q43):

問題 #38

An organization's hosted database environment is encrypted by the vendor at rest and in transit. The database was accessed, and critical data was stolen. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

- A. Insufficiently strong encryption
- B. Use of group rights for access
- C. Improper backup procedures
- **D. Misconfigured access control list (ACL)**

答案: D

解題說明:

Even when a database environment is encrypted at rest and in transit, data theft can still occur due to misconfigured access control lists (ACLs).

* Why ACL Misconfiguration Is Likely:

* Access Permissions: If ACLs are not correctly configured, unauthorized users might gain access despite encryption.

* Insider Threats: Legitimate users with excessive permissions can misuse access.

* Access via Compromised Accounts: If user accounts with broad ACL permissions are compromised, encryption alone will not protect data.

* Encryption Is Not Enough: Encryption protects data in transit and at rest, but once decrypted for use, weak ACLs can expose the data.

Other options analysis:

* A. Group rights for access: Not as directly related as misconfigured ACLs.

* B. Improper backup procedures: Would affect data recovery, not direct access.

* D. Insufficiently strong encryption: Data was accessed, indicating a permission issue, not weak encryption.

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

* Chapter 7: Access Control and Data Protection: Discusses the importance of proper ACL configurations.

* Chapter 9: Database Security Practices: Highlights common access control pitfalls.

問題 #39

Which of the following is a network port for service message block (SMS)?

- **A. 0**

- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

答案： A

解題說明：

Port 445 is used by Server Message Block (SMB) protocol:

- * SMB Functionality: Allows file sharing, printer sharing, and access to network resources.
- * Protocol: Operates over TCP, typically on Windows systems.
- * Security Concerns: Often targeted for attacks like EternalBlue, which was exploited by the WannaCry ransomware.
- * Common Vulnerabilities: SMBv1 is outdated and vulnerable; it is recommended to use SMBv2 or SMBv3.

Incorrect Options:

- * B. 143: Used by IMAP for email retrieval.
- * C. 389: Used by LDAP for directory services.
- * D. 22: Used by SSH for secure remote access.

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

Refer to Chapter 5, Section "Common Network Ports and Services," Subsection "SMB and Network File Sharing" - Port 445 is commonly used for SMB file sharing on Windows networks.

問題 #40

Which of the following is the PRIMARY benefit of implementing logical access controls on a need-to-know basis?

- A. Providing a consistent user experience across different applications
- B. Reducing the complexity of access control policies and procedures
- C. Limiting access to sensitive data and resources
- D. Ensuring users can access all resources on the network

答案： C

解題說明：

The primary benefit of implementing logical access controls on a need-to-know basis is to limit access to sensitive data and resources. This principle ensures that users and processes have access only to the information necessary for their roles.

- * Principle of Least Privilege: Minimizes the risk of data exposure by restricting access based on job responsibilities.
- * Data Protection: Reduces the chance of internal data breaches by limiting who can view or modify sensitive information.
- * Enhanced Security: Mitigates the risk of privilege misuse or insider threats.

Incorrect Options:

- * B. Ensuring users can access all resources: This contradicts the need-to-know principle.
- * C. Providing a consistent user experience: This is unrelated to access control.
- * D. Reducing the complexity of access control policies: While it can simplify management, the primary goal is data protection.

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

Refer to Chapter 4, Section "Access Control Models," Subsection "Need-to-Know Principle" - Implementing need-to-know access reduces exposure of sensitive data by restricting access only to necessary users.

問題 #41

Which of the following should be completed FIRST in a data loss prevention (OLP) system implementation project?

- A. Deployment scheduling
- B. Resource allocation
- C. Data analysis
- D. Data Inventory

答案： D

解題說明：

The first step in a Data Loss Prevention (DLP) implementation is to perform a data inventory because:

- * Identification of Sensitive Data: Knowing what data needs protection is crucial before deploying DLP solutions.
- * Classification and Prioritization: Helps in categorizing data based on sensitivity and criticality.
- * Mapping Data Flows: Identifies where sensitive data resides and how it moves within the organization.

* Foundation for Policy Definition: Enables the creation of effective DLP policies tailored to the organization's needs.

Other options analysis:

* A. Deployment scheduling: Occurs after data inventory and planning.

* B. Data analysis: Follows the inventory to understand data use and flow.

* D. Resource allocation: Important but secondary to identifying what needs protection.

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

* Chapter 6: Data Loss Prevention Strategies: Highlights data inventory as a foundational step.

* Chapter 7: Information Asset Management: Discusses how proper inventory supports DLP.

問題 #42

Which of the following BEST describes static application security testing (SAST)?

- A. Codereview
- B. Configuration management
- C. Attack simulation
- D. Vulnerability scanning

答案: A

解題說明:

Static Application Security Testing (SAST) involves analyzing source code or compiled code to identify vulnerabilities without executing the program.

* Code Analysis: Identifies coding flaws, such as injection, buffer overflows, or insecure function usage.

* Early Detection: Can be integrated into the development pipeline to catch issues before deployment.

* Automation: Tools like SonarQube, Checkmarx, and Fortify are commonly used.

* Scope: Typically focuses on source code, bytecode, or binary code.

Other options analysis:

* A. Vulnerability scanning: Typically involves analyzing deployed applications or infrastructure.

* C. Attack simulation: Related to dynamic testing (e.g., DAST), not static analysis.

* D. Configuration management: Involves maintaining and controlling software configurations, not code analysis.

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

* Chapter 9: Application Security Testing: Discusses SAST as a critical part of secure code development.

* Chapter 7: Secure Coding Practices: Highlights the importance of static analysis during the SDLC.

問題 #43

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