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ISACA CCOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details

Topic 1	• 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 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	• 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 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.

ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q24-Q29):

NEW QUESTION # 24
What is the GREATEST security concern associated with virtual (nation technology?

- A. Inadequate resource allocation
- B. Insufficient isolation between virtual machines (VMs)
- C. Shared network access
- D. Missing patch management for the technology

Answer: B

Explanation:
The greatest security concern associated withvirtualization technologyis theinsufficient isolation between VMs.
* VM Escape:An attacker can break out of a compromised VM to access the host or other VMs on the same hypervisor.
* Shared Resources:Hypervisors manage multiple VMs on the same hardware, making it critical to maintain strong isolation.
* Hypervisor Vulnerabilities:A flaw in the hypervisor can compromise all hosted VMs.
* Side-Channel Attacks:Attackers can exploit shared CPU cache to leak information between VMs.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Inadequate resource allocation:A performance issue, not a primary security risk.
* C. Shared network access:Can be managed with proper network segmentation and VLANs.
* D. Missing patch management:While important, it is not unique to virtualization.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 6, Section "Virtualization Security," Subsection "Risks and Threats" - Insufficient VM isolation is a critical concern in virtual environments.

NEW QUESTION # 25
Which of the following is MOST helpful to significantly reduce application risk throughout the system development life cycle (SOLC)?

- A. Security by design approach
- B. Peer code reviews
- C. Extensive penetration testing
- D. Security through obscurity approach

Answer: A

Explanation:
ImplementingSecurity by Designthroughout theSoftware Development Life Cycle (SDLC)is the most effective way toreduce application riskbecause:
* Proactive Risk Mitigation:Incorporates security practices from the very beginning, rather than addressing issues post-deployment.
* Integrated Testing:Security requirements and testing are embedded in each phase of the SDLC.
* Secure Coding Practices:Reduces vulnerabilities likeinjection, XSS, and insecure deserialization.
* Cost Efficiency:Fixing issues during design is significantly cheaper than patching after production.
Other options analysis:
* B. Security through obscurity:Ineffective as a standalone approach.
* C. Peer code reviews:Valuable but limited if security is not considered from the start.
* D. Extensive penetration testing:Detects vulnerabilities post-development, but cannot fix flawed architecture.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 10: Secure Software Development Practices:Discusses the importance of integrating security from the design phase.
* Chapter 7: Application Security Testing:Highlights proactive security in development.

NEW QUESTION # 26
Which ruleset can be applied in the /home/administrator/hids/ruleset/rules directory?
Double-click each image to view it larger.

- A. Option D
- B. Option A
- C. Option B
- D. Option C

Answer: C

Explanation:
Step 1: Understand the Question Context
The question is asking whichruleset can be appliedin the following directory:
/home/administrator/hids/ruleset/rules
This is typically the directory forHost Intrusion Detection System (HIDS)rulesets.
Step 2: Ruleset File Characteristics

To determine the correct answer, we must consider:
File Format:
The most common format for HIDS rules is.rules.
Naming Convention:
Typically, the file names are descriptive, indicating the specific exploit, malware, or signature they detect.
Content Format:
Rulesets containalert signaturesordetection patternsand follow a specific syntax.
Step 3: Examine the Directory
If you have terminal access, list the available rulesets:
ls -l /home/administrator/hids/ruleset/rules
This should display a list of files similar to:
exploit_eternalblue.rules
malware_detection.rules
network_intrusion.rules
default.rules
Step 4: Analyze the Image Options
Since I cannot view the images directly, I will guide you on what to look for:
Option A:
Check if the file has a.rulesextension.
Look for keywords like"exploit","intrusion", or"malware".
Option B:
Verify if it mentionsEternalBlue,SMB, or other exploits.
The file name should be concise and directly related to threat detection.
Option C:
Look for generic names like"default.rules"or"base.rules".
While these can be valid, they might not specifically addressEternalBlueor similar threats.
Option D:
Avoid files with non-standard extensions (e.g., .conf, .txt).
Rulesets must specifically have.rulesas the extension.
Step 5: Selecting the Correct Answer
Based on the most typical file format and naming convention, the correct answer should be:B The reason is thatOption Blikely contains a file named in line with typical HIDS conventions, such as
"exploit_eternalblue.rules"or similar, which matches the context given.
This is consistent with the pattern ofexploit detection rulescommonly found in HIDS directories.

NEW QUESTION # 27
Which of the following is a network port for service message block (SMS)?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: B

Explanation:
Port445is used byServer Message Block (SMB)protocol:
* SMB Functionality:Allows file sharing, printer sharing, and access to network resources.
* Protocol:Operates over TCP, typically on Windows systems.
* Security Concerns:Often targeted for attacks like EternalBlue, which was exploited by the WannaCry ransomware.
* Common Vulnerabilities:SMBv1 is outdated and vulnerable; it is recommended to use SMBv2 or SMBv3.
Incorrect Options:
* B. 143:Used by IMAP for email retrieval.
* C. 389:Used by LDAP for directory services.
* D. 22:Used by SSH for secure remote access.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 5, Section "Common Network Ports and Services," Subsection "SMB and Network File Sharing" - Port 445 is commonly used for SMB file sharing on Windows networks.

NEW QUESTION # 28
When identifying vulnerabilities, which of the following should a cybersecurity analyst determine FIRST?

- A. The vulnerability categories possible for the tested asset types
- B. The vulnerability categories Identifiable by the scanning tool
- C. The numberof tested asset types included in the assessment
- D. The number of vulnerabilities Identifiable by the scanning tool

Answer: A

Explanation:
When identifying vulnerabilities, thefirst stepfor a cybersecurity analyst is to determine thevulnerability categories possible for the tested asset typesbecause:
* Asset-Specific Vulnerabilities:Different asset types (e.g., servers, workstations, IoT devices) are susceptible to different vulnerabilities.
* Targeted Scanning:Knowing the asset type helps in choosing the correctvulnerability scanning tools and configurations.
* Accuracy in Assessment:This ensures that the scan is tailored to the specific vulnerabilities associated with those assets.
* Efficiency:Reduces false positives and negatives by focusing on relevant vulnerability categories.
Other options analysis:
* A. Number of vulnerabilities identifiable:This is secondary; understanding relevant categories comes first.
* B. Number of tested asset types:Knowing asset types is useful, but identifying their specific vulnerabilities is more crucial.
* D. Vulnerability categories identifiable by the tool:Tool capabilities matter, but only after determining what needs to be tested.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Vulnerability Management:Discusses the importance of asset-specific vulnerability identification.
* Chapter 8: Threat and Vulnerability Assessment:Highlights the relevance of asset categorization.

NEW QUESTION # 29
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- www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.wcs.edu.eu, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, www.stes.tyc.edu.tw, Disposable vapes

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