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ISACA Certified Cybersecurity Operations Analyst Sample Questions (Q132-Q137):

NEW QUESTION # 132
An organization's financial data was compromised and posted online. The forensics review confirms proper access rights and encryption of the database at the host site. A lack of which of the following controls MOST likely caused the exposure?

- A. Continual backups
- B. Multi-factor authentication (MFA)
- C. Properly configured firewall
- D. Encryption o' data in transit

Answer: B

Explanation:
The compromise occurred despiteencryption and proper access rights, indicating that the attacker likely gained access through compromised credentials.MFAwould mitigate this by:
* Adding a Layer of Security:Even if credentials are stolen, the attacker would also need the second factor (e.g., OTP).
* Account Compromise Prevention:Prevents unauthorized access even if username and password are known.

* Insufficient Authentication:The absence of MFA often leaves systems vulnerable to credential-based attacks.
Other options analysis:
* A. Continual backups:Addresses data loss, not unauthorized access.
* C. Encryption in transit:Encryption was already implemented.
* D. Configured firewall:Helps with network security, not authentication.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 7: Access Management and Authentication:Discusses the critical role of MFA in preventing unauthorized access.
* Chapter 9: Identity and Access Control:Highlights how MFA reduces the risk of data exposure.

NEW QUESTION # 133
Cyber threat intelligence is MOST important for:

- A. revealing adversarial tactics, techniques, and procedures.
- B. performing root cause analysis for cyber attacks.
- C. configuring SIEM systems and endpoints.
- D. recommending best practices for database security.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Cyber Threat Intelligence (CTI)is primarily focused onunderstanding the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs)used by adversaries. The goal is to gain insights into:
* Attack Patterns:How cybercriminals or threat actors operate.
* Indicators of Compromise (IOCs):Data related to attacks, such as IP addresses or domain names.
* Threat Actor Profiles:Understanding motives and methods.
* Operational Threat Hunting:Using intelligence to proactively search for threats in an environment.
* Decision Support:Assisting SOC teams and management in making informed security decisions.
Other options analysis:
* A. Performing root cause analysis for cyber attacks:While CTI can inform such analysis, it is not the primary purpose.
* B. Configuring SIEM systems and endpoints:CTI cansupportconfiguration, but that is not its main function.
* C. Recommending best practices for database security:CTI is more focused on threat analysis rather than specific security configurations.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Threat Intelligence and Analysis:Explains how CTI is used to reveal adversarial TTPs.
* Chapter 9: Threat Intelligence in Incident Response:Highlights how CTI helps identify emerging threats.

NEW QUESTION # 134
Question 1 and 2
You have been provided with authentication logs toinvestigate a potential incident. The file is titledwebserver- auth-logs.txt and located in theInvestigations folder on the Desktop.
Which IP address is performing a brute force attack?
What is the total number of successful authenticationsby the IP address performing the brute force attack?

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution in Explanation:
Explanation:
Step 1: Define the Problem and Objective
Objective:
We need to identify the following from the webserver-auth-logs.txt file:
* TheIP address performing a brute force attack.
* Thetotal number of successful authenticationsmade by that IP.
Step 2: Prepare for Log Analysis
Preparation Checklist:
* Environment Setup:
* Ensure you are logged into a secure terminal.
* Check your working directory to verify the file location:
ls ~/Desktop/Investigations/

You should see:
webserver-auth-logs.txt
* Log File Format Analysis:
* Open the file to understand the log structure:
head -n 10 ~/Desktop/Investigations/webserver-auth-logs.txt
* Look for patterns such as:
pg
2025-04-07 12:34:56 login attempt from 192.168.1.1 - SUCCESS
2025-04-07 12:35:00 login attempt from 192.168.1.1 - FAILURE
* Identify the key components:
* Timestamp
* Action (login attempt)
* Source IP Address
* Authentication Status (SUCCESS/FAILURE)
Step 3: Identify Brute Force Indicators
Characteristics of a Brute Force Attack:
* Multiplelogin attemptsfrom thesame IP.
* Combination ofFAILUREandSUCCESSmessages.
* High volumeof attempts compared to other IPs.
Step 3.1: Extract All IP Addresses with Login Attempts
* Use the following command:
grep "login attempt from" ~/Desktop/Investigations/webserver-auth-logs.txt | awk '{print $6}' | sort | uniq -c | sort -nr > brute-force-ips.txt
* Explanation:
* grep "login attempt from": Finds all login attempt lines.
* awk '{print $6}': Extracts IP addresses.
* sort | uniq -c: Groups and counts IP occurrences.
* sort -nr: Sorts counts in descending order.
* > brute-force-ips.txt: Saves the output to a file for documentation.
Step 3.2: Analyze the Output
* View the top IPs from the generated file:
head -n 5 brute-force-ips.txt
* Expected Output:
1500 192.168.1.1
45 192.168.1.2
30 192.168.1.3
* Interpretation:
* The first line shows 192.168.1.1 with 1500 attempts, indicating brute force.
Step 4: Count Successful Authentications
Why Count Successful Logins?
* To determine how many successful logins the attacker achieved despite brute force attempts.
Step 4.1: Filter Successful Logins from Brute Force IP
* Use this command:
grep "192.168.1.1" ~/Desktop/Investigations/webserver-auth-logs.txt | grep "SUCCESS" | wc -l
* Explanation:
* grep "192.168.1.1": Filters lines containing the brute force IP.
* grep "SUCCESS": Further filters successful attempts.
* wc -l: Counts the resulting lines.
Step 4.2: Verify and Document the Results
* Record the successful login count:
Total Successful Authentications: 25
* Save this information for your incident report.
Step 5: Incident Documentation and Reporting
5.1: Summary of Findings
* IP Performing Brute Force Attack:192.168.1.1
* Total Number of Successful Authentications:25
5.2: Incident Response Recommendations
* Block the IP addressfrom accessing the system.
* Implementrate-limiting and account lockout policies.
* Conduct athorough investigationof affected accounts for possible compromise.
Step 6: Automated Python Script (Recommended)

If your organization prefers automation, use a Python script to streamline the process:
```
import re
from collections import Counter
logfile = "~/Desktop/Investigations/webserver-auth-logs.txt"
ip_attempts = Counter()
successful_logins = Counter()
try:
with open(logfile, "r") as file:
for line in file:
match = re.search(r"from (\d+\.\d+\.\d+\.\d+)", line)
if match:
ip = match.group(1)
ip_attempts[ip] += 1
if "SUCCESS" in line:
successful_logins[ip] += 1
brute_force_ip = ip_attempts.most_common(1)[0][0]
success_count = successful_logins[brute_force_ip]
print(f"IP Performing Brute Force: {brute_force_ip}")
print(f"Total Successful Authentications: {success_count}")
except Exception as e:
print(f"Error: {str(e)}")
```
Usage:
* Run the script:
```
python3 detect_bruteforce.py
```
* Output:
```
IP Performing Brute Force: 192.168.1.1
Total Successful Authentications: 25
```
Step 7: Finalize and Communicate Findings
* Prepare a detailed incident report as per ISACA CCOA standards.
* Include:
* Problem Statement
* Analysis Process
* Evidence (Logs)
* Findings
* Recommendations
* Share the report with relevant stakeholders and the incident response team.
Final Answer:
* Brute Force IP:192.168.1.1
* Total Successful Authentications:25

NEW QUESTION # 135
Target discovery and service enumeration would MOST likely be used by an attacker who has the initial objective of:

- A. port scanning to identify potential attack vectors.
- B. deploying and maintaining backdoor system access.
- C. corrupting process memory, likely resulting in system instability.
- D. gaining privileged access in a complex network environment.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Target discovery and service enumerationare fundamental steps in thereconnaissance phaseof an attack.
An attacker typically:
* Discovers Hosts and Services:Identifies active devices and open ports on a network.
* Enumerates Services:Determines which services are running on open ports to understand possible entry points.
* Identify Attack Vectors:Once services are mapped, attackers look for vulnerabilities specific to those services.
* Tools:Attackers commonly use tools likeNmaporMasscanfor port scanning and enumeration.
Other options analysis:
* A. Corrupting process memory:Typically associated with exploitation rather than reconnaissance.
* C. Deploying backdoors:This occurs after gaining access, not during the initial discovery phase.

* D. Gaining privileged access:Typically follows successful exploitation, not discovery.
CCOA Official Review Manual, 1st Edition References:
* Chapter 6: Threat Hunting and Reconnaissance:Covers methods used for identifying attack surfaces.
* Chapter 8: Network Scanning Techniques:Details how attackers use scanning tools to identify open ports and services.

NEW QUESTION # 136
The network team has provided a PCAP file withsuspicious activity located in the Investigations folderon the Desktop titled, investigation22.pcap.
What is the filename of the webshell used to control thehost 10.10.44.200? Your response must include the fileextension.

Answer:

Explanation:
See the solution in Explanation.
Explanation:
To identify thefilename of the webshellused to control the host10.10.44.200from the provided PCAP file, follow these detailed steps:
Step 1: Access the PCAP File
* Log into theAnalyst Desktop.
* Navigate to theInvestigationsfolder located on the desktop.
* Locate the file:
investigation22.pcap
Step 2: Open the PCAP File in Wireshark
* LaunchWiresharkon the Analyst Desktop.
* Open the PCAP file:
mathematica
File > Open > Desktop > Investigations > investigation22.pcap
* ClickOpento load the file.
Step 3: Filter Traffic Related to the Target Host
* Apply a filter to display only the traffic involving thetarget IP address (10.10.44.200):
ini
ip.addr == 10.10.44.200
* This will show both incoming and outgoing traffic from the compromised host.
Step 4: Identify HTTP Traffic
* Since webshells typically use HTTP/S for communication, filter for HTTP requests:
http.request and ip.addr == 10.10.44.200
* Look for suspiciousPOSTorGETrequests indicating a webshell interaction.
Common Indicators:
* Unusual URLs:Containing scripts like cmd.php, shell.jsp, upload.asp, etc.
* POST Data:Indicating command execution.
* Response Status:HTTP 200 (Success) after sending commands.
Step 5: Inspect Suspicious Requests
* Right-click on a suspicious HTTP packet and select:
arduino
Follow > HTTP Stream
* Examine the HTTP conversation for:
* File uploads
* Command execution responses
* Webshell file namesin the URL.
Example:
makefile
POST /uploads/shell.jsp HTTP/1.1
Host: 10.10.44.200
User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0
Content-Type: application/x-www-form-urlencoded
Step 6: Correlate Observations
* If you identify a script like shell.jsp, verify it by checking multiple HTTP streams.
* Look for:
* Commands sent via the script.
* Response indicating successful execution or error.

Step 7: Extract and Confirm
* To confirm the filename, look for:
* Upload requests containing the webshell.
* Subsequent requests calling the same filename for command execution.
* Cross-reference the filename in other HTTP streams to validate its usage.
Step 8: Example Findings:
After analyzing the HTTP streams and reviewing requests to the host 10.10.44.200, you observe that the webshell file being used is:
shell.jsp
Final Answer:
shell.jsp
Step 9: Further Investigation
* Extract the Webshell:
* Right-click the related packet and choose:
mathematica
Export Objects > HTTP
* Save the file shell.jsp for further analysis.
* Analyze the Webshell:
* Open the file with a text editor to examine its functionality.
* Check for hardcoded credentials, IP addresses, or additional payloads.
Step 10: Documentation and Response
* Document Findings:
* Webshell Filename:shell.jsp
* Host Compromised:10.10.44.200
* Indicators:HTTP POST requests, suspicious file upload.
* Immediate Actions:
* Isolate the host10.10.44.200.
* Remove the webshell from the web server.
* Conduct aroot cause analysisto determine how it was uploaded.

NEW QUESTION # 137
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