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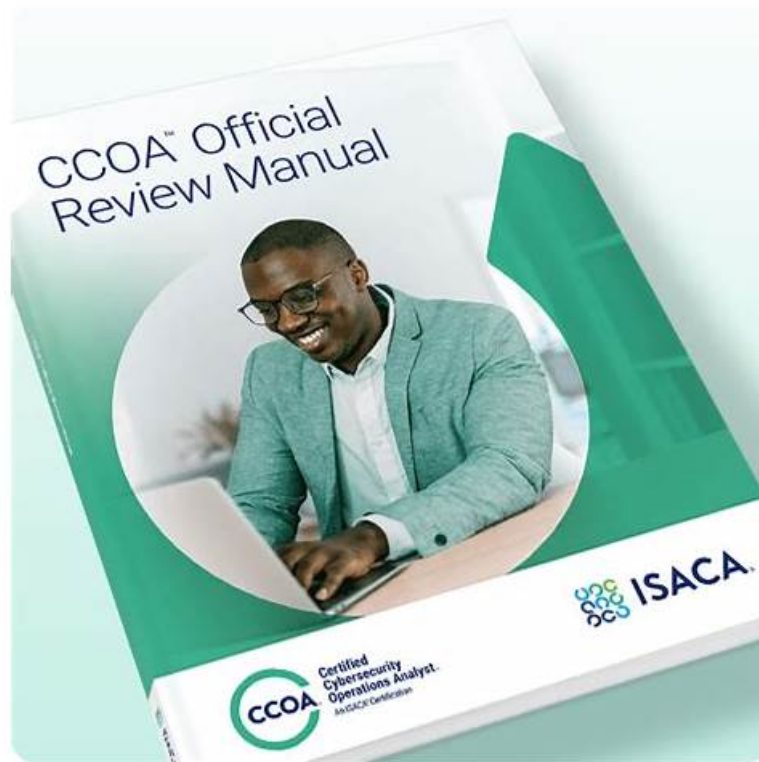
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ISACA CCOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 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.
Topic 2	• 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 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	• 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 5	• 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.

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ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q13-Q18):

NEW QUESTION # 13
Which of the following can be used to identity malicious activity through a take user identity?

- A. Indicator of compromise (IoC)
- B. Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- C. Honeypot
- D. Honey account

Answer: D

Explanation:
A honey account is a decoy user account set up to detect malicious activity, such as:
* Deception Techniques: The account appears legitimate to attackers, enticing them to use it.
* Monitoring Usage: Any interaction with the honey account triggers an alert, indicating potential compromise.
* Detection of Credential Theft: If attackers attempt to use the honey account, it signals possible credential leakage.
* Purpose: Specifically designed to identify malicious activity through the misuse of seemingly valid accounts.
Other options analysis:
* A. Honeypot: A decoy system or network, not specifically an account.
* C. Indicator of compromise (IoC): Represents evidence of an attack, not a decoy mechanism.
* D. Multi-factor authentication (MFA): Increases authentication security, but does not detect malicious use directly.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Threat Detection and Deception: Discusses the use of honey accounts for detecting unauthorized access.
* Chapter 8: Advanced Threat Intelligence: Highlights honey accounts as a proactive detection technique.

NEW QUESTION # 14
Which of the following Is the MOST effective way to ensure an organization's management of supply chain risk remains consistent?

- A. Regularly seeking feedback from the procurement team regarding supplier responsiveness
- B. Regularly meeting with suppliers to informally discuss Issues

- C. Periodically confirming suppliers' contractual obligations are met
- D. Periodically counting the number of incident tickets associated with supplier services

Answer: C

Explanation:
To maintain consistent management of supply chain risk, it is essential to periodically confirm that suppliers meet their contractual obligations.
* Risk Assurance:Verifies that suppliers adhere to security standards and commitments.
* Compliance Monitoring:Ensures that the agreed-upon controls and service levels are maintained.
* Consistency:Regular checks prevent lapses in compliance and identify potential risks early.
* Supplier Audits:Include reviewing security controls, data protection measures, and compliance with regulations.
Incorrect Options:
* A. Seeking feedback from procurement:Useful but not directly related to risk management.
* C. Counting incident tickets:Measures service performance, not risk consistency.
* D. Informal meetings:Lacks formal assessment and verification of obligations.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 9, Section "Supply Chain Risk Management," Subsection "Monitoring and Compliance" - Periodic verification of contractual compliance ensures continuous risk management.

NEW QUESTION # 15
Which of the following services would pose the GREATEST risk when used to permit access to and from the Internet?

- A. Domain Name Service (DNS) on UOP 53
- B. Server Message Block (5MB) on TCP 445
- C. Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) on TCP 3389
- D. File Transfer Protocol(FTP) on TCP 21

Answer: C

Explanation:
Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP)poses the greatest risk when exposed to the internet because:
* Common Attack Vector:Frequently targeted in brute-force attacks and ransomware campaigns.
* Privilege Escalation:If compromised, attackers can gain full control of the target system.
* Vulnerability History:RDP services have been exploited in numerous attacks (e.g., BlueKeep).
* Exploitation Risk:Directly exposing RDP to the internet without proper safeguards (like VPNs or MFA) is extremely risky.
Incorrect Options:
* A. SMB on TCP 445:Risky, but usually confined to internal networks.
* B. FTP on TCP 21:Unencrypted but less risky compared to RDP for remote control.
* C. DNS on UDP 53:Used for name resolution; rarely exploited for direct system access.
Exact Extract from CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition:
Refer to Chapter 5, Section "Remote Access Security," Subsection "RDP Risks" - Exposing RDP to the internet presents a critical security risk due to its susceptibility to brute-force and exploitation attacks.

NEW QUESTION # 16
Which of the following is .1 PRIMARY output from the development of a cyber risk management strategy?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
The primary output from the development of a cyber risk management strategyis thedefinition of mitigation activitiesbecause:
* Risk Identification:After assessing risks, the strategy outlines specific actions to mitigate identified threats.
* Actionable Plans:Clearly definehow 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.

NEW QUESTION # 17

Which of the followingBESTdescribes static application security testing (SAST)?

* A. Codereview
* B. Configuration management
* C. Attack simulation
* D. Vulnerability scanning

Answer: A

Explanation:
Static Application Security Testing (SAST)involvesanalyzing source code or compiled codeto identify vulnerabilities without executing the program.
* Code Analysis:Identifies coding flaws, such asinjection, buffer overflows, or insecure function usage
.
* Early Detection:Can be integrated into the development pipeline to catch issues before deployment.
* Automation:Tools likeSonarQube, Checkmarx, and Fortifyare commonly used.
* Scope:Typically focuses on source code, bytecode, or binary code.
Other options analysis:
* A. Vulnerability scanning:Typically involves analyzing deployed applications or infrastructure.
* C. Attack simulation:Related to dynamic testing (e.g., DAST), not static analysis.
* D. Configuration management:Involves maintaining and controlling software configurations, not code analysis.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 9: Application Security Testing:Discusses SAST as a critical part of secure code development.
* Chapter 7: Secure Coding Practices:Highlights the importance of static analysis during the SDLC.

NEW QUESTION # 18

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