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ISACA CCOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 2	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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	• 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 (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which of the following Is a PRIMARY function of a network intrusion detection system (IDS)?

- A. Dropping network traffic if suspicious packets are detected
- B. Analyzing whether packets are suspicious
- C. Preventing suspicious packets from being executed
- D. Filtering incoming and outgoing network traffic based on security policies

Answer: B

Explanation:
Theprimary function of a Network Intrusion Detection System (IDS)is toanalyze network trafficto detect potentially malicious activityby:
* Traffic Monitoring:Continuously examining inbound and outbound data packets.
* Signature and Anomaly Detection:Comparing packet data against known attack patterns or baselines.
* Alerting:Generating notifications when suspicious patterns are detected.
* Passive Monitoring:Unlike Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS), IDS does not block or prevent traffic.
Other options analysis:
* A. Dropping traffic:Function of an IPS, not an IDS.
* C. Filtering traffic:Typically handled by firewalls, not IDS.
* D. Preventing execution:IDS does not actively block or mitigate threats.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 8: Network Monitoring and Intrusion Detection:Describes IDS functions and limitations.
* Chapter 7: Security Operations and Monitoring:Covers the role of IDS in network security.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Which of the following is the PRIMARY benefit of implementing logical access controls on a need-to-know basis?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The primary benefit of implementing logical access controls on aneed-to-know basisis tolimit 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.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which of the following is MOST important for maintaining an effective risk management program?

- A. Monitoring regulations
- B. Approved budget
- C. Automated reporting
- D. Ongoing review

Answer: D

Explanation:
Maintaining an effectiverisk management programrequiresongoing reviewbecause:
* Dynamic Risk Landscape:Threats and vulnerabilities evolve, necessitating continuous reassessment.
* Policy and Process Updates:Regular review ensures that risk management practices stay relevant and effective.
* Performance Monitoring:Allows for the evaluation of control effectiveness and identification of areas for improvement.
* Regulatory Compliance:Ensures that practices remain aligned with evolving legal and regulatory requirements.
Other options analysis:
* A. Approved budget:Important for resource allocation, but not the core of continuous effectiveness.
* B. Automated reporting:Supports monitoring but does not replace comprehensive reviews.
* C. Monitoring regulations:Part of the review process but not the sole factor.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 5: Risk Management Frameworks:Emphasizes the importance of continuous risk assessment.
* Chapter 7: Monitoring and Auditing:Describes maintaining a dynamic risk management process.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which of the following is the MOST effective approach for tracking vulnerabilities in an organization's systems and applications?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Themost effective approach to tracking vulnerabilitiesis to regularly performvulnerability scans and assessmentsbecause:
* 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.

NEW QUESTION # 26
Which of the following has been established when a business continuity manager explains that a critical system can be unavailable up to 4 hours before operation is significantly impaired?

- A. Recovery point objective (RPO)
- B. Maximum tolerable downtime (MID)
- C. Recovery time objective (RTO)
- D. Service level agreement (SLA)

Answer: C

Explanation:
TheRecovery Time Objective (RTO)is themaximum acceptable timethat a system can be down before significantly impacting business operations.
* Context:If thecritical system can be unavailable for up to 4 hours, the RTO is4 hours.
* Objective:To define how quickly systems must be restored after a disruption tominimize operational impact.
* Disaster Recovery Planning:RTO helps design recovery strategies and prioritize resources.
Other options analysis:
* A. Maximum tolerable downtime (MTD):Represents the absolute maximum time without operation, not the target recovery time.
* B. Service level agreement (SLA):Defines service expectations but not recovery timelines.
* C. Recovery point objective (RPO):Defines data loss tolerance, not downtime tolerance.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 5: Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery:Explains RTO and its role in recovery planning.
* Chapter 7: Recovery Strategy Planning:Highlights RTO as a key metric.

NEW QUESTION # 27
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