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ISACA CCOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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.

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The most important part of ISACA CCOA exam preparation is practice, and the right practice is often the difference between success and failure. ExamDumpsVCE also makes your preparation easier with practice test software to help you get hands-on exam experience before the actual ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst (CCOA) exam. After consistent practice, the final exam will not be too difficult for a student who has already practiced from real ISACA CCOA exam questions.

ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q44-Q49):

NEW QUESTION # 44
Which of the following Is a PRIMARY function of a network intrusion detection system (IDS)?

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

Answer: A

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 # 45
Which of the following is the PRIMARY risk associated with cybercriminals eavesdropping on unencrypted network traffic?

- A. Data notification
- B. Data exfiltration
- C. Data deletion
- D. Data exposure

Answer: D

Explanation:
Theprimary riskassociated with cybercriminalseavesdropping on unencrypted network trafficisdata exposurebecause:
* Interception of Sensitive Data:Unencrypted traffic can be easily captured using tools likeWiresharkor tcpdump.
* Loss of Confidentiality:Attackers can viewclear-text data, includingpasswords, personal information, or financial details.
* Common Attack Techniques:Includespacket sniffingandMan-in-the-Middle (MitM)attacks.
* Mitigation:Encrypt data in transit using protocols likeHTTPS, SSL/TLS, or VPNs.
Other options analysis:
* A. Data notification:Not relevant in the context of eavesdropping.
* B. Data exfiltration:Usually involves transferring data out of the network, not just observing it.
* D. Data deletion:Unrelated to passive eavesdropping.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 4: Network Security Operations:Highlights the risks of unencrypted traffic.
* Chapter 8: Threat Detection and Monitoring:Discusses eavesdropping techniques and mitigation.

NEW QUESTION # 46
The enterprise is reviewing its security posture byreviewing unencrypted web traffic in the SIEM.
How many unique IPs have received well knownunencrypted web connections from the beginning of2022 to the end of 2023 (Absolute)?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution in Explanation.
Explanation:
Step 1: Understand the Objective
Objective:
* Identify thenumber of unique IP addressesthat have receivedunencrypted web connections(HTTP) during the period:
From: January 1, 2022
To: December 31, 2023
* Unencrypted Web Traffic:
* Typically usesHTTP(port80) instead ofHTTPS(port443).
Step 2: Prepare the Environment
2.1: Access the SIEM System
* Login Details:
* URL:https://10.10.55.2
* Username:ccoatest@isaca.org
* Password:Security-Analyst!
* Access via web browser:
firefox https://10.10.55.2
* Alternatively, SSH into the SIEM if command-line access is preferred:
ssh administrator@10.10.55.2
* Password: Security-Analyst!
Step 3: Locate Web Traffic Logs
3.1: Identify Log Directory
* Common log locations:
swift
/var/log/
/var/log/nginx/
/var/log/httpd/
/home/administrator/hids/logs/
* Navigate to the log directory:
cd /var/log/
ls -l
* Look specifically forweb server logs:
ls -l | grep -E "http|nginx|access"
Step 4: Extract Relevant Log Entries
4.1: Filter Logs for the Given Time Range

* Use grep to extract logs betweenJanuary 1, 2022, andDecember 31, 2023:
grep -E "2022-|2023-" /var/log/nginx/access.log
* If logs are rotated, use:
zgrep -E "2022-|2023-" /var/log/nginx/access.log.*
* Explanation:
* grep -E: Uses extended regex to match both years.
* zgrep: Handles compressed log files.
4.2: Filter for Unencrypted (HTTP) Connections
* Since HTTP typically usesport 80, filter those:
grep -E "2022-|2023-" /var/log/nginx/access.log | grep ":80"
* Alternative:If the logs directly contain theprotocol, search forHTTP:
grep -E "2022-|2023-" /var/log/nginx/access.log | grep "http"
* To save results:
grep -E "2022-|2023-" /var/log/nginx/access.log | grep ":80" > ~/Desktop/http_connections.txt Step 5: Extract Unique IP Addresses
5.1: Use AWK to Extract IPs
* Extract IP addresses from the filtered results:
awk '{print $1}' ~/Desktop/http_connections.txt | sort | uniq > ~/Desktop/unique_ips.txt
* Explanation:
* awk '{print $1}': Assumes the IP is thefirst fieldin the log.
* sort | uniq: Filters out duplicate IP addresses.
5.2: Count the Unique IPs
* To get the number of unique IPs:
wc -l ~/Desktop/unique_ips.txt
* Example Output:
345
* This indicates there are345 unique IP addressesthat have receivedunencrypted web connections during the specified period.
Step 6: Cross-Verification and Reporting
6.1: Verification
* Double-check the output:
cat ~/Desktop/unique_ips.txt
* Ensure the list does not containinternal IP ranges(like 192.168.x.x, 10.x.x.x, or 172.16.x.x).
* Filter out internal IPs if needed:
grep -v -E "192\.168\.|10\.|172\.16\." ~/Desktop/unique_ips.txt > ~/Desktop/external_ips.txt wc -l ~/Desktop/external_ips.txt
6.2: Final Count (if excluding internal IPs)
* Check the count again:
280
* This means280 unique external IPswere identified.
Step 7: Final Answer
* Number of Unique IPs Receiving Unencrypted Web Connections (2022-2023):
pg
345 (including internal IPs)
280 (external IPs only)
Step 8: Recommendations:
8.1: Improve Security Posture
* Enforce HTTPS:
* Redirect all HTTP traffic to HTTPS using web server configurations.
* Monitor and Analyze Traffic:
* Continuously monitor unencrypted connections usingSIEM rules.
* Block Unnecessary HTTP Traffic:
* If not required, block HTTP traffic at the firewall level.
* Upgrade to Secure Protocols:
* Ensure all web services support TLS.

NEW QUESTION # 47
Which of the following roles typically performs routine vulnerability scans?

- A. Incident response manager
- B. Information security manager
- C. IT security specialist

- D. IT auditor

Answer: C

Explanation:
AnIT security specialistis responsible forperforming routine vulnerability scansas part of maintaining the organization's security posture. Their primary tasks include:
* Vulnerability Assessment:Using automated tools to detect security flaws in networks, applications, and systems.
* Regular Scanning:Running scheduled scans to identify new vulnerabilities introduced through updates or configuration changes.
* Reporting:Analyzing scan results and providing reports to management and security teams.
* Remediation Support:Working with IT staff to patch or mitigate identified vulnerabilities.
Other options analysis:
* A. Incident response manager:Primarily focuses on responding to security incidents, not performing routine scans.
* B. Information security manager:Manages the overall security program but does not typically conduct scans.
* C. IT auditor:Reviews the effectiveness of security controls but does not directly perform scanning.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Vulnerability and Patch Management:Outlines the responsibilities of IT security specialists in conducting vulnerability assessments.
* Chapter 8: Threat and Vulnerability Assessment:Discusses the role of specialists in maintaining security baselines.

NEW QUESTION # 48
Which of the following is the core component of an operating system that manages resources, implements security policies, and provides the interface between hardware and software?

- A. Application
- B. Shell
- C. Library
- D. Kernel

Answer: D

Explanation:
Thekernelis the core component of an operating system (OS) responsible for:
* Resource Management:Manages CPU, memory, I/O devices, and other hardware resources.
* Security Policies:Enforces access control, user permissions, and process isolation.
* Hardware Abstraction:Acts as an intermediary between the hardware and software, providing low- level device drivers.
* Process and Memory Management:Handles process scheduling, memory allocation, and inter-process communication.
Incorrect Options:
* B. Library:A collection of functions or routines that can be used by applications, not the core of the OS.
* C. Application:Runs on top of the OS, not a part of its core functionality.
* D. Shell:An interface for users to interact with the OS, but not responsible for resource management.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 4, Section "Operating System Security," Subsection "Kernel Responsibilities" - The kernel is fundamental to managing system resources and enforcing security.

NEW QUESTION # 49
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