Pass Guaranteed Quiz 2026 ISACA Professional CCOA: Detail ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Explanation

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ISACA CCOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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	• 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.

Pass Guaranteed ISACA CCOA Marvelous Detail Explanation

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ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21
Which of the following controls would BEST prevent an attacker from accessing sensitive data from files or disk images that have been obtained either physically or via the network?

- A. Next generation antivirus
- B. Encryption of data at rest
- C. Data loss prevention (DLP)
- D. Endpoint detection and response (EOR)

Answer: B

Explanation:
Encryption of data at restis the best control to protectsensitive data from unauthorized access, even if physical or network access to the disk or file is obtained.
* Protection:Data remains unreadable without the proper encryption keys.
* Scenarios:Protects data from theft due to lost devices or compromised servers.
* Compliance:Often mandated by regulations (e.g., GDPR, HIPAA).
Incorrect Options:
* A. Next-generation antivirus:Detects malware, not data protection.
* B. Data loss prevention (DLP):Prevents data exfiltration but does not protect data at rest.
* C. Endpoint detection and response (EDR):Monitors suspicious activity but does not secure stored data.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 6, Section "Data Security Strategies," Subsection "Encryption Techniques" - Encryption of data at rest is essential for protecting sensitive information.

NEW QUESTION # 22
Which of the following has been defined when a disaster recovery plan (DRP) requires daily backups?

- A. Recovery point objective {RPO)
- B. Maximum tolerable downtime (MTD)
- C. Recovery time objective (RTO|
- D. Mean time to failure (MTTF)

Answer: A

Explanation:
TheRecovery Point Objective (RPO)defines themaximum acceptable amount of data lossmeasured in time before a disaster occurs.
* Daily Backups:If the DRP requiresdaily backups, the RPO is effectively set at24 hours, meaning the organization can tolerate up to one day of data loss.
* Data Preservation:Ensures that the system can recover data up to the last backup point.
* Business Continuity Planning:Helps determine how often data backups need to be performed to minimize loss.
Other options analysis:
* A. Maximum tolerable downtime (MTD):Refers to the total time a system can be down before significant impact.
* B. Recovery time objective (RTO):Defines the time needed to restore operations after an incident.
* D. Mean time to failure (MTTF):Indicates the average time a system operates before failing.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 5: Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery:Defines RPO and its importance in data backup strategies.
* Chapter 7: Risk Management:Discusses RPO as a key metric in disaster recovery planning.

NEW QUESTION # 23
Cyber threat intelligence is MOST important for:

- A. configuring SIEM systems and endpoints.
- B. performing root cause analysis for cyber attacks.
- C. recommending best practices for database security.
- D. revealing adversarial tactics, techniques, and procedures.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI)is primarily focused onunderstanding the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs)used by adversaries. The goal is to gain insights into:
* Attack Patterns:How cybercriminals or threat actors operate.
* Indicators of Compromise (IOCs):Data related to attacks, such as IP addresses or domain names.
* Threat Actor Profiles:Understanding motives and methods.
* Operational Threat Hunting:Using intelligence to proactively search for threats in an environment.
* Decision Support:Assisting SOC teams and management in making informed security decisions.
Other options analysis:
* A. Performing root cause analysis for cyber attacks:While CTI can inform such analysis, it is not the primary purpose.
* B. Configuring SIEM systems and endpoints:CTI cansupportconfiguration, but that is not its main function.
* C. Recommending best practices for database security:CTI is more focused on threat analysis rather than specific security configurations.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Threat Intelligence and Analysis:Explains how CTI is used to reveal adversarial TTPs.
* Chapter 9: Threat Intelligence in Incident Response:Highlights how CTI helps identify emerging threats.

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which of the following would BCST enable an organization to prioritize remediation activities when multiple vulnerabilities are identified?

- A. Business Impact analysis (BIA)
- B. executive reporting process
- C. Vulnerability exception process
- D. Risk assessment

Answer: D

Explanation:
Arisk assessmentenables organizations toprioritize remediation activitieswhen multiple vulnerabilities are identified because:
* Contextual Risk Evaluation:Assesses the potential impact and likelihood of each vulnerability.
* Prioritization:Helps determine which vulnerabilities pose the highest risk to critical assets.
* Resource Allocation:Ensures that remediation efforts focus on the most significant threats.

* Data-Driven Decisions:Uses quantitative or qualitative metrics to support prioritization.
Other options analysis:
* A. Business Impact Analysis (BIA):Focuses on the impact of business disruptions, not directly on vulnerabilities.
* B. Vulnerability exception process:Manages known risks but does not prioritize them.
* C. Executive reporting process:Summarizes security posture but does not prioritize remediation.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 5: Risk Assessment Techniques:Emphasizes the importance of risk analysis in vulnerability management.
* Chapter 7: Prioritizing Vulnerability Remediation:Guides how to rank threats based on risk.

NEW QUESTION # 25
A penetration tester has been hired and given access to all code, diagrams,and documentation. Which type oftesting is being conducted?

- A. Full knowledge
- B. No knowledge
- C. Unlimited scope
- D. Partial knowledge

Answer: A

Explanation:
The scenario describes apenetration testing approachwhere the tester is givenaccess to all code, diagrams, and documentation, which is indicative of aFull Knowledge(also known asWhite Box) testing methodology.
* Characteristics:
* Comprehensive Access:The tester has complete information about the system, including source code, network architecture, and configurations.
* Efficiency:Since the tester knows the environment, they can directly focus on finding vulnerabilities without spending time on reconnaissance.
* Simulates Insider Threats:Mimics the perspective of an insider or a trusted attacker with full access.
* Purpose:To thoroughly assess the security posture from aninformed perspectiveand identify vulnerabilities efficiently.
Other options analysis:
* B. Unlimited scope:Scope typically refers to the range of testing activities, not the knowledge level.
* C. No knowledge:This describesBlack Boxtesting where no prior information is given.
* D. Partial knowledge:This would beGray Boxtesting, where some information is provided.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 8: Penetration Testing Methodologies:Differentiates between full, partial, and no- knowledge testing approaches.
* Chapter 9: Security Assessment Techniques:Discusses how white-box testing leverages complete information for in-depth analysis.

NEW QUESTION # 26
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