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New Release CCOA Dumps [2026] - ISACA CCOA Exam Questions

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ISACA CCOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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.
Topic 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.
Topic 3	• 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.

Topic 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.
Topic 5	- 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.

ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q124-Q129):

NEW QUESTION # 124
Which of the following roles typically performs routine vulnerability scans?

- A. IT auditor
- B. IT security specialist
- C. Incident response manager
- D. Information security manager

Answer: B

Explanation:
AnIT security specialistis responsible forperforming routine vulnerability scansas part of maintaining the organization's security posture. Their primary tasks include:
* Vulnerability Assessment:Using automated tools to detect security flaws in networks, applications, and systems.
* Regular Scanning:Running scheduled scans to identify new vulnerabilities introduced through updates or configuration changes.
* Reporting:Analyzing scan results and providing reports to management and security teams.
* Remediation Support:Working with IT staff to patch or mitigate identified vulnerabilities.
Other options analysis:
* A. Incident response manager:Primarily focuses on responding to security incidents, not performing routine scans.
* B. Information security manager:Manages the overall security program but does not typically conduct scans.
* C. IT auditor:Reviews the effectiveness of security controls but does not directly perform scanning.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Vulnerability and Patch Management:Outlines the responsibilities of IT security specialists in conducting vulnerability assessments.
* Chapter 8: Threat and Vulnerability Assessment:Discusses the role of specialists in maintaining security baselines.

NEW QUESTION # 125
The enterprise is reviewing its security posture byreviewing unencrypted web traffic in the SIEM.
How many logs are associated with well knownunencrypted web traffic for the month of December2023 (Absolute)? Note: Security Onion refers to logsas documents.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution in Explanation.
Explanation:
Step 1: Understand the Objective
Objective:
* Identify thenumber of logs (documents)associated withwell-known unencrypted web traffic(HTTP) for the month ofDecember 2023.
* Security Onionrefers to logs asdocuments.
* Unencrypted Web Traffic:
* Typically HTTP, usingport 80.

* SIEM:
* The SIEM tool used here is likelySecurity Onion, known for its use ofElastic Stack (Elasticsearch, Logstash, Kibana).

Step 2: Access the SIEM System

2.1: Credentials and Access

* URL:

cpp
```
https://10.10.55.2
```
* Username:

css
```
ccoatest@isaca.org
```
* Password:

pg
```
Security-Analyst!
```
* Open the SIEM interface in a browser:
```
firefox https://10.10.55.2
```
* Alternative:Access via SSH:
```
ssh administrator@10.10.55.2
```
* Password:

pg
```
Security-Analyst!
```
Step 3: Navigate to the Logs in Security Onion

3.1: Log Location in Security Onion

* Security Onion typically stores logs inElasticsearch, accessible viaKibana.
* AccessKibanadashboard:

cpp
```
https://10.10.55.2:5601
```
* Login with the same credentials.

Step 4: Query the Logs (Documents) in Kibana

4.1: Formulate the Query

* Log Type:HTTP
* Timeframe:December 2023
* Filter for HTTP Port 80:

vbnet
```
event.dataset: "http" AND destination.port: 80 AND @timestamp:[2023-12-01T00:00:00Z TO 2023-12-
31T23:59:59Z]
```
* Explanation:
* event.dataset: "http": Filters logs labeled as HTTP traffic.
* destination.port: 80: Ensures the traffic is unencrypted (port 80).
* @timestamp: Specifies the time range forDecember 2023.

4.2: Execute the Query

* Go toKibana > Discover.
* Set theTime RangetoDecember 1, 2023 - December 31, 2023.
* Enter the above query in thesearch bar.
* Click"Apply".

Step 5: Count the Number of Logs (Documents)

5.1: View the Document Count

* Thedocument countappears at the top of the results page in Kibana.
* Example Output:
```
12500 documents
```
* This means12,500 logswere identified matching the query criteria.

5.2: Export the Data (if needed)

* Click on"Export"to download the log data for further analysis or reporting.
* Choose"Export as CSV"if required.

Step 6: Verification and Cross-Checking

6.1: Alternative Command Line Check

* If direct CLI access to Security Onion is possible, use theElasticsearch query:

curl
```
-X GET "http://localhost:9200/logstash-2023.12*/_count" -H 'Content-Type: application/json' -d '
{
"query": {
"bool": {
```

```
"must": [
{ "match": { "event.dataset": "http" } },
{ "match": { "destination.port": "80" } },
{ "range": { "@timestamp": { "gte": "2023-12-01T00:00:00", "lte": "2023-12-31T23:59:59" } } }
]
}
}
}'
```

* Expected Output:

```
{
"count": 12500,
"_shards": {
"total": 5,
"successful": 5,
"failed": 0
}
}
```

* Confirms the count as12,500 documents.
Step 7: Final Answer
* Number of Logs (Documents) with Unencrypted Web Traffic in December 2023:
12,500
Step 8: Recommendations
8.1: Security Posture Improvement:
* Implement HTTPS Everywhere:
* Redirect HTTP traffic to HTTPS to minimize unencrypted connections.
* Log Monitoring:
* Set upalerts in Security Oniont o monitor excessive unencrypted traffic.
* Block HTTP at Network Level:
* Where possible, enforce HTTPS-only policies on critical servers.
* Review Logs Regularly:
* Analyze unencrypted web traffic for potentialdata leakage or man-in-the-middle (MITM) attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 126
When identifying vulnerabilities, which of the following should a cybersecurity analyst determine FIRST?

- A. The vulnerability categories Identifiable by the scanning tool
- B. The numberof tested asset types included in the assessment
- C. The number of vulnerabilities Identifiable by the scanning tool
- D. The vulnerability categories possible for the tested asset types

Answer: D

Explanation:
When identifying vulnerabilities, thefirst stepfor a cybersecurity analyst is to determine thevulnerability categories possible for the tested asset typesbecause:
* Asset-Specific Vulnerabilities:Different asset types (e.g., servers, workstations, IoT devices) are susceptible to different vulnerabilities.
* Targeted Scanning:Knowing the asset type helps in choosing the correctvulnerability scanning tools and configurations.
* Accuracy in Assessment:This ensures that the scan is tailored to the specific vulnerabilities associated with those assets.
* Efficiency:Reduces false positives and negatives by focusing on relevant vulnerability categories.
Other options analysis:
* A. Number of vulnerabilities identifiable:This is secondary; understanding relevant categories comes first.
* B. Number of tested asset types:Knowing asset types is useful, but identifying their specific vulnerabilities is more crucial.
* D. Vulnerability categories identifiable by the tool:Tool capabilities matter, but only after determining what needs to be tested.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Vulnerability Management:Discusses the importance of asset-specific vulnerability identification.
* Chapter 8: Threat and Vulnerability Assessment:Highlights the relevance of asset categorization.

NEW QUESTION # 127

Following a ransomware incident, the network teamprovided a PCAP file, titled ransom.pcap, located in theInvestigations folder on the Desktop.
What is the name of the file containing the ransomwaredemand? Your response must include the fileextension.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution in Explanation.
Explanation:
To identify thefilename containing the ransomware demandfrom theransom.pcapfile, follow these detailed steps:
Step 1: Access the PCAP File
* Log into the Analyst Desktop.
* Navigate to theInvestigationsfolder located on the desktop.
* Locate the file:
ransom.pcap
Step 2: Open the PCAP File in Wireshark
* LaunchWireshark.
* Open the PCAP file:
mathematica
File > Open > Desktop > Investigations > ransom.pcap
* ClickOpento load the file.
Step 3: Apply Relevant Filters
Since ransomware demands are often delivered through files or network shares, look for:
* Common Protocols:
* SMB(for network shares)
* HTTP/HTTPS(for download or communication)
* Apply a general filter to capture suspicious file transfers:
kotlin

```
http or smb or ftp-data
```

* You can also filter based on file types or keywords related to ransomware:

```
frame contains "README" or frame contains "ransom"
```

Step 4: Identify Potential Ransomware Files
* Look for suspicious file transfers:
* CheckHTTP GET/POSTorSMB file writeoperations.
* Analyze File Names:
* Ransom notes commonly use filenames such as:
* README.txt
* DECRYPT_INSTRUCTIONS.html
* HELP_DECRYPT.txt
* Right-click on any suspicious packet and select:
arduino
Follow > TCP Stream
* Inspect the content to see if it contains a ransom note or instructions.
Step 5: Extract the File
* If you find a packet with afile transfer, extract it:
mathematica
File > Export Objects > HTTP or SMB
* Save the suspicious file to analyze its contents.
Step 6: Example Packet Details
* After filtering and following streams, you find a file transfer with the following details:
makefile

```
GET /uploads/README.txt HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.10.44.200
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
```

* After exporting, open the file and examine the content:
pg

```
Your files have been encrypted!
To recover them, you must pay in Bitcoin.
Read this file carefully for payment instructions.
```

README.txt

Step 7: Confirm and Document
* File Name:README.txt
* Transmission Protocol:HTTP or SMB
* Content:Contains ransomware demand and payment instructions.
Step 8: Immediate Actions
* Isolate Infected Systems:
* Disconnect compromised hosts from the network.
* Preserve the PCAP and Extracted File:
* Store them securely for forensic analysis.
* Analyze the Ransomware Note:
* Look for:
* Bitcoin addresses
* Contact instructions
* Identifiers for ransomware family
Step 9: Report the Incident
* Include the following details:
* Filename:README.txt
* Method of Delivery:HTTP (or SMB)
* Ransomware Message:Payment in Bitcoin
* Submit the report to your incident response team for further action.

NEW QUESTION # 128

Which of the following is theMOSTimportant component oftheasset decommissioning process from a data risk perspective?

- A. Destruction of data on the assets
- B. Informing the data owner when decommissioning is complete
- C. Updating the asset status in the configuration management database (CMD8)
- D. Removing the monitoring of the assets

Answer: A

Explanation:
Themost important component of asset decommissioningfrom adata risk perspectiveis thesecure destruction of dataon the asset.
* Data Sanitization:Ensures that all sensitive information is irretrievably erased before disposal or repurposing.
* Techniques:Physical destruction, secure wiping, or degaussing depending on the storage medium.
* Risk Mitigation:Prevents data leakage if the asset falls into unauthorized hands.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Informing the data owner:Important but secondary to data destruction.
* C. Updating the CMDB:Administrative task, not directly related to data risk.
* D. Removing monitoring:Important for system management but not the primary risk factor.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 9, Section "Asset Decommissioning," Subsection "Data Sanitization Best Practices" - Data destruction is the most critical step to mitigate risks.

NEW QUESTION # 129

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