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Hundreds of candidates want to get the CCOA certification exam because it helps them in accelerating their ISACA careers. Cracking the ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst (CCOA) exam of this credential is vital when it comes to the up gradation of their resume. The CCOA certification exam helps students earn from online work and it also benefits them in order to get a job in any good tech company. The CCOA Exam is on trend but the main problem that every applicant faces while preparing for it is not making the right choice of the CCOA Questions.

ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q99-Q104):

NEW QUESTION # 99

Which type of cloud deployment model is intended to be leveraged over the Internet by many organizations with varying needs and requirements?

- A. Community cloud
- **B. Public cloud**
- C. Private cloud
- D. Hybrid cloud

Answer: B

Explanation:

A public cloud is intended to be accessible over the Internet by multiple organizations with varying needs and requirements:

- * Multi-Tenancy: The same infrastructure serves numerous clients.
- * Accessibility: Users can access resources from anywhere via the Internet.
- * Scalability: Provides flexible and on-demand resource allocation.
- * Common Providers: AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud offer public cloud services.

Incorrect Options:

- * A. Hybrid cloud: Combines private and public cloud, not primarily public.
- * B. Community cloud: Shared by organizations with common concerns, not broadly public.
- * D. Private cloud: Exclusive to a single organization, not accessible by many.

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

Refer to Chapter 3, Section "Cloud Deployment Models," Subsection "Public Cloud Characteristics" - Public clouds are designed for use by multiple organizations via the Internet.

NEW QUESTION # 100

Which of the following should occur FIRST during the vulnerability identification phase?

- **A. Inform relevant stakeholders that vulnerability scanning will be taking place.**
- B. Assess the risks associated with the vulnerabilities Identified.
- C. Determine the categories of vulnerabilities possible for the type of asset being tested.
- D. Run vulnerability scans of all in-scope assets.

Answer: A

Explanation:

During the vulnerability identification phase, the first step is to inform relevant stakeholders about the upcoming scanning activities:

- * Minimizing Disruptions: Prevents stakeholders from mistaking scanning activities for an attack.
- * Change Management: Ensures that scanning aligns with operational schedules to minimize downtime.
- * Stakeholder Awareness: Helps IT and security teams prepare for the scanning process and manage alerts.
- * Authorization: Confirms that all involved parties are aware and have approved the scanning.

Incorrect Options:

- * B. Run vulnerability scans: Should only be done after proper notification.
- * C. Determine vulnerability categories: Done as part of planning, not the initial step.
- * D. Assess risks of identified vulnerabilities: Occurs after the scan results are obtained.

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

Refer to Chapter 6, Section "Vulnerability Management," Subsection "Preparation and Communication" - Informing stakeholders ensures transparency and coordination.

NEW QUESTION # 101

An attacker has exploited an e-commerce website by injecting arbitrary syntax that was passed to and executed by the underlying operating system. Which of the following tactics did the attacker MOST likely use?

- **A. Command injection**
- B. Insecure direct object reference
- C. Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) Injection
- D. Injection

Answer: A

Explanation:

The attack described involves injecting arbitrary syntax that is executed by the underlying operating system, characteristic of a Command Injection attack.

- * Nature of Command Injection:
 - * Direct OS Interaction: Attackers input commands that are executed by the server's OS.
 - * Vulnerability Vector: Often occurs when user input is passed to system calls without proper validation or sanitization.
 - * Examples: Using characters like ;, &&, or | to append commands.
 - * Common Scenario: Exploiting poorly validated web application inputs that interact with system commands (e.g., ping, dir).
- Other options analysis:
- * B. Injection: Targets databases, not the underlying OS.
 - * C. LDAP Injection: Targets LDAP directories, not the OS.
 - * D. Insecure direct object reference: Involves unauthorized access to objects through predictable URLs, not OS command execution.
- CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
- * Chapter 8: Web Application Attacks: Covers command injection and its differences from i.
 - * Chapter 9: Input Validation Techniques: Discusses methods to prevent command injection.

NEW QUESTION # 102

Which of the following is the BEST method of logical network segmentation?

- A. Encryption and tunneling
- **B. Virtual local area network (VLAN) tagging and isolation**
- C. Physical separation of network devices
- D. IP address filtering and access control list (ACL)

Answer: B

Explanation:

VLAN tagging and isolation is the best method for logical network segmentation because:

- * Network Segmentation: VLANs logically separate network traffic within the same physical infrastructure.
- * Access Control: Allows for granular control over who can communicate with which VLAN.
- * Traffic Isolation: Reduces the risk of lateral movement by attackers within the network.
- * Efficiency: More practical and scalable than physical separation.

Incorrect Options:

- * A. Encryption and tunneling: Protects data but does not logically segment the network.
- * B. IP filtering and ACLs: Control traffic flow but do not create isolated network segments.
- * D. Physical separation: Achieves isolation but is less flexible and cost-effective compared to VLANs.

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

Refer to Chapter 5, Section "Network Segmentation Techniques," Subsection "VLAN Implementation" - VLANs are the most efficient way to achieve logical separation and isolation.

NEW QUESTION # 103

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) BEST protects against which of the following attack vectors?

- A. Malware
- B. Ransomware
- C. Social engineering
- **D. Compromised credentials**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Multi-factor authentication (MFA) significantly mitigates risks associated with compromised credentials by requiring multiple verification factors, such as:

- * Something you know (password)
- * Something you have (authenticator app or token)
- * Something you are (biometric data)

Even if attackers obtain the password, they would still need additional factors, making unauthorized access far more challenging.

Incorrect Options:

- * B. Social engineering: MFA does not directly protect against sophisticated social engineering attacks where users are tricked into giving away all factors.
- * C. Malware: MFA does not prevent malware infections on the device.

Refer to Chapter 4, Section "Identity and Access Management," Subsection "Multi-Factor Authentication" - MFA specifically addresses the risk of compromised credentials.

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