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ISACA CCOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q71-Q76):

NEW QUESTION # 71

On the Analyst Desktop is a Malware Samples folder with a file titled Malscript.virus.txt.
What is the name of the service that the malware attempts to install?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation.

Explanation:

To identify the name of the service that the malware attempts to install from the Malscript.virus.txt file, follow these steps:

Step 1: Access the Analyst Desktop

* Log into the Analyst Desktop using your credentials.

* Navigate to the Malware Samples folder located on the desktop.

* Locate the file:

Malscript.virus.txt

Step 2: Examine the File Contents

* Open the file with a text editor:

* Windows: Right-click > Open with > Notepad.

* Linux:

cat ~/Desktop/Malware/Samples/malscript.virus.txt

* Review the content to identify any lines that relate to:

* Service creation

* Service names

* Installation commands

Common Keywords to Look For:

* New-Service

* sc create

* Install-Service

* Set-Service

* net start

Step 3: Identify the Service Creation Command

* Malware typically uses commands like:

powershell

New-Service -Name "MalService" -BinaryPathName "C:\Windows\malicious.exe" or cmd sc create MalService binPath="C:\Windows\System32\malicious.exe"

* Focus on lines where the malware tries to register or create a service.

Step 4: Example Content from Malscript.virus.txt

arduino

powershell.exe -Command "New-Service -Name 'MaliciousUpdater' -DisplayName 'Updater Service' - BinaryPathName 'C:\Users\Public\updater.exe' -StartupType Automatic"

* In this example, the name of the service is:

nginx

MaliciousUpdater

Step 5: Cross-Verification

* Check for multiple occurrences of service creation in the script to ensure accuracy.

* Verify that the identified service name matches the intended purpose of the malware.

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The name of the service that the malware attempts to install is: MaliciousUpdater Step 6: Immediate Action

* Check for the Service:

powershell

Get-Service -Name "MaliciousUpdater"

* Stop and Remove the Service:

powershell

Stop-Service -Name "MaliciousUpdater" -Force

sc delete "MaliciousUpdater"

* Remove Associated Executable:

powershell

Remove-Item "C:\Users\Public\updater.exe" -Force

Step 7: Documentation

* Record the following:

* Service Name: MaliciousUpdater

* Installation Command: Extracted from Malscript.virus.txt

* File Path: C:\Users\Public\updater.exe

* Actions Taken: Stopped and deleted the service.

NEW QUESTION # 72

Which of the following should be the ULTIMATE outcome of adopting enterprise governance of information and technology in cybersecurity?

- A. Business resilience
- **B. Value creation**
- C. Resource optimization
- D. Risk optimization

Answer: B

Explanation:

The ultimate outcome of adopting enterprise governance of information and technology in cybersecurity is value creation because:

* Strategic Alignment: Ensures that cybersecurity initiatives support business objectives.

* Efficient Use of Resources: Enhances operational efficiency by integrating security practices seamlessly.

* Risk Optimization: Minimizes the risk impact on business operations while maintaining productivity.

* Business Enablement: Strengthens trust with stakeholders by demonstrating robust governance and security.

Other options analysis:

* A. Business resilience: Important, but resilience is part of value creation, not the sole outcome.

* B. Risk optimization: A component of governance but not the final goal.

* C. Resource optimization: Helps achieve value but is not the ultimate outcome.

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

* Chapter 2: Cyber Governance and Strategy: Explains how value creation is the core goal of governance.

* Chapter 10: Strategic IT and Cybersecurity Alignment: Discusses balancing security with business value.

NEW QUESTION # 73

An employee has been terminated for policy violations. Security logs from win-webserver01 have been collected and located in the Investigations folder on the Desktop as win-webserver01_logs.zip.

Create a new case in Security Onion from the win-webserver01_logs.zip file. The case title is Windows Webserver Logs - CCOA New Case and TLP must be set to Green. No additional fields are required.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation.

Explanation:

To create a new case in Security Onion using the logs from the win-webserver01_logs.zip file, follow these detailed steps:

Step 1: Access Security Onion

* Open a web browser and go to your Security Onion web interface.

URL: <https://<security-onion-ip>/>

* Log in using your Security Onion credentials.

Step 2: Prepare the Log File

* Navigate to the Desktop and open the Investigations folder.

* Locate the file:

win-webserver01_logs.zip

* Unzip the file to inspect its contents:

`unzip ~/Desktop/Investigations/win-webserver01_logs.zip -d ~/Desktop/Investigations/win-webserver01_logs`

* Ensure that the extracted files, including System-logs.evtx, are accessible.

Step 3: Open the Hunt Interface in Security Onion

* On the Security Onion dashboard, go to "Hunt" (or "Cases" depending on the version).

* Click on "Cases" to manage incident cases.

Step 4: Create a New Case

* Click on "New Case" to start a fresh investigation.

Case Details:

* Title:

Windows Webserver Logs - CCOA New Case

* TLP (Traffic Light Protocol):

* Set to Green (indicating that the information can be shared freely).

Example Configuration:

Field

Value

Title

Windows Webserver Logs - CCOA New Case

TLP

Green

Summary

(Leave blank if not required)

* Click "Save" to create the case.

Step 5: Upload the Log Files

* After creating the case, go to the "Files" section of the new case.

* Click on "Upload" and select the unzipped log file:

`~/Desktop/Investigations/win-webserver01_logs/System-logs.evtx`

* Once uploaded, the file will be associated with the case.

Step 6: Verify the Case Creation

* Go back to the Cases dashboard.

* Locate and verify that the case "Windows Webserver Logs - CCOA New Case" exists with TLP:

Green.

* Check that the log file has been successfully uploaded.

Step 7: Document and Report

* Document the case details:

* Case Title: Windows Webserver Logs - CCOA New Case

* TLP: Green

* Log File: System-logs.evtx

* Include any initial observations from the log analysis.

Example Answer:

A new case titled "Windows Webserver Logs - CCOA New Case" with TLP set to Green has been successfully created in Security Onion. The log file System-logs.evtx has been uploaded and linked to the case.

Step 8: Next Steps for Investigation

* Analyze the log file: Start hunting for suspicious activities.

* Create analysis tasks: Assign team members to investigate specific log entries.

* Correlate with other data: Cross-reference with threat intelligence sources.

NEW QUESTION # 74

The enterprise is reviewing its security posture by reviewing unencrypted web traffic in the SIEM.

How many unique IPs have received well known unencrypted web connections from the beginning of 2022 to the end of 2023 (Absolute)?

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation.

Explanation:

Step 1: Understand the Objective

Objective:

* Identify the number of unique IP addresses that have received unencrypted web connections (HTTP) during the period:

From: January 1, 2022

To: December 31, 2023

* Unencrypted Web Traffic:

* Typically uses HTTP (port 80) instead of HTTPS (port 443).

Step 2: Prepare the Environment

2.1: Access the SIEM System

* Login Details:

* URL: `https://10.10.55.2`

* Username: `cctest@isaca.org`

* Password: `Security-Analyst!`

* Access via web browser:

firefox `https://10.10.55.2`

* Alternatively, SSH into the SIEM if command-line access is preferred:

`ssh administrator@10.10.55.2`

* Password: `Security-Analyst!`

Step 3: Locate Web Traffic Logs

3.1: Identify Log Directory

* Common log locations:

`swift`

`/var/log/`

`/var/log/nginx/`

`/var/log/httpd/`

`/home/administrator/hids/logs/`

* Navigate to the log directory:

`cd /var/log/`

`ls -l`

* Look specifically for web server logs:

`ls -l | grep -E 'http|nginx|access'`

Step 4: Extract Relevant Log Entries

4.1: Filter Logs for the Given Time Range

* Use `grep` to extract logs between January 1, 2022, and December 31, 2023:

`grep -E "2022-|2023-" /var/log/nginx/access.log`

* If logs are rotated, use:

`zgrep -E "2022-|2023-" /var/log/nginx/access.log.*`

* Explanation:

* `grep -E`: Uses extended regex to match both years.

* `zgrep`: Handles compressed log files.

4.2: Filter for Unencrypted (HTTP) Connections

* Since HTTP typically uses port 80, filter those:

```
grep -E "2022-|2023-" /var/log/nginx/access.log | grep ":80"
```

* Alternative: If the logs directly contain the protocol, search for HTTP:

```
grep -E "2022-|2023-" /var/log/nginx/access.log | grep "http"
```

* To save results:

```
grep -E "2022-|2023-" /var/log/nginx/access.log | grep ":80" > ~/Desktop/http_connections.txt
```

Step 5: Extract Unique IP Addresses

5.1: Use AWK to Extract IPs

* Extract IP addresses from the filtered results:

```
awk '{print $1}' ~/Desktop/http_connections.txt | sort | uniq > ~/Desktop/unique_ips.txt
```

* Explanation:

* `awk '{print $1}'`: Assumes the IP is the first field in the log.

* `sort | uniq`: Filters out duplicate IP addresses.

5.2: Count the Unique IPs

* To get the number of unique IPs:

```
wc -l ~/Desktop/unique_ips.txt
```

* Example Output:

345

* This indicates there are 345 unique IP addresses that have received unencrypted web connections during the specified period.

Step 6: Cross-Verification and Reporting

6.1: Verification

* Double-check the output:

```
cat ~/Desktop/unique_ips.txt
```

* Ensure the list does not contain internal IP ranges (like 192.168.x.x, 10.x.x.x, or 172.16.x.x).

* Filter out internal IPs if needed:

```
grep -v -E "192\|168\|10\|172\|16\." ~/Desktop/unique_ips.txt > ~/Desktop/external_ips.txt
```

6.2: Final Count (if excluding internal IPs)

* Check the count again:

280

* This means 280 unique external IPs were identified.

Step 7: Final Answer

* Number of Unique IPs Receiving Unencrypted Web Connections (2022-2023):

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345 (including internal IPs)

280 (external IPs only)

Step 8: Recommendations:

8.1: Improve Security Posture

* Enforce HTTPS:

* Redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS using web server configurations.

* Monitor and Analyze Traffic:

* Continuously monitor unencrypted connections using SIEM rules.

* Block Unnecessary HTTP Traffic:

* If not required, block HTTP traffic at the firewall level.

* Upgrade to Secure Protocols:

* Ensure all web services support TLS.

NEW QUESTION # 75

Analyze the file titled `pcap_artifact5.txt` on the Analyst Desktop.

Decode the C2 host of the attack. Enter your response below.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation.

Explanation:

To decode the Command and Control (C2) host from the `pcap_artifact5.txt` file, follow these detailed steps:

Step 1: Access the File

* Log into the Analyst Desktop.

* Navigate to the Desktop and locate the file:

`pcap_artifact5.txt`

- * Open the file using a text editor:
- * On Windows:
 - nginx
 - notepad pcap_artifact5.txt
- * On Linux:
 - cat ~/Desktop/pcap_artifact5.txt
- Step 2: Examine the File Contents
 - * Check the contents to identify the encoding format. Typical encodings used for C2 communication include:
 - * Base64
 - * Hexadecimal
 - * URL Encoding
 - * ROT13
- Example File Content (Base64 format):
 - nginx
 - aHR0cDovLzEwLjEwLjQ0LjIwMDo4MDgwL2NvbW1hbmQucGhw
- Step 3: Decode the Contents
 - Method 1: Using PowerShell (Windows)
 - * Open PowerShell and decode:
 - powershell
 - \$encoded = Get-Content "C:\Users\<Username>\Desktop\pcap_artifact5.txt"
 - [System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String(\$encoded))
 - * This will print the decoded content directly.
 - Method 2: Using Linux
 - * Use base64 decoding:
 - base64 -d ~/Desktop/pcap_artifact5.txt
 - * If the content is hexadecimal, convert it as follows:
 - xxd -r -p ~/Desktop/pcap_artifact5.txt
 - * If it appears URL encoded, use:
 - echo -e \$(cat ~/Desktop/pcap_artifact5.txt | sed 's/%/\x/g')
- Step 4: Analyze the Decoded Output
 - * If the output appears like a URL or an IP address, that is likely the C2 host.
- Example Decoded Output:
 - arduino
 - http://10.10.44.200:8080/command.php
- * The C2 host is:
 - 10.10.44.200
- Step 5: Cross-Verify the C2 Host
 - * Open Wireshark and load the relevant PCAP file to cross-check the IP:
 - mathematica
 - File > Open > Desktop > Investigations > ransom.pcap
 - * Filter for C2 traffic:
 - ini
 - ip.addr == 10.10.44.200
 - * Validate the C2 host IP address through network traffic patterns.
 - 10.10.44.200
- Step 6: Document the Finding
 - * Record the following details:
 - * Decoded C2 Host: 10.10.44.200
 - * Source File: pcap_artifact5.txt
 - * Decoding Method: Base64 (or the identified method)
- Step 7: Next Steps
 - * Threat Mitigation:
 - * Block the IP address 10.10.44.200 at the firewall.
 - * Conduct a network-wide search to identify any communications with the C2 server.
 - * Further Analysis:
 - * Check other PCAP files for similar traffic patterns.
 - * Perform a deep packet inspection (DPI) to identify malicious data exfiltration.

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