素敵なCCOA関連受験参考書試験-試験の準備方法-便利なCCOA資格難易度


CONTENTS

本冊

さらに、JpexamCCOAダンプの一部が現在無料で提供されています：https://drive.google.com/open?id=1cpyLTeupKWUMm1Sj1yMIviBgmUgWOARh

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ユーザーエクスペリエンスの向上を常に目指しています。 CCOAテストガイドを購入する前にPDFバージョンのデモをダウンロードして、その内容を簡単に見て、CCOA試験を理解してください。 CCOAの実際の質問を知ったら、購入するかどうかを決めることができます。プロセスは静かでシンプルです。あなたがする必要があるのは、当社のウェブサイトにアクセスして無料のデモをダウンロードすることです。これにより多くの時間を節約でき、CCOA試験問題の合格率は98％以上なので、CCOAテストガイドで満足する可能性が高くなります。

>> CCOA関連受験参考書 <<

CCOA資格難易度 & CCOA資格受験料

CCOA学習教材は、当初の目標を達成し、仕事のキャリアをよりスムーズにし、家族の生活の質を向上させるのに役立ちます。 CCOA試験トレントを20〜30時間学習するだけで、ISACAのCCOA試験に自信を持って参加できると言っても過言ではありません。 そして、10年以上にわたってこのキャリアでプロフェッショナルであったため、あなたの成功を確実にすることができます。 そして、数千人の候補者が、優れたCCOAトレーニング資料の助けを借りて、ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst夢と野望を達成しました。

ISACA CCOA 認定試験の出題範囲：

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 3	• 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.
トピック 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.
トピック 5	• 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.

ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst 認定 CCOA 試験問題 (Q26-Q31):

質問 # 26
Which of the following cyber crime tactics involves targets being contacted via text message by an attacker posing as a legitimate entity?

- A. Smishing
- B. Vishing
- C. Cyberstalking
- D. Hacking

正解：A

解説：
Smishing(SMS phishing) involvessending malicious text messagesposing as legitimate entities to trick individuals into disclosing sensitive information or clicking malicious links.
* Social Engineering via SMS:Attackers often impersonate trusted institutions (like banks) to induce fear or urgency.
* Tactics:Typically include fake alerts, password reset requests, or promotional offers.
* Impact:Users may unknowingly provide login credentials, credit card information, or download malware.
* Example:A message claiming to be from a bank asking users to verify their account by clicking a link.
Other options analysis:
* A. Hacking:General term, does not specifically involve SMS.
* B. Vishing:Voice phishing via phone calls, not text messages.
* D. Cyberstalking:Involves persistent harassment rather than deceptive messaging.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Social Engineering Tactics:Explores phishing variants, including smishing.
* Chapter 8: Threat Intelligence and Attack Techniques:Details common social engineering attack vectors.

質問 # 27
An organization uses containerization for its business application deployments, and all containers run on the same host, so they MUST share the same:

- A. operating system.
- B. application.
- C. database.
- D. user data.

正解：A

解説：
In acontainerization environment, all containers running on thesame hostshare thesame operating system kernelbecause:
* Container Architecture:Containers virtualize at the OS level, unlike VMs, which have separate OS instances.
* Shared Kernel:The host OS kernel is shared across all containers, which makes container deployment lightweight and efficient.
* Isolation through Namespaces:While processes are isolated, the underlying OS remains the same.
* Docker Example:A Docker host running Linux containers will only support other Linux-based containers, as they share the Linux kernel.
Other options analysis:
* A. User data:Containers may share volumes, but this is configurable and not a strict requirement.
* B. Database:Containers can connect to the same database but don't necessarily share one.
* D. Application:Containers can run different applications even when sharing the same host.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 10: Secure DevOps and Containerization:Discusses container architecture and kernel sharing.
* Chapter 9: Secure Systems Configuration:Explains how container environments differ from virtual machines.

質問 # 28
Which of the following is a network port for service message block (SMS)?

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

正解：A

解説：
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.

質問 # 29
The network team has provided a PCAP file withsuspicious activity located in the Investigations folderon the Desktop titled, investigation22.pcap.
What date was the webshell accessed? Enter the formatas YYYY-MM-DD.

正解：

解説：
See the solution in Explanation.

Explanation:
To determine thedate the webshell was accessedfrom theinvestigation22.pcapfile, follow these detailed steps:
Step 1: Access the PCAP File
* Log into the Analyst Desktop.
* Navigate to theInvestigationsfolder on the desktop.
* Locate the file:
investigation22.pcap
Step 2: Open the PCAP File in Wireshark
* LaunchWireshark.
* Open the PCAP file:
mathematica
File > Open > Desktop > Investigations > investigation22.pcap
* ClickOpento load the file.
Step 3: Filter for Webshell Traffic
* Since webshells typically useHTTP/Sto communicate, apply a filter:
http.request or http.response
* Alternatively, if you know the IP of the compromised host (e.g.,10.10.44.200), use:
nginx
http and ip.addr == 10.10.44.200
* PressEnterto apply the filter.
Step 4: Identify Webshell Activity
* Look for HTTP requests that include:
* Common Webshell Filenames:shell.jsp, cmd.php, backdoor.aspx, etc.
* Suspicious HTTP Methods:MainlyPOSTorGET.
* Right-click a suspicious packet and choose:
arduino
Follow > HTTP Stream
* Inspect the HTTP headers and content to confirm the presence of a webshell.
Step 5: Extract the Access Date
* Look at theHTTP request/response header.
* Find theDatefield orTimestampof the packet:
* Wireshark displays timestamps on the left by default.
* Confirm theHTTP streamincludes commands or uploads to the webshell.
Example HTTP Stream:
POST /uploads/shell.jsp HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.10.44.200
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Date: Mon, 2024-03-18 14:35:22 GMT
Step 6: Verify the Correct Date
* Double-check other HTTP requests or responses related to the webshell.
* Make sure thedate fieldis consistent across multiple requests to the same file.
2024-03-18
Step 7: Document the Finding
* Date of Access:2024-03-18
* Filename:shell.jsp (as identified earlier)
* Compromised Host:10.10.44.200
* Method of Access:HTTP POST
Step 8: Next Steps
* Isolate the Affected Host:
* Remove the compromised server from the network.
* Remove the Webshell:
rm /path/to/webshell/shell.jsp
* Analyze Web Server Logs:
* Correlate timestamps with access logs to identify the initial compromise.
* Implement WAF Rules:
* Block suspicious patterns related to file uploads and webshell execution.

質問 # 30
Analyze the file titled pcap_artifact5.txt on the AnalystDesktop.

Decode the contents of the file and save the output in atext file with a filename of pcap_artifact5_decoded.
txton the Analyst Desktop.

正解：

解説：
See the solution in Explanation.
Explanation:
To decode the contents of the filepcap_artifact5.txtand save the output in a new file named pcap_artifact5_decoded.txt, follow these detailed steps:
Step 1: Access the File
* Log into the Analyst Desktop.
* Navigate to theDesktopand locate the file:
pcap_artifact5.txt
* Open the file using a text editor:
* OnWindows:
nginx
Notepad pcap_artifact5.txt
* OnLinux:
cat ~/Desktop/pcap_artifact5.txt
Step 2: Examine the File Contents
* Analyze the content to identify the encoding format. Common encoding types include:
* Base64
* Hexadecimal
* URL Encoding
* ROT13
Example File Content:
ini
U29tZSBlbmNvZGVkIGNvbnRlbnQgd2l0aCBwb3RlbnRpYWwgbWFsd2FyZS4uLg==
* The above example appears to beBase64 encoded.
Step 3: Decode the Contents
Method 1: Using PowerShell (Windows)
* OpenPowerShell:
powershell
$encoded = Get-Content "C:\Users\<Username>\Desktop\pcap_artifact5.txt"
[System.Text.Encoding]::UTF8.GetString([System.Convert]::FromBase64String($encoded)) | Out-File "C:
\Users\<Username>\Desktop\pcap_artifact5_decoded.txt"
Method 2: Using Command Prompt (Windows)
* Usecertutilfor Base64 decoding:
cmd
certutil -decode pcap_artifact5.txt pcap_artifact5_decoded.txt
Method 3: Using Linux/WSL
* Use thebase64decoding command:
base64 -d ~/Desktop/pcap_artifact5.txt > ~/Desktop/pcap_artifact5_decoded.txt
* If the content isHexadecimal, use:
xxd -r -p ~/Desktop/pcap_artifact5.txt > ~/Desktop/pcap_artifact5_decoded.txt Step 4: Verify the Decoded File
* Open the decoded file to verify its contents:
* OnWindows:
php-template
notepad C:\Users\<Username>\Desktop\pcap_artifact5_decoded.txt
* OnLinux:
cat ~/Desktop/pcap_artifact5_decoded.txt
* Check if the decoded text makes sense and is readable.
Example Decoded Output:
Some encoded content with potential malware...
Step 5: Save and Confirm
* Ensure the file is saved as:
pcap_artifact5_decoded.txt
* Located on theDesktopfor easy access.
Step 6: Analyze the Decoded Content
* Look for:

* Malware signatures
* Command and control (C2) server URLs
* Indicators of Compromise (IOCs)
Step 7: Document the Process
* Record the following:
* Original Filename:pcap_artifact5.txt
* Decoded Filename:pcap_artifact5_decoded.txt
* Decoding Method:Base64 (or identified method)
* Contents:Brief summary of findings

質問 # 31
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