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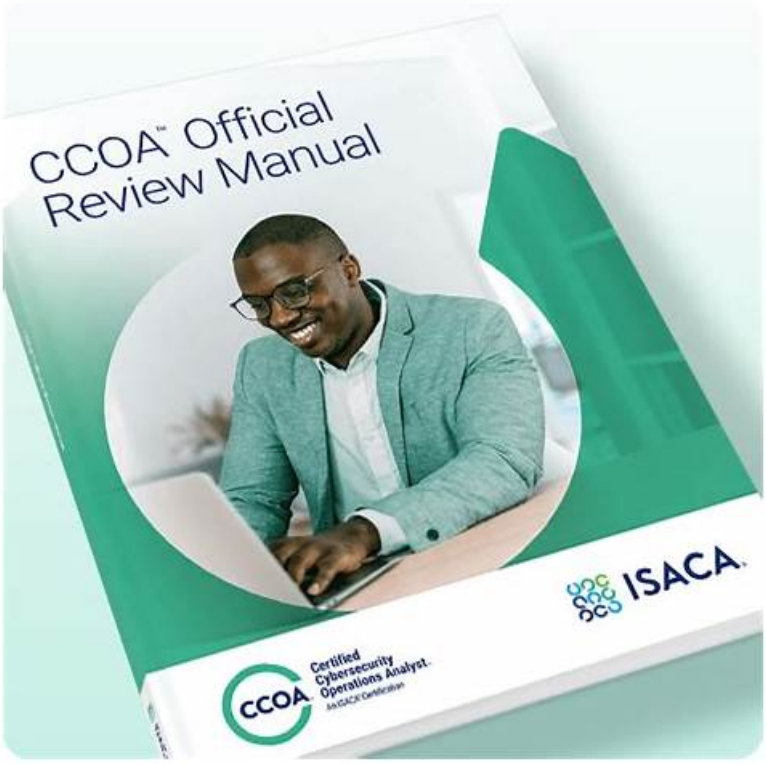

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ISACA CCOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

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	• 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 3	• 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 4	• 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 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.

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

NEW QUESTION # 92
An organization has received complaints from a number of its customers that their data has been breached.
However, after an investigation, the organization cannot detect any indicators of compromise. The breach was MOST likely due to which type of attack?

- A. Supply chain attack
- B. Zero-day attack
- C. injection attack
- D. Man-in the-middle attack

Answer: A

Explanation:
Asupply chain attackoccurs when a threat actor compromises athird-party vendoror partner that an organization relies on. The attack is then propagated to the organization through trusted connections or software updates.
* Reason for Lack of Indicators of Compromise (IoCs):
* The attack often occursupstream(at a vendor), so the compromised organization may not detect any direct signs of breach.
* Trusted Components:Malicious code or backdoors may be embedded intrusted software updatesor services.
* Real-World Example:TheSolarWinds breach, where attackers compromised the software build pipeline, affecting numerous organizations without direct IoCs on their systems.
* Why Not the Other Options:
* B. Zero-day attack:Typically leaves some traces or unusual behavior.
* C. injection attack:Usually detectable through web application monitoring.
* D. Man-in-the-middle attack:Often leaves traces in network logs.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Advanced Threats and Attack Techniques:Discusses the impact of supply chain attacks.
* Chapter 9: Incident Response Planning:Covers the challenges of detecting supply chain compromises.

NEW QUESTION # 93
A change advisory board Is meeting to review a remediation plan for a critical vulnerability, with a cybersecurity analyst in attendance. When asked about measures to address post-implementation issues, which o! the following would be the analyst's BEST response?

- A. The severity of the vulnerability determines whether a rollback plan is required.
- B. The presence of additional onsite staff during the implementation removes the need for a rollback plan.
- C. The remediation should be canceled if post-implementation issues are anticipated.

- D. Details for rolling back applied changes should be included In the remediation plan.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When discussing a remediation plan for acritical vulnerability, it is essential to include arollback plan because:
* Post-Implementation Issues:Changes can cause unexpected issues or system instability.
* Risk Mitigation:A rollback plan ensures quick restoration to the previous state if problems arise.
* Best Practice:Always plan for potential failures when applying significant security changes.
* Change Management:Ensures continuity by maintaining a safe fallback option.
Other options analysis:
* A. Canceling remediation:This is not a proactive or practical approach.
* C. Severity-based rollback:Rollback plans should be standard regardless of severity.
* D. Additional staff presence:Does not eliminate the need for a rollback strategy.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 9: Change Management in Security Operations:Emphasizes rollback planning during critical changes.
* Chapter 8: Vulnerability Management:Discusses post-remediation risk considerations.

NEW QUESTION # 94
Which of the following MOST effectively minimizes the impact of a control failure?

- A. Business impact analysis (B1A)
- B. Defense in depth
- C. Business continuityplan [BCP
- D. Information security policy

Answer: B

Explanation:
The most effective way tominimize the impact of a control failureis to employDefense in Depth, which involves:
* Layered Security Controls:Implementing multiple, overlapping security measures to protect assets.
* Redundancy:If one control fails (e.g., a firewall), others (like IDS, endpoint protection, and network monitoring) continue to provide protection.
* Minimizing Single Points of Failure:By diversifying security measures, no single failure will compromise the entire system.
* Adaptive Security Posture:Layered defenses allow quick adjustments and contain threats.
Other options analysis:
* A. Business continuity plan (BCP):Focuses on maintaining operations after an incident, not directly on minimizing control failures.
* B. Business impact analysis (BIA):Identifies potential impacts but does not reduce failure impact directly.
* D. Information security policy:Guides security practices but does not provide practical mitigation during a failure.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 7: Defense in Depth Strategies:Emphasizes the importance of layering controls to reduce failure impacts.
* Chapter 9: Incident Response and Mitigation:Explains how defense in depth supports resilience.

NEW QUESTION # 95
Which of the following should be the ULTIMATE outcome of adopting enterprise governance of information and technology in cybersecurity?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
Theultimate outcome of adopting enterprise governance of information and technologyin cybersecurity is value creationbecause:
* 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 # 96
Which of the following is the PRIMARY benefit of a cybersecurity risk management program?

- A. Alignment with Industry standards
- B. Reduction of compliance requirements
- C. implementation of effective controls
- D. Identification of data protection processes

Answer: C

Explanation:
The primary benefit of a cybersecurity risk management program is theimplementation of effective controls to reduce the risk of cyber threats and vulnerabilities.
* Risk Identification and Assessment:The program identifies risks to the organization, including threats and vulnerabilities.
* Control Implementation:Based on the identified risks, appropriate security controls are put in place to mitigate them.
* Ongoing Monitoring:Ensures that implemented controls remain effective and adapt to evolving threats.
* Strategic Alignment:Helps align cybersecurity practices with organizational objectives and risk tolerance.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Identification of data protection processes:While important, it is a secondary outcome.
* B. Reduction of compliance requirements:A risk management program does not inherently reduce compliance needs.
* C. Alignment with Industry standards:This is a potential benefit but not the primary one.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 1, Section "Risk Management and Security Programs" - Effective risk management leads to the development and implementation of robust controls tailored to identified risks.

NEW QUESTION # 97
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