최신CCOA적중율높은인증시험덤프인증시험인기시험자료

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ISACA CCOA 시험요강:

주제	소개
주제 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.

주제 2	• 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.
주제 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.
주제 4	• 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.
주제 5	• 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.

CCOA학습자료, CCOA최고품질 인증시험자료

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최신 Cybersecurity Audit CCOA 무료샘플문제 (Q119-Q124):

질문 # 119
Which of the following is the BEST method of logical network segmentation?

- A. Virtual local area network (VLAN) tagging and isolation
- B. Physical separation of network devices
- C. Encryption and tunneling
- D. IP address filtering and access control list (ACL)

정답：A

설명：
VLAN tagging and isolationis the best method forlogical network segmentationbecause:
* Network Segmentation:VLANs logically separate network traffic within the same physical infrastructure.
* Access Control:Allows for granular control over who can communicate with which VLAN.
* Traffic Isolation:Reduces the risk of lateral movement by attackers within the network.
* Efficiency:More practical and scalable than physical separation.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Encryption and tunneling:Protects data but does not logically segment the network.
* B. IP filtering and ACLs:Control traffic flow but do not create isolated network segments.
* D. Physical separation:Achieves isolation but is less flexible and cost-effective compared to VLANs.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 5, Section "Network Segmentation Techniques," Subsection "VLAN Implementation" - VLANs are the most efficient way to achieve logical separation and isolation.

질문 # 120
A cybersecurity analyst has discovered a vulnerability in an organization's web application. Which ofthe following should be done FIRST to address this vulnerability?

- A. Restart the web server hosting the web application.
- B. Attempt to exploit the vulnerability to determine its severity.
- C. Immediately shut down the web application to prevent exploitation.
- D. Follow the organization's incident response management procedures.

정답：D

설명：
When a cybersecurity analyst discovers a vulnerability, thefirst stepis to follow theorganization's incident response procedures.
* Consistency:Ensures that the vulnerability is handled systematically and consistently.
* Risk Mitigation:Prevents hasty actions that could disrupt services or result in data loss.
* Documentation:Helps record the discovery, assessment, and remediation steps for future reference.
* Coordination:Involves relevant stakeholders, including IT, security teams, and management.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Restart the web server:May cause service disruption and does not address the root cause.
* B. Shut down the application:Premature without assessing the severity and impact.
* D. Attempt to exploit the vulnerability:This should be part of the risk assessment after following the response protocol.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 6, Section "Incident Response and Management," Subsection "Initial Response Procedures" - Follow established protocols to ensure controlled and coordinated action.

질문 # 121
Which of the followingBESTdescribes static application security testing (SAST)?

- A. Configuration management
- B. Codereview
- C. Attack simulation
- D. Vulnerability scanning

정답：B

설명：
Static Application Security Testing (SAST)involvesanalyzing source code or compiled codeto identify vulnerabilities without executing the program.
* Code Analysis:Identifies coding flaws, such asinjection, buffer overflows, or insecure function usage
.
* Early Detection:Can be integrated into the development pipeline to catch issues before deployment.
* Automation:Tools likeSonarQube, Checkmarx, and Fortifyare commonly used.
* Scope:Typically focuses on source code, bytecode, or binary code.
Other options analysis:
* A. Vulnerability scanning:Typically involves analyzing deployed applications or infrastructure.
* C. Attack simulation:Related to dynamic testing (e.g., DAST), not static analysis.
* D. Configuration management:Involves maintaining and controlling software configurations, not code analysis.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 9: Application Security Testing:Discusses SAST as a critical part of secure code development.
* Chapter 7: Secure Coding Practices:Highlights the importance of static analysis during the SDLC.

질문 # 122
The user of the Accounting workstation reported thattheir calculator repeatedly opens without their input.
The following credentials are used for thisquestion.
Username:Accounting
Password:1x-4cc0unt1NG-x1
Using the provided credentials, SSH to the Accountingworkstation and generate a SHA256 checksum of the filethat triggered RuleName Suspicious PowerShell usingeither certutil or Get-FileHash of the file causing theissue. Copy the hash and paste it below.

정답：

설명：
See the solution in Explanation.
Explanation:
To generate theSHA256 checksumof the file that triggeredRuleName: Suspicious PowerShellon the Accounting workstation, follow these detailed steps:
Step 1: Establish an SSH Connection
* Open a terminal on your system.
* Use the provided credentials to connect to theAccounting workstation:
ssh Accounting@<Accounting_PC_IP>
* Replace <Accounting_PC_IP> with the actual IP address of the workstation.
* Enter the password when prompted:
1x-4cc0unt1NG-x1
Step 2: Locate the Malicious File
* Navigate to the typical directory where suspicious scripts are stored:
cd C:\Users\Accounting\AppData\Roaming
* List the contents to identify the suspicious file:
dir
* Look for a file related toPowerShell(e.g., calc.ps1), as the issue involved thecalculator opening repeatedly.
Step 3: Verify the Malicious File
* To ensure it is the problematic file, check for recent modifications:
powershell
Get-ChildItem -Path "C:\Users\Accounting\AppData\Roaming" -Recurse | Where-Object { $_.LastWriteTime
-ge (Get-Date).AddDays(-1) }
* This will list files modified within the last 24 hours.
* Check file properties:
powershell
Get-Item "C:\Users\Accounting\AppData\Roaming\calc.ps1" | Format-List *
* Confirm it matches the file flagged byRuleName: Suspicious PowerShell.
Step 4: Generate the SHA256 Checksum
Method 1: Using PowerShell (Recommended)
* Run the following command to generate the hash:
powershell
Get-FileHash "C:\Users\Accounting\AppData\Roaming\calc.ps1" -Algorithm SHA256
* Output Example:
mathematica
Algorithm Hash Path
--------- ---- ----
SHA256 d2c7e4d9a4a8e9fbd43747ebf3fa8d9a4e1d3b8b8658c7c82e1dff9f5e3b2b4d C:
\Users\Accounting\AppData\Roaming\calc.ps1
Method 2: Using certutil (Alternative)
* Run the following command:
cmd
certutil -hashfile "C:\Users\Accounting\AppData\Roaming\calc.ps1" SHA256
* Example Output:
SHA256 hash of calc.ps1:
d2c7e4d9a4a8e9fbd43747ebf3fa8d9a4e1d3b8b8658c7c82e1dff9f5e3b2b4d
CertUtil: -hashfile command completed successfully.
Step 5: Copy and Paste the Hash
* Copy theSHA256 hashfrom the output and paste it as required.
Final Answer:
nginx
d2c7e4d9a4a8e9fbd43747ebf3fa8d9a4e1d3b8b8658c7c82e1dff9f5e3b2b4d
Step 6: Immediate Actions
* Terminate the Malicious Process:
powershell
Stop-Process -Name "powershell" -Force
* Delete the Malicious File:
powershell
Remove-Item "C:\Users\Accounting\AppData\Roaming\calc.ps1" -Force

* Disable Startup Entry:
* Check for any persistent scripts:
powershell
Get-ItemProperty -Path "HKCU:\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run"
* Remove any entries related to calc.ps1.
Step 7: Document the Incident
* Record the following:
* Filename:calc.ps1
* File Path:C:\Users\Accounting\AppData\Roaming\
* SHA256 Hash:d2c7e4d9a4a8e9fbd43747ebf3fa8d9a4e1d3b8b8658c7c82e1dff9f5e3b2b4d
* Date of Detection:(Today's date)

질문 # 123
Which of the following security practices is MOST effective in reducing system risk through system hardening?

- A. Enabling only the required capabilities
- B. Giving users only the permissions they need
- C. Having more than one user to complete a task
- D. Permitting only the required access

정답：A

설명：
System hardening involvesdisabling unnecessary features and enabling only required capabilitiesto reduce the attack surface:
* Minimizing Attack Vectors:Reduces potential entry points by disabling unused services and ports.
* Configuration Management:Ensures only essential features are active, reducing system complexity.
* Best Practice:Hardening is part of secure system configuration management to mitigate vulnerabilities.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Multiple users completing a task:More related to separation of duties, not hardening.
* B. Permitting only required access:Relevant for access control but not directly for system hardening.
* C. Giving users only necessary permissions:Reduces privilege risks but does not reduce the system attack surface.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 4, Section "System Hardening Techniques," Subsection "Minimal Configuration" - Hardening involves enabling only necessary system functions to reduce risks.

질문 # 124
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