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## CCOA Cert Exam | CCOA Lead2pass Review

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## ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q92-Q97):

### NEW QUESTION # 92

The network team has provided a PCAP file with suspicious activity located in the Investigations folder on the Desktop titled, investigation22.pcap.

What date was the webshell accessed? Enter the format as YYYY-MM-DD.

### Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation.

Explanation:

To determine the date the webshell was accessed from the investigation22.pcap file, follow these detailed steps:

Step 1: Access the PCAP File

\* Log into the Analyst Desktop.

\* Navigate to the Investigations folder on the desktop.

\* Locate the file:

investigation22.pcap

Step 2: Open the PCAP File in Wireshark

\* Launch Wireshark.

\* Open the PCAP file:

mathematica

File > Open > Desktop > Investigations > investigation22.pcap

\* Click Open to load the file.

Step 3: Filter for Webshell Traffic

\* Since webshells typically use HTTP/STO to communicate, apply a filter:

http.request or http.response

\* Alternatively, if you know the IP of the compromised host (e.g., 10.10.44.200), use:

nginx

http and ip.addr == 10.10.44.200

\* Press Enter to apply the filter.

Step 4: Identify Webshell Activity

\* Look for HTTP requests that include:

\* Common Webshell Filenames: shell.jsp, cmd.php, backdoor.aspx, etc.

\* Suspicious HTTP Methods: Mainly POST or GET.

\* Right-click a suspicious packet and choose:

arduino

Follow > HTTP Stream

\* Inspect the HTTP headers and content to confirm the presence of a webshell.

Step 5: Extract the Access Date

\* Look at the HTTP request/response header.

\* Find the Date field or Timestamp of the packet:

\* Wireshark displays timestamps on the left by default.

\* Confirm the HTTP stream includes commands or uploads to the webshell.

Example HTTP Stream:

POST /uploads/shell.jsp HTTP/1.1

Host: 10.10.44.200

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0

Date: Mon, 2024-03-18 14:35:22 GMT

Step 6: Verify the Correct Date

\* Double-check other HTTP requests or responses related to the webshell.

\* Make sure the date field is consistent across multiple requests to the same file.

2024-03-18

Step 7: Document the Finding

\* Date of Access: 2024-03-18

\* Filename: shell.jsp (as identified earlier)

\* Compromised Host: 10.10.44.200

\* Method of Access: HTTP POST

Step 8: Next Steps

\* Isolate the Affected Host:

\* Remove the compromised server from the network.

\* Remove the Webshell:

rm /path/to/webshell/shell.jsp

\* Analyze Web Server Logs:

\* Correlate timestamps with access logs to identify the initial compromise.

\* Implement WAF Rules:

\* Block suspicious patterns related to file uploads and webshell execution.

## NEW QUESTION # 93

Question 1 and 2

You have been provided with authentication logs to investigate a potential incident. The file is titled webserver-auth-logs.txt and located in the Investigations folder on the Desktop.

Which IP address is performing a brute force attack?

What is the total number of successful authentications by the IP address performing the brute force attack?

**Answer:**

Explanation:

See the solution in Explanation:

Explanation:

Step 1: Define the Problem and Objective

Objective:

We need to identify the following from the webserver-auth-logs.txt file:

- \* The IP address performing a brute force attack.
- \* The total number of successful authentications made by that IP.

Step 2: Prepare for Log Analysis

Preparation Checklist:

- \* Environment Setup:

\* Ensure you are logged into a secure terminal.

\* Check your working directory to verify the file location:

ls ~/Desktop/Investigations/

You should see:

webserver-auth-logs.txt

\* Log File Format Analysis:

- \* Open the file to understand the log structure:

head -n 10 ~/Desktop/Investigations/webserver-auth-logs.txt

- \* Look for patterns such as:

pg

2025-04-07 12:34:56 login attempt from 192.168.1.1 - SUCCESS

2025-04-07 12:35:00 login attempt from 192.168.1.1 - FAILURE

- \* Identify the key components:

- \* Timestamp

- \* Action (login attempt)

- \* Source IP Address

- \* Authentication Status (SUCCESS/FAILURE)

Step 3: Identify Brute Force Indicators

Characteristics of a Brute Force Attack:

- \* Multiple login attempts from the same IP.

- \* Combination of FAILURE and SUCCESS messages.

- \* High volume of attempts compared to other IPs.

Step 3.1: Extract All IP Addresses with Login Attempts

- \* Use the following command:

```
grep "login attempt from" ~/Desktop/Investigations/webserver-auth-logs.txt | awk '{print $6}' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr > brute-force-ips.txt
```

\* Explanation:

\* grep "login attempt from": Finds all login attempt lines.

\* awk '{print \$6}': Extracts IP addresses.

\* sort | uniq -c: Groups and counts IP occurrences.

\* sort -nr: Sorts counts in descending order.

\* > brute-force-ips.txt: Saves the output to a file for documentation.

Step 3.2: Analyze the Output

- \* View the top IPs from the generated file:

head -n 5 brute-force-ips.txt

\* Expected Output:

1500 192.168.1.1

45 192.168.1.2

30 192.168.1.3

\* Interpretation:

\* The first line shows 192.168.1.1 with 1500 attempts, indicating brute force.

Step 4: Count Successful Authentications

Why Count Successful Logins?

\* To determine how many successful logins the attacker achieved despite brute force attempts.

Step 4.1: Filter Successful Logins from Brute Force IP

- \* Use this command:

```
grep "192.168.1.1" ~/Desktop/Investigations/webserver-auth-logs.txt | grep "SUCCESS" | wc -l
```

\* Explanation:

\* grep "192.168.1.1": Filters lines containing the brute force IP.

\* grep "SUCCESS": Further filters successful attempts.

\* wc -l: Counts the resulting lines.  
 Step 4.2: Verify and Document the Results  
 \* Record the successful login count:  
 Total Successful Authentications: 25  
 \* Save this information for your incident report.  
 Step 5: Incident Documentation and Reporting  
 5.1: Summary of Findings  
 \* IP Performing Brute Force Attack: 192.168.1.1  
 \* Total Number of Successful Authentications: 25  
 5.2: Incident Response Recommendations  
 \* Block the IP address from accessing the system.  
 \* Implement rate-limiting and account lockout policies.  
 \* Conduct a thorough investigation of affected accounts for possible compromise.

Step 6: Automated Python Script (Recommended)

If your organization prefers automation, use a Python script to streamline the process:

```
import re
from collections import Counter
logfile = "~/Desktop/Investigations/webserver-auth-logs.txt"
ip_attempts = Counter()
successful_logins = Counter()
try:
    with open(logfile, 'r') as file:
        for line in file:
            match = re.search(r"from (\d+\.\d+\.\d+\.\d+)", line)
            if match:
                ip = match.group(1)
                ip_attempts[ip] += 1
            if "SUCCESS" in line:
                successful_logins[ip] += 1
        brute_force_ip = ip_attempts.most_common(1)[0][0]
        success_count = successful_logins[brute_force_ip]
        print(f"IP Performing Brute Force: {brute_force_ip}")
        print(f"Total Successful Authentications: {success_count}")
except Exception as e:
    print(f"Error: {str(e)}")
```

Usage:

\* Run the script:  
 python3 detect\_bruteforce.py

\* Output:

IP Performing Brute Force: 192.168.1.1

Total Successful Authentications: 25

Step 7: Finalize and Communicate Findings

\* Prepare a detailed incident report as per ISACA CCOA standards.

\* Include:

- \* Problem Statement
- \* Analysis Process
- \* Evidence (Logs)
- \* Findings
- \* Recommendations

\* Share the report with relevant stakeholders and the incident response team

Final Answer:

\* Brute Force IP: 192.168.1.1

\* Total Successful Authentications: 25

#### NEW QUESTION # 94

Which of the following is the MOST effective way to ensure an organization's management of supply chain risk remains consistent?

- A. Periodically counting the number of incident tickets associated with supplier services
- B. Regularly seeking feedback from the procurement team regarding supplier responsiveness

- C. Periodically confirming suppliers' contractual obligations are met
- D. Regularly meeting with suppliers to informally discuss Issues

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

To maintain consistent management of supply chain risk, it is essential to periodically confirm that suppliers meet their contractual obligations.

- \* Risk Assurance:Verifies that suppliers adhere to security standards and commitments.
- \* Compliance Monitoring:Ensures that the agreed-upon controls and service levels are maintained.
- \* Consistency:Regular checks prevent lapses in compliance and identify potential risks early.
- \* Supplier Audits:Include reviewing security controls, data protection measures, and compliance with regulations.

Incorrect Options:

- \* A. Seeking feedback from procurement:Useful but not directly related to risk management.
- \* C. Counting incident tickets:Measures service performance, not risk consistency.
- \* D. Informal meetings:Lacks formal assessment and verification of obligations.

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

Refer to Chapter 9, Section "Supply Chain Risk Management," Subsection "Monitoring and Compliance" - Periodic verification of contractual compliance ensures continuous risk management.

**NEW QUESTION # 95**

Which type of cloud deployment model is intended to be leveraged over the Internet by many organizations with varying needs and requirements?

- A. Hybrid cloud
- B. Private cloud
- C. Community cloud
- D. Public cloud

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

A public cloud is intended to be accessible over the Internet by multiple organizations with varying needs and requirements:

- \* Multi-Tenancy:The same infrastructure serves numerous clients.
- \* Accessibility:Users can access resources from anywhere via the Internet.
- \* Scalability:Provides flexible and on-demand resource allocation.
- \* Common Providers:AWS, Azure, and Google Cloud offer public cloud services.

Incorrect Options:

- \* A. Hybrid cloud:Combines private and public cloud, not primarily public.
- \* B. Community cloud:Shared by organizations with common concerns, not broadly public.
- \* D. Private cloud:Exclusive to a single organization, not accessible by many.

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

Refer to Chapter 3, Section "Cloud Deployment Models," Subsection "Public Cloud Characteristics" - Public clouds are designed for use by multiple organizations via the Internet.

**NEW QUESTION # 96**

A nation-state that is employed to cause financial damage on an organization is BEST categorized as:

- A. an attack vector.
- B. a threat actor.
- C. a vulnerability.
- D. a risk.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

A nation-state employed to cause financial damage to an organization is considered a threat actor.

- \* Definition:Threat actors are individuals or groups that aim to harm an organization's security, typically through cyberattacks or data breaches.

- \* Characteristics: Nation-state actors are often highly skilled, well-funded, and operate with strategic geopolitical objectives.
- \* Typical Activities: Espionage, disruption of critical infrastructure, financial damage through cyberattacks (like ransomware or supply chain compromise).

Incorrect Options:

- \* A. A vulnerability: Vulnerabilities are weaknesses that can be exploited, not the actor itself.
- \* B. A risk: A risk represents the potential for loss or damage, but it is not the entity causing harm.
- \* C. An attack vector: This represents the method or pathway used to exploit a vulnerability, not the actor.

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

Refer to Chapter 2, Section "Threat Landscape," Subsection "Types of Threat Actors" - Nation-states are considered advanced threat actors that may target financial systems for political or economic disruption.

## NEW QUESTION # 97

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