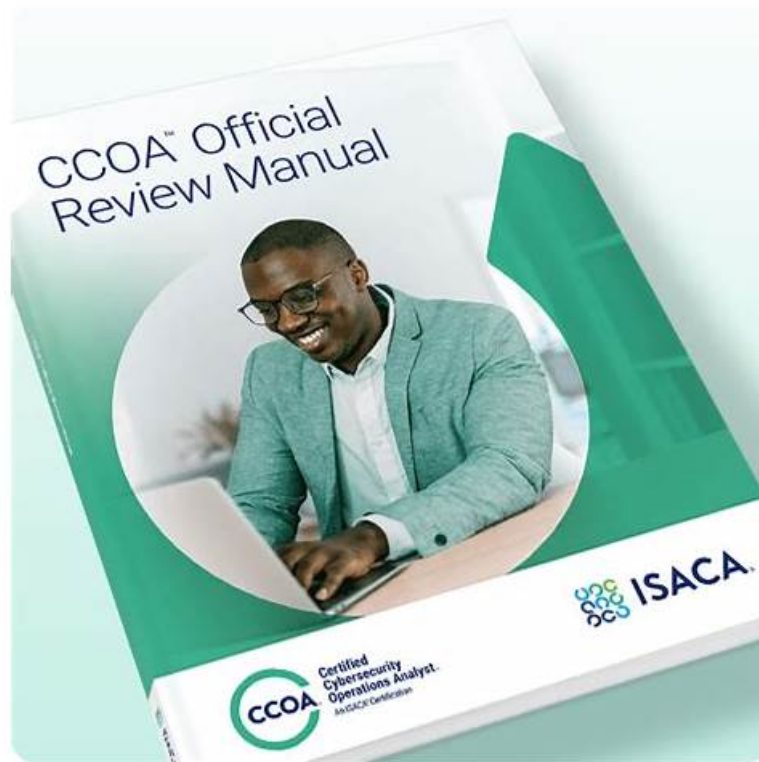


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ISACA CCOA Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION # 118

Which of the following is a PRIMARY risk that can be introduced through the use of a site-to-site virtual private network (VPN) with a service provider?

- A. Denial of service (DoS) attacks
- B. Data exfiltration

- C. Loss of data integrity
- **D. Gaps in visibility to user behavior**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Site-to-site VPNs establish secure, encrypted connections between two networks over the internet, typically used to link corporate networks with remote sites or a service provider's network. However, while these VPNs secure data transmission, they introduce specific risks.

The primary risk associated with a site-to-site VPN with a service provider is the loss of visibility into user behavior. Here's why:

- * **Limited Monitoring:** Since the traffic is encrypted and routed through the VPN tunnel, the organization may lose visibility over user activities within the service provider's network.
- * **Blind Spots in Traffic Analysis:** Security monitoring tools (like IDS/IPS) that rely on inspecting unencrypted data may be ineffective once data enters the VPN tunnel.
- * **User Behavior Analytics (UBA) Issues:** It becomes challenging to track insider threats or compromised accounts due to the encapsulation and encryption of network traffic.
- * **Vendor Dependency:** The organization might depend on the service provider's security measures to detect malicious activity, which may not align with the organization's security standards.

Other options analysis:

- * **A. Loss of data integrity:** VPNs generally ensure data integrity using protocols like IPsec, which validates packet integrity.
- * **C. Data exfiltration:** While data exfiltration can occur, it is typically a consequence of compromised credentials or insider threats, not a direct result of VPN usage.
- * **D. Denial of service (DoS) attacks:** While VPN endpoints can be targeted in a DoS attack, it is not the primary risk specific to VPN use with a service provider.

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

- * **Chapter 4: Network Security Operations:** Discusses risks related to VPNs, including reduced visibility.
- * **Chapter 7: Security Monitoring and Incident Detection:** Highlights the importance of maintaining visibility even when using encrypted connections.
- * **Chapter 8: Incident Response and Recovery:** Addresses challenges related to VPN monitoring during incidents.

NEW QUESTION # 119

Which of the following is a KEY difference between traditional deployment methods and continuous integration/continuous deployment (CI/CD)?

- A. CI/CD increases the number of errors.
- B. CI/CD decreases the amount of testing.
- **C. CI/CD Increases the speed of feedback.**
- D. CI/CD decreases the frequency of updates.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The key difference between traditional deployment methods and CI/CD (Continuous Integration /Continuous Deployment) is the speed and frequency of feedback during the software development lifecycle.

- * **Traditional Deployment:** Typically follows a linear, staged approach (e.g., development # testing # deployment), often resulting in slower feedback loops.
- * **CI/CD Pipelines:** Integrate automated testing and deployment processes, allowing developers to quickly identify and resolve issues.
- * **Speed of Feedback:** CI/CD tools automatically test code changes upon each commit, providing near-instant feedback. This drastically reduces the time between code changes and error detection.
- * **Rapid Iteration:** Teams can immediately address issues, making the development process more efficient and resilient.

Other options analysis:

- * **A. CI/CD decreases the frequency of updates:** CI/CD actually increases the frequency of updates by automating the deployment process.
- * **B. CI/CD decreases the amount of testing:** CI/CD usually increases testing by integrating automated tests throughout the pipeline.
- * **C. CI/CD increases the number of errors:** Proper CI/CD practices reduce errors by catching them early.

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

- * **Chapter 10: Secure DevOps and CI/CD Practices:** Discusses how CI/CD improves feedback and rapid bug fixing.
- * **Chapter 7: Automation in Security Operations:** Highlights the benefits of automated testing in CI/CD environments.

NEW QUESTION # 120

In the Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) Model for computer networking, which of the following is the function of the network layer?

- A. Facilitating communications with applications running on other computers
- **B. Structuring and managing a multi-node network**
- C. Transmitting data segments between points on a network
- D. Translating data between a networking service and an application

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Network layer (Layer 3) of the OSI model is responsible for:

- * Routing and Forwarding: Determines the best path for data to travel across multiple networks.
- * Logical Addressing: Uses IP addresses to uniquely identify hosts on a network.
- * Packet Switching: Breaks data into packets and routes them between nodes.
- * Traffic Control: Manages data flow and congestion control.
- * Protocols: Includes IP (Internet Protocol), ICMP, and routing protocols (like OSPF and BGP).

Other options analysis:

- * A. Communicating with applications: Application layer function (Layer 7).
- * B. Transmitting data segments: Transport layer function (Layer 4).
- * C. Translating data between a service and an application: Presentation layer function (Layer 6).

CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:

- * Chapter 4: Network Protocols and the OSI Model: Details the role of each OSI layer, focusing on routing and packet management for the network layer.
- * Chapter 7: Network Design Principles: Discusses the importance of routing and addressing.

NEW QUESTION # 121

A nation-state that is employed to cause financial damage on an organization is BEST categorized as:

- A. a vulnerability.
- **B. a threat actor.**
- C. a risk.
- D. an attack vector.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A nation-state employed to cause financial damage to an organization is considered a threat actor.

- * Definition: Threat actors are individuals or groups that aim to harm an organization's security, typically through cyberattacks or data breaches.
- * Characteristics: Nation-state actors are often highly skilled, well-funded, and operate with strategic geopolitical objectives.
- * Typical Activities: Espionage, disruption of critical infrastructure, financial damage through cyberattacks (like ransomware or supply chain compromise).

Incorrect Options:

- * A. A vulnerability: Vulnerabilities are weaknesses that can be exploited, not the actor itself.
- * B. A risk: A risk represents the potential for loss or damage, but it is not the entity causing harm.
- * C. An attack vector: This represents the method or pathway used to exploit a vulnerability, not the actor.

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

Refer to Chapter 2, Section "Threat Landscape," Subsection "Types of Threat Actors" - Nation-states are considered advanced threat actors that may target financial systems for political or economic disruption.

NEW QUESTION # 122

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