

CCOA Studienmaterialien: ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst & CCOA Zertifizierungstraining



Egal wie attraktiv die Vorstellung ist, ist nicht so überzeugend wie Ihre eigene Empfindung. Die Demo der ISACA CCOA Software können Sie auf unsere Webseite ExamFragen einfach herunterladen. Unser erfahrenes Team bietet Ihnen die zuverlässigsten Unterlagen der ISACA CCOA. Wenn Sie noch Fragen über ISACA CCOA Prüfungsunterlagen haben, können Sie sich auf unsere Website online darüber konsultieren. Onlinedienst bieten wir ganztägig.

ISACA CCOA Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	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.
Thema 2	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.
Thema 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.

Thema 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.
Thema 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.

>> CCOA Vorbereitungsfragen <<

CCOA Der beste Partner bei Ihrer Vorbereitung der ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst

Die Testaufgaben von ISACA CCOA Zertifizierungsprüfung aus ExamFragen sind durch die Praxis getestet, daher sind sie zur Zeit das gründlichste, das genaueste und das neueste Produkt auf dem Markt. Unser ExamFragen bietet Ihnen präzise Lehrbücher und Erfahrungen, die auf umfangreichem Erfahrungen und der realen Welt basieren, was Ihnen verspricht, dass Sie in kürzester Zeit die Zertifizierungsprüfung von ISACA CCOA bestehen können. Nach dem Kauf unserer Produkte werden Sie einjährige Aktualisierung genießen.

ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst CCOA Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q71-Q76):

71. Frage

How can port security protect systems on a segmented network?

- **A. By preventing unauthorized access to the network**
- B. By requiring multi-factor authentication
- C. By establishing a Transport Layer Security (TLS) handshake
- D. By enforcing encryption of data on the network

Antwort: A

Begründung:

Port security is a network control technique used primarily to prevent unauthorized access to a network by:

- * MAC Address Filtering: Restricts which devices can connect by allowing only known MAC addresses.
- * Port Lockdown: Disables a port if an untrusted device attempts to connect.
- * Mitigating MAC Flooding: Helps prevent attackers from overwhelming the switch with spoofed MAC addresses.

Incorrect Options:

- * A. Enforcing encryption: Port security does not directly handle encryption.
- * C. Establishing TLS handshake: TLS is related to secure communications, not port-level access control.
- * D. Requiring multi-factor authentication: Port security works at the network level, not the authentication level.

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

Refer to Chapter 5, Section "Network Security," Subsection "Port Security" - Port security helps protect network segments by controlling device connections based on MAC address.

72. Frage

Which of the following is the PRIMARY output from the development of a cyber risk management strategy?

- A. Business goals are communicated.
- B. Compliance implementation is optimized.
- **C. Mitigation activities are defined.**
- D. Accepted processes are identified.

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The primary output from the development of a cyber risk management strategy is the definition of mitigation activities because:

- * Risk Identification: After assessing risks, the strategy outlines specific actions to mitigate identified threats.
- * Actionable Plans: Clearly defines how to reduce risk exposure, including implementing controls, patching vulnerabilities, or conducting training.
- * Strategic Guidance: Aligns mitigation efforts with organizational goals and risk tolerance.
- * Continuous Improvement: Provides a structured approach to regularly update and enhance mitigation practices.

Other options analysis:

- * A. Accepted processes are identified: Important, but the primary focus is on defining how to mitigate risks.
- * B. Business goals are communicated: The strategy should align with goals, but the key output is actionable mitigation.
- * C. Compliance implementation is optimized: Compliance is a factor but not the main result of risk management strategy.

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

- * Chapter 5: Risk Management and Mitigation: Highlights the importance of defining mitigation measures.
- * Chapter 9: Strategic Cyber Risk Planning: Discusses creating a roadmap for mitigation.

73. Frage

Your enterprise has received an alert bulletin from national authorities that the network has been compromised at approximately 11:00 PM (Absolute) on August 19, 2024. The alert is located in the alerts folder with filename, alert_33.pdf.

What is the name of the suspected malicious file captured by keyword process.executable at 11:04 PM?

Antwort:

Begründung:

See the solution in Explanation.

Explanation:

To identify the name of the suspected malicious file captured by the keyword process.executable at 11:04 PM on August 19, 2024, follow these detailed steps:

Step 1: Access the Alert Bulletin

- * Locate the alert file:
- * Access the alerts folder on your system.
- * Look for the file named:
- * Open the file:
- * Use a PDF reader to examine the contents.

Step 2: Understand the Alert Context

- * The bulletin indicates that the network was compromised at around 11:00 PM.
- * You need to identify the malicious files specifically captured at 11:04 PM.

Step 3: Access System Logs

- * Use your SIEM or log management system to examine recent logs.
- * Filter the logs to narrow down the events:
- * Time Frame: August 19, 2024, from 1:00 PM to 11:10 PM.
- * Keyword: process.executable.

Example SIEM Query:

```
index=system_logs
| search "process.executable"
| where _time between "2024-08-19T23:04:00" and "2024-08-19T23:05:00"
| table _time, process_name, executable_path, hash
```

Step 4: Analyze Log Entries

- * The query result should show log entries related to the process executable that was triggered at 11:04 PM

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- * Focus on entries that:
- * Appear unusual or suspicious.
- * Match known indicators from the alert bulletin (alert_33.pdf).

Example Log Output:

```
_time process_name executable_path hash
2024-08-19T23:04 evil.exe C:\Users\Public\evil.exe 4d5e6f..
```

Step 5: Cross-Reference with Known Threats

- * Check the hash of the executable file against:

- * VirusTotal or internal threat intelligence databases.
- * Cross-check the file name with indicators mentioned in the alert bulletin.

Step 6: Final Confirmation

- * The suspected malicious file captured at 11:04 PM is the one appearing in the log that matches the alert details.

The name of the suspected malicious file captured by keyword process.executable at 11:04 PM is: evil.exe

Step 7: Take Immediate Remediation Actions

- * Isolate the affected host to prevent further damage.
- * Quarantine the malicious file for analysis.
- * Conduct a full forensic investigation to assess the scope of the compromise.
- * Update threat signatures and indicators across the environment.

Step 8: Report and Document

- * Document the incident, including:
 - * Time of detection: 11:04 PM on August 19, 2024.
 - * Malicious file name: evil.exe.
 - * Location: C:\Users\Public\evil.exe.
- * Generate an incident report for further investigation.

74. Frage

A cybersecurity analyst has been asked to review firewall configurations and recommend which ports to deny in order to prevent users from making outbound non-encrypted connections to the Internet. The organization is concerned that traffic through this type of port is insecure and may be used as an attack vector. Which port should the analyst recommend be denied?

- A. Port 443
- B. Port 25
- C. Port 80
- D. Port 3389

Antwort: C

Begründung:

To prevent users from making outbound non-encrypted connections to the internet, it is essential to block Port 80, which is used for unencrypted HTTP traffic.

- * Security Risk: HTTP transmits data in plaintext, making it vulnerable to interception and eavesdropping.
- * Preferred Alternative: Use Port 443 (HTTPS), which encrypts data via TLS.
- * Mitigation: Blocking Port 80 ensures that users must use secure, encrypted connections.
- * Attack Vector: Unencrypted HTTP traffic can be intercepted using man-in-the-middle (MitM) attacks.

Incorrect Options:

- * A. Port 3389: Used by RDP for remote desktop connections.
- * B. Port 25: Used by SMTP for sending email, which can be encrypted using SMTPS on port 465.
- * C. Port 443: Used for encrypted HTTPS traffic, which should not be blocked.

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

Refer to Chapter 5, Section "Network Security and Port Management," Subsection "Securing Outbound Connections" - Blocking Port 80 is crucial to enforce encrypted communications.

75. Frage

Following a ransomware incident, the network team provided a PCAP file, titled ransom.pcap, located in the Investigations folder on the Desktop.

What is the name of the file containing the ransomware demand? Your response must include the file extension.

Antwort:

Begründung:

See the solution in Explanation.

Explanation:

To identify the filename containing the ransomware demand from the ransom.pcap file, follow these detailed steps:

Step 1: Access the PCAP File

- * Log into the Analyst Desktop.
- * Navigate to the Investigations folder located on the desktop.
- * Locate the file:

ransom.pcap

Step 2: Open the PCAP File in Wireshark

- * Launch Wireshark.

- * Open the PCAP file:

mathematica

File > Open > Desktop > Investigations > ransom.pcap

- * Click Open to load the file.

Step 3: Apply Relevant Filters

Since ransomware demands are often delivered through files or network shares, look for:

- * Common Protocols:

- * SMB (for network shares)

- * HTTP/HTTPS (for download or communication)

- * Apply a general filter to capture suspicious file transfers:

kotlin

http or smb or ftp-data

- * You can also filter based on file types or keywords related to ransomware:

frame contains "README" or frame contains "ransom"

Step 4: Identify Potential Ransomware Files

- * Look for suspicious file transfers:

- * Check HTTP GET/POST or SMB file write operations.

- * Analyze File Names:

- * Ransom notes commonly use filenames such as:

- * README.txt

- * DECRYPT_INSTRUCTIONS.html

- * HELP_DECRYPT.txt

- * Right-click on any suspicious packet and select:

arduino

Follow > TCP Stream

- * Inspect the content to see if it contains a ransom note or instructions.

Step 5: Extract the File

- * If you find a packet with a file transfer, extract it:

mathematica

File > Export Objects > HTTP or SMB

- * Save the suspicious file to analyze its contents.

Step 6: Example Packet Details

- * After filtering and following streams, you find a file transfer with the following details:

makefile

GET /uploads/README.txt HTTP/1.1

Host: 10.10.44.200

User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0

- * After exporting, open the file and examine the content:

pg

Your files have been encrypted!

To recover them, you must pay in Bitcoin.

Read this file carefully for payment instructions.

README.txt

Step 7: Confirm and Document

- * File Name: README.txt

- * Transmission Protocol: HTTP or SMB

- * Content: Contains ransomware demand and payment instructions.

Step 8: Immediate Actions

- * Isolate Infected Systems:

- * Disconnect compromised hosts from the network.

- * Preserve the PCAP and Extracted File:

- * Store them securely for forensic analysis.

- * Analyze the Ransomware Note:

- * Look for:

- * Bitcoin addresses

- * Contact instructions

- * Identifiers for ransomware family

Step 9: Report the Incident

- ## 76. Frage

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- CCOA Zertifizierungsfragen:** <https://www.examfragen.de/CCOA-pruefung-fragen.html>