Exam Questions CS0-003

CompTIA CySA+ Certification Beta Exam

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NEW QUESTION 1
A technician is analyzing output from a popular network mapping tool for a PCI audit:

```
PORT STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp open ssh Cisco SSH 1.25 (protocol 2.0)
443/tcp open ssl/http OpenResty web app server
|_http-server-header: openresty
| ssl-enum-ciphers:
| TLSv1.1:
| ciphers:
| TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (rsa 2048) - F
| TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (secp256r1) - F
| compressors:
| NULL
| cipher preference: server
| warnings:
| Insecure certificate signature (SHA1), score capped at F
| TLSv1.2:
| ciphers:
| TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (secp256r1) - F
| TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (secp256r1) - F
| TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA384 (secp256r1) - F
| TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - F
| TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (secp256r1) - F
| TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 (rsa 2048) - F
| TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - F
| TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA256 (rsa 2048) - F
| TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (rsa 2048) - F
| TLS_ECDHE_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA (secp256r1) - F
| compressors:
| NULL
| cipher preference: server
| warnings:
| Insecure certificate signature (SHA1), score capped at F
|_ least strength: F
```

Which of the following best describes the output?

A. The host is not up or responding.
B. The host is running excessive cipher suites.
C. The host is allowing insecure cipher suites.
D. The Secure Shell port on this host is closed

Answer: C

Explanation:
The output shows the result of running the ssl-enum-ciphers script with Nmap, which is a tool that can scan web servers for supported SSL/TLS cipher suites. Cipher suites are combinations of cryptographic algorithms that are used to establish secure communication between a client and a server. The output shows the cipher suites that are supported by the server, along with a letter grade (A through F) indicating the strength of the connection. The output also shows the least strength, which is the strength of the weakest cipher offered by the server. In this case, the least strength is F, which means that the server is allowing insecure cipher suites that are vulnerable to attacks or have been deprecated. For example, the output shows that the server supports SSLv3, which is an outdated and insecure protocol that is susceptible to the POODLE attack. The output also shows that the server supports RC4, which is a weak and broken stream cipher that should not be used. Therefore, the best description of the output is that the host is allowing insecure cipher suites. The other descriptions are not accurate, as they do not reflect what the output shows. The host is not up or responding is incorrect, as the output clearly shows that the host is up and responding to the scan. The host is running excessive cipher suites is incorrect, as the output does not indicate how many cipher suites the host is running, only which ones it supports. The Secure Shell port on this host is closed is incorrect, as the output does not show anything about port 22, which is the default port for Secure Shell (SSH). The output only shows information about port 443, which is the default port for HTTPS.

NEW QUESTION 2
A new cybersecurity analyst is tasked with creating an executive briefing on possible threats to the organization. Which of the following will produce the data needed for the briefing?

A. Firewall logs
B. Indicators of compromise
C. Risk assessment
D. Access control lists

Answer: B

Explanation:
Indicators of compromise (IoCs) are pieces of data or evidence that suggest a system or network has been compromised by an attacker or malware. IoCs can include IP addresses, domain names, URLs, file hashes, registry keys, network traffic patterns, user behaviors, or system anomalies. IoCs can be used to detect, analyze, and respond to security incidents, as well as to share threat intelligence with other organizations or authorities. IoCs can produce the data needed for an executive briefing on possible threats to the organization, as they can provide information on the source, nature, scope, impact, and mitigation of the threats.

NEW QUESTION 3
A security analyst receives an alert for suspicious activity on a company laptop An excerpt of the log is shown below:

Event #	Process	Parent process
1	Console Windows Host (conhost.exe)	System (-)
2	Console Windows Host (conhost.exe)	Command Prompt (cmd.exe)
3	Windows Explorer (Explorer.exe)	Microsoft Outlook (outlook.exe)
4	Microsoft Outlook (outlook.exe)	Microsoft Word (winword.exe)
5	Microsoft Word (winword.exe)	PowerShell (powershell.exe)
6	Windows Explorer (Explorer.exe)	Google Chrome (chrome.exe)

Which of the following has most likely occurred?

A. An Office document with a malicious macro was opened.
B. A credential-stealing website was visited.
C. A phishing link in an email was clicked
D. A web browser vulnerability was exploited.

Answer: A

Explanation:
for the suspicious activity on the company laptop, as it reflects the common technique of using macros to execute PowerShell commands that download and run malware. A macro is a piece of code that can automate tasks or perform actions in an Office document, such as a Word file or an Excel spreadsheet. Macros can be useful and legitimate, but they can also be abused by threat actors to deliver malware or perform malicious actions on the system. A malicious macro can be embedded in an Office document that is sent as an attachment in a phishing email or hosted on a compromised website. When the user opens the document, they may be prompted to enable macros or content, which will trigger the execution of the malicious code. The malicious macro can then use PowerShell, which is a scripting language and command-line shell that is built into Windows, to perform various tasks, such as downloading and running malware from a remote URL, bypassing security controls, or establishing persistence on the system. The log excerpt shows that PowerShell was used to download a string from a URL using the WebClient.DownloadString method, which is a common way to fetch and execute malicious code from the internet. The log also shows that PowerShell was used to invoke an expression (iex) that contains obfuscated code, which is another common way to evade detection and analysis. The other options are not as likely as an Office document with a malicious macro was opened, as they do not match the evidence in the log excerpt. A credential-stealing website was visited is possible, but it does not explain why PowerShell was used to download and execute code from a URL. A phishing link in an email was clicked is also possible, but it does not explain what happened after the link was clicked or how PowerShell was involved. A web browser vulnerability was exploited is unlikely, as it does not explain why PowerShell was used to download and execute code from a URL.

NEW QUESTION 4
A cybersecurity team lead is developing metrics to present in the weekly executive briefs. Executives are interested in knowing how long it takes to stop the spread of malware that enters the network.
Which of the following metrics should the team lead include in the briefs?

A. Mean time between failures
B. Mean time to detect
C. Mean time to remediate
D. Mean time to contain

Answer: D

Explanation:
Mean time to contain is the metric that the cybersecurity team lead should include in the weekly executive briefs, as it measures how long it takes to stop the spread of malware that enters the network. Mean time to contain is the average time it takes to isolate and neutralize an incident or a threat, such as malware, from the time it is detected. Mean time to contain is an important metric for evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the incident response process, as well as the potential impact and damage of the incident or threat. A lower mean time to contain indicates a faster and more successful response, which can reduce the risk and cost of the incident or threat. Mean time to contain can also be compared with other metrics, such as mean time to detect or mean time to remediate, to identify gaps or areas for improvement in the incident response process.

NEW QUESTION 5
Which of the following is an important aspect that should be included in the lessons-learned step after an incident?

A. Identify any improvements or changes in the incident response plan or procedures
B. Determine if an internal mistake was made and who did it so they do not repeat the error
C. Present all legal evidence collected and turn it over to iaw enforcement
D. Discuss the financial impact of the incident to determine if security controls are well spent

Answer: A

Explanation:
An important aspect that should be included in the lessons-learned step after an incident is to identify any improvements or changes in the incident response plan or procedures. The lessons-learned step is a process that involves reviewing and evaluating the incident response activities and outcomes, as well as identifying and documenting any strengths, weaknesses, gaps, or best practices. Identifying any improvements or changes in the incident response plan or procedures can help enhance the security posture, readiness, or capability of the organization for future incidents

NEW QUESTION 6
A security analyst has found the following suspicious DNS traffic while analyzing a packet capture:

• DNS traffic while a tunneling session is active.
• The mean time between queries is less than one second.
• The average query length exceeds 100 characters. Which of the following attacks most likely occurred?

A. DNS exfiltration
B. DNS spoofing
C. DNS zone transfer
D. DNS poisoning

Answer: A

Explanation:
DNS exfiltration is a technique that uses the DNS protocol to transfer data from a compromised network or device to an attacker-controlled server. DNS exfiltration can bypass firewall rules and security products that do not inspect DNS traffic. The characteristics of the suspicious DNS traffic in the question match the indicators of DNS exfiltration, such as:
- DNS traffic while a tunneling session is active: This implies that the DNS protocol is being used to create a covert channel for data transfer.
- The mean time between queries is less than one second: This implies that the DNS queries are being sent at a high frequency to maximize the amount of data transferred.
- The average query length exceeds 100 characters: This implies that the DNS queries are encoding large amounts of data in the subdomains or other fields of the DNS packets.

Official References:
- https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives
- https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/topic/bypassing-security-products-via-dns-data-exfiltration/
- https://www.reddit.com/r/CompTIA/comments/nvjuzt/dns_exfiltration_

NEW QUESTION 7
Which of the following phases of the Cyber Kill Chain involves the adversary attempting to establish communication with a successfully exploited target?

A. Command and control
B. Actions on objectives
C. Exploitation
D. Delivery

Answer: A

Explanation:
Command and control (C2) is a phase of the Cyber Kill Chain that involves the adversary attempting to establish communication with a successfully exploited target. C2 enables the adversary to remotely control or manipulate the target system or network using various methods, such as malware callbacks, backdoors, botnets, or covert channels. C2 allows the adversary to maintain persistence, exfiltrate data, execute commands, deliver payloads, or spread to other systems or networks.

NEW QUESTION 8
After identifying a threat, a company has decided to implement a patch management program to remediate vulnerabilities. Which of the following risk management principles is the company exercising?

A. Transfer
B. Accept
C. Mitigate
D. Avoid

Answer: C

Explanation:
Mitigate is the best term to describe the risk management principle that the company is exercising, as it means to reduce the likelihood or impact of a risk. By implementing a patch management program to remediate vulnerabilities, the company is mitigating the threat of cyberattacks that could exploit those vulnerabilities and compromise the security or functionality of the systems. The other terms are not as accurate as mitigate, as they describe different risk management principles. Transfer means to shift the responsibility or burden of a risk to another party, such as an insurer or a contractor. Accept means to acknowledge the existence of a risk and decide not to take any action to reduce it, usually because the risk is low or the cost of mitigation is too high. Avoid means to eliminate the possibility of a risk by changing the plans or activities that could cause it, such as cancelling a project or discontinuing a service.

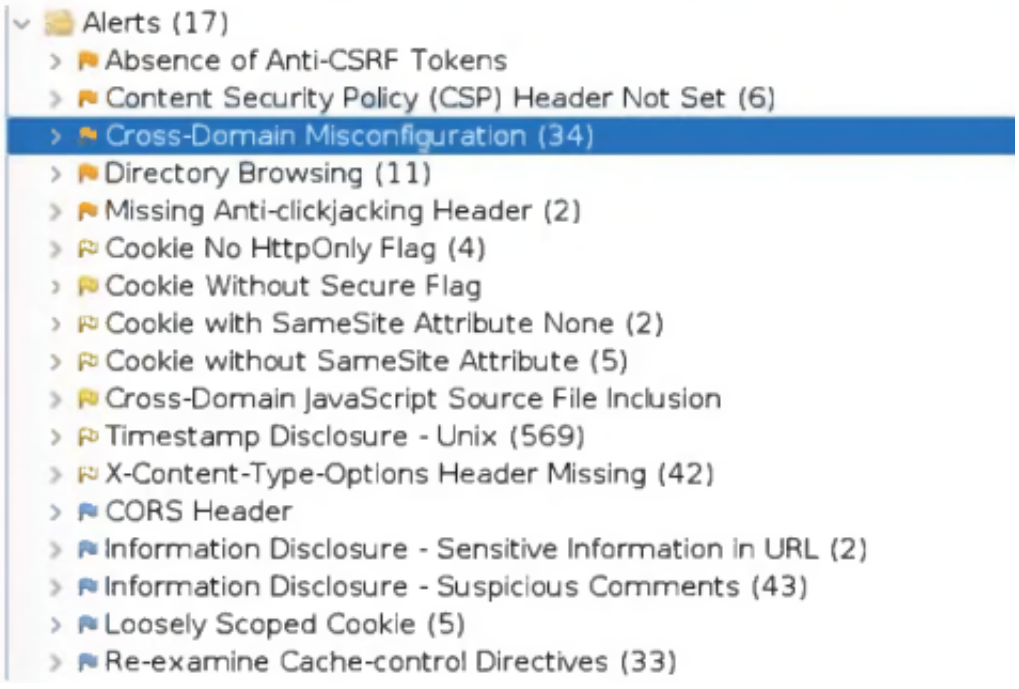
NEW QUESTION 9
A cybersecurity analyst notices unusual network scanning activity coming from a country that the company does not do business with. Which of the following is the best mitigation technique?

A. Geoblock the offending source country
B. Block the IP range of the scans at the network firewall.
C. Perform a historical trend analysis and look for similar scanning activity.
D. Block the specific IP address of the scans at the network firewall

Answer: A

Explanation:
Geoblocking is the best mitigation technique for unusual network scanning activity coming from a country that the company does not do business with, as it can prevent any potential attacks or data breaches from that country. Geoblocking is the practice of restricting access to websites or services based on geographic location, usually by blocking IP addresses associated with a certain country or region. Geoblocking can help reduce the overall attack surface and protect against malicious actors who may be trying to exploit vulnerabilities or steal information. The other options are not as effective as geoblocking, as they may not block all the possible sources of the scanning activity, or they may not address the root cause of the problem. Official References:
- https://www.blumira.com/geoblocking/
- https://www.avg.com/en/signal/geo-blocking

NEW QUESTION 10
An organization conducted a web application vulnerability assessment against the corporate website, and the following output was observed:



Which of the following tuning recommendations should the security analyst share?

A. Set an HttpOnlvflaq to force communication by HTTPS
B. Block requests without an X-Frame-Options header
C. Configure an Access-Control-Allow-Origin header to authorized domains
D. Disable the cross-origin resource sharing header

Answer: B

Explanation:
The output shows that the web application is vulnerable to clickjacking attacks, which allow an attacker to overlay a hidden frame on top of a legitimate page and trick users into clicking on malicious links. Blocking requests without an X-Frame-Options header can prevent this attack by instructing the browser to not display the page within a frame.

NEW QUESTION 10
A security analyst performs a vulnerability scan. Based on the metrics from the scan results, the analyst must prioritize which hosts to patch. The analyst runs the tool and receives the following output:

Host	CVE: (Vulnerability Name)	Metrics
host01	CVE-2003-99992: (TransAtl)	DDS:NOA:HVT
host02	CVE-2004-99993: (TjBeP)	DDS:AEX:NOA
host03	CVE-2007-99996: (NarrowStairs)	RCE:AEX:HVT
host04	CVE-2009-99998: (Topendoor)	UDD:NOA

```
--- metrics ---
DDS: Denial of service vulnerability
RCE: Remote code execution vulnerability
UDD: Unauthorized disclosure of data vulnerability
AEX: Vulnerability is being exploited actively exploited
NOA: No authentication required
HVT: Host is a high value target
HEX: Host is externally available to public Internet
```

Which of the following hosts should be patched first, based on the metrics?

A. host01
B. host02
C. host03
D. host04

Answer: C

Explanation:
Host03 should be patched first, based on the metrics, as it has the highest risk score and the highest number of critical vulnerabilities. The risk score is calculated by multiplying the CVSS score by the exposure factor, which is the percentage of systems that are vulnerable to the exploit. Host03 has a risk score of 10 x 0.9 = 9, which is higher than any other host. Host03 also has 5 critical vulnerabilities, which are the most severe and urgent to fix, as they can allow remote code execution, privilege escalation, or data loss. The other hosts have lower risk scores and lower numbers of critical vulnerabilities, so they can be patched later.

NEW QUESTION 12
A vulnerability management team is unable to patch all vulnerabilities found during their weekly scans. Using the third-party scoring system described below, the team patches the most urgent vulnerabilities:

Metric	Description
Cobain	Exploitable by malware
Grohl	Externally facing
Novo	Exploit PoC available
Smear	Older than 2 years
Channing	Vulnerability research activity

Additionally, the vulnerability management team feels that the metrics Smear and Channing are less important than the others, so these will be lower in priority. Which of the following vulnerabilities should be patched first, given the above third-party scoring system?

A. InLoud:Cobain: Yes Grohl: No Novo: Yes Smear: Yes Channing: No
B. TSpirit:Cobain: Yes Grohl: Yes Novo: Yes Smear: No Channing: No
C. ENameless: Cobain: Yes Grohl: No Novo: Yes Smear: No Channing: No
D. PBleach: Cobain: Yes Grohl: No Novo: No Smear: No Channing: Yes

Answer: B

Explanation:
The vulnerability that should be patched first, given the above third-party scoring system, is: TSpirit: Cobain: Yes Grohl: Yes Novo: Yes Smear: No Channing: No This vulnerability has three out of five metrics marked as Yes, which indicates a high severity level. The metrics Cobain, Grohl, and Novo are more important than Smear and Channing, according to the vulnerability management team. Therefore, this vulnerability poses a greater risk than the other vulnerabilities and should be patched first.

NEW QUESTION 14
A security analyst at a company called ACME Commercial notices there is outbound traffic to a host IP that resolves to https://offce365password.acme.co. The site's standard VPN logon page is
www.acme.com/logon. Which of the following is most likely true?

A. This is a normal password change URL.
B. The security operations center is performing a routine password audit.
C. A new VPN gateway has been deployed
D. A social engineering attack is underway

Answer: D

Explanation:
for the outbound traffic to a host IP that resolves to https://offce365password.acme.co, while the site’s standard VPN logon page is www.acme.com/logon. A social engineering attack is a technique that exploits human psychology and behavior to manipulate people into performing actions or divulging information that benefit the attackers. A common type of social engineering attack is phishing, which involves sending fraudulent emails or other messages that appear to come from a legitimate source, such as a company or a colleague, and lure the recipients into clicking on malicious links or attachments, or entering their credentials or other sensitive information on fake websites. In this case, the attackers may have registered a domain name that looks similar to the company’s domain name, but with a typo (offce365 instead of office365), and set up a fake website that mimics the company’s VPN logon page. The attackers may have also sent phishing emails to the company’s employees, asking them to reset their passwords or log in to their VPN accounts using the malicious link. The security analyst should investigate the source and content of the phishing emails, and alert the employees not to click on any suspicious links or enter their credentials on any untrusted websites. Official References:
- https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives
- https://www.comptia.org/certifications/cybersecurity-analyst
- https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-new-comptia-cybersecurity-analyst-your-questions-answered

NEW QUESTION 15
Given the following CVSS string- CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/3:U/C:K/I:K/A:H
Which of the following attributes correctly describes this vulnerability?

A. A user is required to exploit this vulnerability.
B. The vulnerability is network based.
C. The vulnerability does not affect confidentiality.
D. The complexity to exploit the vulnerability is high.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The vulnerability is network based is the correct attribute that describes this vulnerability, as it can be inferred from the CVSS string. CVSS stands for Common Vulnerability Scoring System, which is a framework that assigns numerical scores and ratings to vulnerabilities based on their characteristics and severity. The CVSS string consists of several metrics that define different aspects of the vulnerability, such as the attack vector, the attack complexity, the privileges required, the user interaction, the scope, and the impact on confidentiality, integrity and availability. The first metric in the CVSS string is the attack vector (AV), which indicates how the vulnerability can be exploited. The value of AV in this case is N, which stands for network. This means that the vulnerability can be exploited remotely over a network connection, without physical or logical access to the target system. Therefore, the vulnerability is network based. Official References:
- https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives
- https://www.comptia.org/certifications/cybersecurity-analyst
- https://packitforwarding.com/index.php/2019/01/10/comptia-cysa-common-vulnerability-scoring-system

NEW QUESTION 17
While performing a dynamic analysis of a malicious file, a security analyst notices the memory address changes every time the process runs. Which of the following controls is most likely preventing the analyst from finding the proper memory address of the piece of malicious code?

A. Address space layout randomization

B. Data execution prevention
C. Stack canary
D. Code obfuscation

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. Address space layout randomization.
Address space layout randomization (ASLR) is a security control that randomizes the memory address space of a process, making it harder for an attacker to exploit memory-based vulnerabilities, such as buffer overflows1. ASLR can also prevent a security analyst from finding the proper memory address of a piece of malicious code, as the memory address changes every time the process runs2.
The other options are not the best explanations for why the memory address changes every time the process runs. Data execution prevention (B) is a security control that prevents code from being executed in certain memory regions, such as the stack or the heap3. Stack canary © is a security technique that places a random value on the stack before a function's return address, to detect and prevent stack buffer overflows. Code obfuscation (D) is a technique that modifies the source code or binary of a program to make it more difficult to understand or reverse engineer. These techniques do not affect the memory address space of a process, but rather the execution or analysis of the code.

NEW QUESTION 18
An analyst finds that an IP address outside of the company network that is being used to run network and vulnerability scans across external-facing assets. Which of the following steps of an attack framework is the analyst witnessing?

A. Exploitation
B. Reconnaissance
C. Command and control
D. Actions on objectives

Answer: B

Explanation:
Reconnaissance is the first stage in the Cyber Kill Chain and involves researching potential targets before carrying out any penetration testing. The reconnaissance stage may include identifying potential targets, finding their vulnerabilities, discovering which third parties are connected to them (and what data they can access), and exploring existing entry points as well as finding new ones. Reconnaissance can take place both online and offline. In this case, an analyst finds that an IP address outside of the company network is being used to run network and vulnerability scans across external-facing assets. This indicates that the analyst is witnessing reconnaissance activity by an attacker. Official References:
https://www.lockheedmartin.com/en-us/capabilities/cyber/cyber-kill-chain.html

NEW QUESTION 21
A user downloads software that contains malware onto a computer that eventually infects numerous other systems. Which of the following has the user become?

A. Hacklivist
B. Advanced persistent threat
C. Insider threat
D. Script kiddie

Answer: C

Explanation:
The user has become an insider threat by downloading software that contains malware onto a computer that eventually infects numerous other systems. An insider threat is a person or entity that has legitimate access to an organization's systems, networks, or resources and uses that access to cause harm or damage to the organization. An insider threat can be intentional or unintentional, malicious or negligent, and can result from various actions or behaviors, such as downloading unauthorized software, violating security policies, stealing data, sabotaging systems, or collaborating with external attackers.

NEW QUESTION 24
An analyst recommends that an EDR agent collect the source IP address, make a connection to the firewall, and create a policy to block the malicious source IP address across the entire network automatically. Which of the following is the best option to help the analyst implement this recommendation?

A. SOAR
B. SIEM
C. SLA
D. IoC

Answer: A

Explanation:
SOAR (Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response) is the best option to help the analyst implement the recommendation, as it reflects the software solution that enables security teams to integrate and coordinate separate tools into streamlined threat response workflows and automate repetitive tasks. SOAR is a term coined by Gartner in 2015 to describe a technology that combines the functions of security incident response platforms, security orchestration and automation platforms, and threat intelligence platforms in one offering. SOAR solutions help security teams to collect inputs from various sources, such as EDR agents, firewalls, or SIEM systems, and perform analysis and triage using a combination of human and machine power. SOAR solutions also allow security teams to define and execute incident response procedures in a digital workflow format, using automation to perform low-level tasks or actions, such as blocking an IP address or quarantining a device. SOAR solutions can help security teams to improve efficiency, consistency, and scalability of their operations, as well as reduce mean time to detect (MTTD) and mean time to respond (MTTR) to threats. The other options are not as suitable as SOAR, as they do not match the description or purpose of the recommendation. SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) is a software solution that collects and analyzes data from various sources, such as logs, events, or alerts, and provides security monitoring, threat detection, and incident response capabilities. SIEM solutions can help security teams to gain visibility, correlation, and context of their security data, but they do not provide automation or orchestration features like SOAR solutions. SLA (Service Level Agreement) is a document that defines the expectations and responsibilities between a service provider and a customer, such as the quality, availability, or performance of the service. SLAs can help to manage customer expectations, formalize communication, and improve productivity and relationships, but they do not help to implement technical recommendations like SOAR solutions. IoC (Indicator of Compromise) is a piece of data or evidence that suggests a system or network has been compromised by a threat actor, such as an IP address, a file hash, or a registry key. IoCs can help to identify and analyze malicious activities or incidents, but they do not help to implement response actions like SOAR solutions.

NEW QUESTION 29
A recent zero-day vulnerability is being actively exploited, requires no user interaction or privilege escalation, and has a significant impact to confidentiality and integrity but not to availability. Which of the following CVE metrics would be most accurate for this zero-day threat?

A. CVSS: 31/AV: N/AC: L/PR: N/UI: N/S: U/C: H/1: K/A: L
B. CVSS:31/AV:K/AC:L/PR:H/UI:R/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:L
C. CVSS:31/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:H/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:H
D. CVSS:31/AV:L/AC:L/PR:R/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:L/A:H

Answer: A

Explanation:
This answer matches the description of the zero-day threat. The attack vector is network (AV:N), the attack complexity is low (AC:L), no privileges are required (PR:N), no user interaction is required (UI:N), the scope is unchanged (S:U), the confidentiality and integrity impacts are high (C:H/I:H), and the availability impact is low (A:L). Official References: https://nvd.nist.gov/vuln-metrics/cvss

NEW QUESTION 32
Which of the following items should be included in a vulnerability scan report? (Choose two.)

A. Lessons learned
B. Service-level agreement
C. Playbook
D. Affected hosts
E. Risk score
F. Education plan

Answer: DE

Explanation:
A vulnerability scan report should include information about the affected hosts, such as their IP addresses,
hostnames, operating systems, and services. It should also include a risk score for each vulnerability, which indicates the severity and potential impact of the vulnerability on the host and the organization. Official References: https://www.first.org/cvss/

NEW QUESTION 35
The security operations team is required to consolidate several threat intelligence feeds due to redundant tools and portals. Which of the following will best achieve the goal and maximize results?

A. Single pane of glass
B. Single sign-on
C. Data enrichment
D. Deduplication

Answer: D

Explanation:
Deduplication is a process that involves removing any duplicate or redundant data or information from a data set or source. Deduplication can help consolidate several threat intelligence feeds by eliminating any overlapping or repeated indicators of compromise (IoCs), alerts, reports, or recommendations. Deduplication can also help reduce the volume and complexity of threat intelligence data, as well as improve its quality, accuracy, or relevance.

NEW QUESTION 38
When starting an investigation, which of the following must be done first?

A. Notify law enforcement
B. Secure the scene
C. Seize all related evidence
D. Interview the witnesses

Answer: B

Explanation:
The first thing that must be done when starting an investigation is to secure the scene. Securing the scene involves isolating and protecting the area where the incident occurred, as well as any potential evidence or witnesses. Securing the scene can help prevent any tampering, contamination, or destruction of evidence, as well as any interference or obstruction of the investigation.

NEW QUESTION 42
A security analyst must preserve a system hard drive that was involved in a litigation request Which of the following is the best method to ensure the data on the device is not modified?

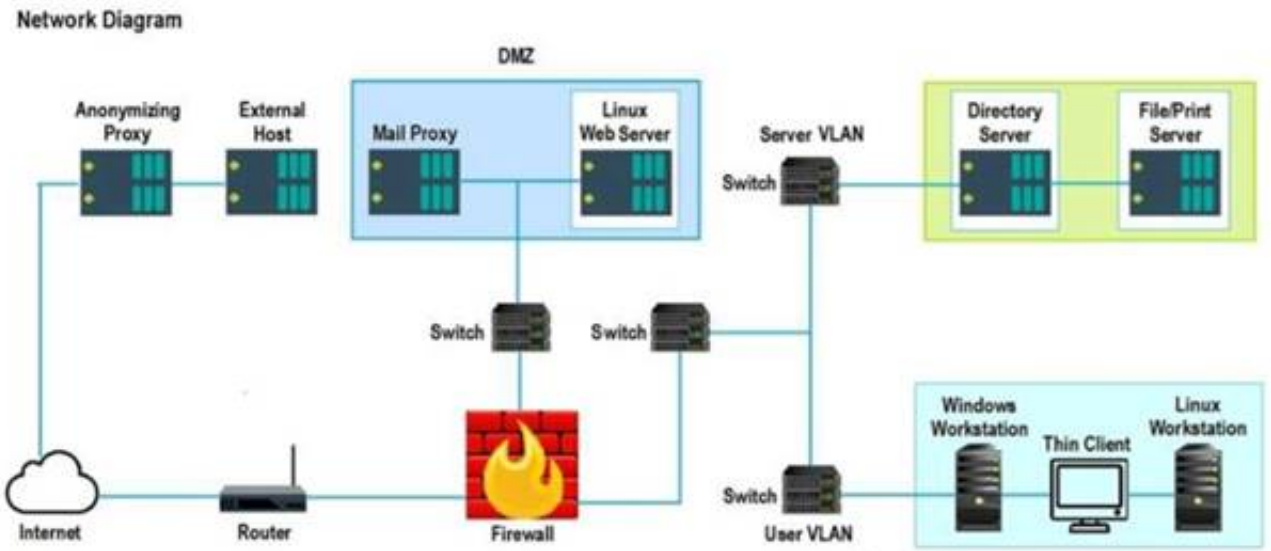
A. Generate a hash value and make a backup image.
B. Encrypt the device to ensure confidentiality of the data.
C. Protect the device with a complex password.
D. Perform a memory scan dump to collect residual data.

Answer: A

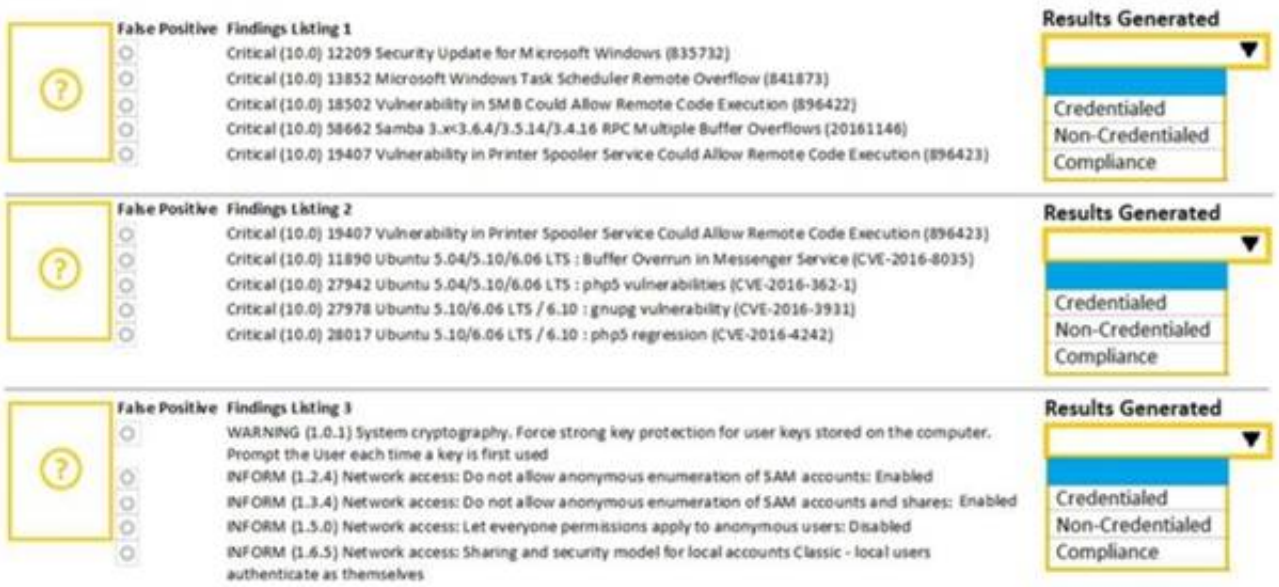
Explanation:
Generating a hash value and making a backup image is the best method to ensure the data on the device is not modified, as it creates a verifiable copy of the

original data that can be used for forensic analysis. Encrypting the device, protecting it with a password, or performing a memory scan dump do not prevent the data from being altered or deleted. Verified References: CompTIA CySA+ CS0-002 Certification Study Guide, page 3291

NEW QUESTION 45
A security analyst performs various types of vulnerability scans. Review the vulnerability scan results to determine the type of scan that was executed and if a false positive occurred for each device.
Instructions:
Select the Results Generated drop-down option to determine if the results were generated from a credentialed scan, non-credentialed scan, or a compliance scan.
For ONLY the credentialed and non-credentialed scans, evaluate the results for false positives and check the findings that display false positives. NOTE: If you would like to uncheck an option that is currently selected, click on the option a second time.
Lastly, based on the vulnerability scan results, identify the type of Server by dragging the Server to the results. The Linux Web Server, File-Print Server and Directory Server are draggable.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please select the Reset All button. When you have completed the simulation, please select the Done button to submit. Once the simulation is submitted, please select the Next button to continue.



Hot Area:



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Hot Area:

NEW QUESTION 47
New employees in an organization have been consistently plugging in personal webcams despite the company policy prohibiting use of personal devices. The SOC manager discovers that new employees are not aware of the company policy. Which of the following will the SOC manager most likely recommend to help ensure new employees are accountable for following the company policy?

A. Human resources must email a copy of a user agreement to all new employees
B. Supervisors must get verbal confirmation from new employees indicating they have read the user agreement
C. All new employees must take a test about the company security policy during the cjitoardmg process
D. All new employees must sign a user agreement to acknowledge the company security policy

Answer: D

Explanation:
The best action that the SOC manager can recommend to help ensure new employees are accountable for following the company policy is to require all new employees to sign a user agreement to acknowledge the company security policy. A user agreement is a document that defines the rights and responsibilities of the users regarding the use of the company's systems, networks, or resources, as well as the consequences of violating the company's security policy. Signing a user agreement can help ensure new employees are aware of and agree to comply with the company security policy, as well as hold them accountable for any breaches or incidents caused by their actions or inactions.

NEW QUESTION 51
Which of the following describes a contract that is used to define the various levels of maintenance to be provided by an external business vendor in a secure environment?

A. MOU
B. NDA
C. BIA
D. SLA

Answer: D

Explanation:
SLA stands for Service Level Agreement, which is a contract that defines the various levels of maintenance to be provided by an external business vendor in a secure environment. An SLA specifies the expectations, responsibilities, and obligations of both parties, such as the scope, quality, availability, and performance of the service, as well as the metrics and methods for measuring and reporting the service level. An SLA also outlines the penalties or remedies for any breach or failure of the service level. An SLA can help ensure that the external business vendor delivers the service in a timely, consistent, and secure manner, and that the customer receives the service that meets their needs and requirements. Official References:
- https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives
- https://www.comptia.org/certifications/cybersecurity-analyst
- https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-new-comptia-cybersecurity-analyst-your-questions-answered

NEW QUESTION 53
An attacker has just gained access to the syslog server on a LAN. Reviewing the syslog entries has allowed the attacker to prioritize possible next targets. Which of the following is this an example of?

A. Passive network foot printing
B. OS fingerprinting
C. Service port identification
D. Application versioning

Answer: A

Explanation:
Passive network foot printing is the best description of the example, as it reflects the technique of collecting information about a network or system by monitoring or sniffing network traffic without sending any packets or interacting with the target. Foot printing is a term that refers to the process of gathering information about a target network or system, such as its IP addresses, open ports, operating systems, services, or vulnerabilities. Foot printing can be done for legitimate purposes, such as penetration testing or auditing, or for malicious purposes, such as reconnaissance or intelligence gathering. Foot printing can be classified into two types: active and passive. Active foot printing involves sending packets or requests to the target and analyzing the responses, such as using tools like ping, traceroute, or Nmap. Active foot printing can provide more accurate and detailed information, but it can also be detected by firewalls or intrusion detection systems (IDS). Passive foot printing involves observing or capturing network traffic without sending any packets or requests to the target, such as using tools like tcpdump, Wireshark, or Shodan. Passive foot printing can provide less information, but it can also avoid detection by firewalls or IDS. The example in the question shows that the attacker has gained access to the syslog server on a LAN and reviewed the syslog entries to prioritize possible next targets. A syslog server is a server that collects and stores log messages from various devices or applications on a network. A syslog entry is a record of an event or activity that occurred on a device or application, such as an error, a warning, or an alert. By reviewing the syslog entries, the attacker can obtain information about the network or system, such as its configuration, status, performance, or security issues. This is an example of passive network foot printing, as the attacker is not sending any packets or requests to the target, but rather observing or capturing network traffic from the syslog server. The other options are not correct, as they describe different techniques or concepts. OS fingerprinting is a technique of identifying the operating system of a target by analyzing its responses to certain packets or requests, such as using tools like Nmap or Xprobe2. OS fingerprinting can be done actively or passively, but it is not what the attacker is doing in the example. Service port identification is a technique of identifying the services running on a target by scanning its open ports and analyzing its responses to certain packets or requests, such as using tools like Nmap or Netcat. Service port identification can be done actively or passively, but it is not what the attacker is doing in the example. Application versioning is a concept that refers to the process of assigning unique identifiers to different versions of an application, such as using numbers, letters, dates, or names. Application versioning can help to track changes, updates, bugs, or features of an application, but it is not related to what the attacker is doing in the example.

NEW QUESTION 56
A systems analyst is limiting user access to system configuration keys and values in a Windows environment. Which of the following describes where the analyst can find these configuration items?

A. confi
B. ini

C. ntds.dit
D. Master boot record
E. Registry

Answer: D

Explanation:
The correct answer is D. Registry.
The registry is a database that stores system configuration keys and values in a Windows environment. The registry contains information about the hardware, software, users, and preferences of the system. The registry can be accessed and modified using the Registry Editor tool (regedit.exe) or the command-line tool (reg.exe). The registry is organized into five main sections, called hives, which are further divided into subkeys and values.
The other options are not the best descriptions of where the analyst can find system configuration keys and values in a Windows environment. config.ini (A) is a file that stores configuration settings for some applications, but it is not a database that stores system configuration keys and values. ntds.dit (B) is a file that stores the Active Directory data for a domain controller, but it is not a database that stores system configuration keys and values. Master boot record © is a section of the hard disk that contains information about the partitions and the boot loader, but it is not a database that stores system configuration keys and values.

NEW QUESTION 61
An analyst is examining events in multiple systems but is having difficulty correlating data points. Which of the following is most likely the issue with the system?

A. Access rights
B. Network segmentation
C. Time synchronization
D. Invalid playbook

Answer: C

Explanation:
Time synchronization is the process of ensuring that all systems in a network have the same accurate time, which is essential for correlating data points from different sources. If the system has an issue with time synchronization, the analyst may have difficulty matching events that occurred at the same time or in a specific order. Access rights, network segmentation, and invalid playbook are not directly related to the issue of correlating data points. Verified References: [CompTIA CySA+ CS0-002 Certification Study Guide], page 23

NEW QUESTION 66
An analyst is reviewing a vulnerability report for a server environment with the following entries:

Vulnerability	Severity	CVSS v3	Host IP	Crown jewel	Exploit available
EOL/Obsolete Log4j v1 x	5	-	54 73 224 15	No	No
EOL/Obsolete Log4j v1 x	5	-	54 73 225 17	Yes	No
EOL/Obsolete Log4j v1 x	5	-	10 101 27 98	Yes	No
Microsoft Windows Security Update	4	8.2	10 100 10 52	No	Yes
Microsoft Windows Security Update	4	8.2	54 74 110 26	No	Yes
Microsoft Windows Security Update	4	8.2	54 74 110 228	Yes	Yes
Oracle Java Critical Patch	3	6.9	10 101 25 65	Yes	No
Oracle Java Critical Patch	3	6.9	54 73 225 17	Yes	No
Oracle Java Critical Patch	3	6 9	10 101 27 98	Yes	No

Which of the following systems should be prioritized for patching first?

A. 10.101.27.98
B. 54.73.225.17
C. 54.74.110.26
D. 54.74.110.228

Answer: D

Explanation:
The system that should be prioritized for patching first is 54.74.110.228, as it has the highest number and severity of vulnerabilities among the four systems listed in the vulnerability report. According to the report, this system has 12 vulnerabilities, with 8 critical, 3 high, and 1 medium severity ratings. The critical vulnerabilities include CVE-2019-0708 (BlueKeep), CVE-2019-1182 (DejaBlue), CVE-2017-0144 (EternalBlue), and CVE-2017-0145 (EternalRomance), which are all remote code execution vulnerabilities that can allow an attacker to compromise the system without any user interaction or authentication. These vulnerabilities pose a high risk to the system and should be patched as soon as possible.

NEW QUESTION 67

There are several reports of sensitive information being disclosed via file sharing services. The company would like to improve its security posture against this threat. Which of the following security controls would best support the company in this scenario?

A. Implement step-up authentication for administrators
B. Improve employee training and awareness
C. Increase password complexity standards
D. Deploy mobile device management

Answer: B

Explanation:
The best security control to implement against sensitive information being disclosed via file sharing services is to improve employee training and awareness. Employee training and awareness can help educate employees on the risks and consequences of using file sharing services for sensitive information, as well as the policies and procedures for handling such information securely and appropriately. Employee training and awareness can also help foster a security culture and encourage employees to report any incidents or violations of information security.

NEW QUESTION 68
The vulnerability analyst reviews threat intelligence regarding emerging vulnerabilities affecting workstations that are used within the company:

Vulnerability title	Attack vector	Attack complexity	Authentication required	User interaction required
Vulnerability A	Network	Low	No	Yes
Vulnerability B	Local	Low	Yes	Yes
Vulnerability C	Network	High	Yes	Yes
Vulnerability D	Local	Low	No	No

Which of the following vulnerabilities should the analyst be most concerned about, knowing that end users frequently click on malicious links sent via email?

A. Vulnerability A
B. Vulnerability B
C. Vulnerability C
D. Vulnerability D

Answer: B

Explanation:
Vulnerability B is the vulnerability that the analyst should be most concerned about, knowing that end users frequently click on malicious links sent via email. Vulnerability B is a remote code execution vulnerability in Microsoft Outlook that allows an attacker to run arbitrary code on the target system by sending a specially crafted email message. This vulnerability is very dangerous, as it does not require any user interaction or attachment opening to trigger the exploit. The attacker only needs to send an email to the victim's Outlook account, and the code will execute automatically when Outlook connects to the Exchange server. This vulnerability has a high severity rating of 9.8 out of 10, and it affects all supported versions of Outlook. Therefore, the analyst should prioritize patching this vulnerability as soon as possible to prevent potential compromise of the workstations.

NEW QUESTION 72
A cybersecurity analyst is reviewing SIEM logs and observes consistent requests originating from an internal host to a blocklisted external server. Which of the following best describes the activity that is
taking place?

A. Data exfiltration
B. Rogue device
C. Scanning
D. Beaconing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Beaconing is the best term to describe the activity that is taking place, as it refers to the periodic communication between an infected host and a blocklisted external server. Beaconing is a common technique used by malware to establish a connection with a command-and-control (C2) server, which can provide instructions, updates, or exfiltration capabilities to the malware. Beaconing can vary in frequency, duration, and payload, depending on the type and sophistication of the malware. The other terms are not as accurate as beaconing, as they describe different aspects of malicious activity. Data exfiltration is the unauthorized transfer of data from a compromised system to an external destination, such as a C2 server or a cloud storage service. Data exfiltration can be a goal or a consequence of malware infection, but it does not necessarily involve blocklisted servers or consistent requests. Rogue device is a device that is connected to a network without authorization or proper security controls. Rogue devices can pose a security risk, as they can introduce malware, bypass firewalls, or access sensitive data. However, rogue devices are not necessarily infected with malware or communicating with blocklisted servers. Scanning is the process of probing a network or a system for vulnerabilities, open ports, services, or other information. Scanning can be performed by legitimate administrators or malicious actors, depending on the intent and authorization. Scanning does not imply consistent requests or blocklisted servers, as it can target any network or system.

NEW QUESTION 76
A security analyst is reviewing the findings of the latest vulnerability report for a company's web application. The web application accepts files for a Bash script to be processed if the files match a given hash. The analyst is able to submit files to the system due to a hash collision. Which of the following should the analyst suggest to mitigate the vulnerability with the fewest changes to the current script and infrastructure?

A. Deploy a WAF to the front of the application.
B. Replace the current MD5 with SHA-256.
C. Deploy an antivirus application on the hosting system.
D. Replace the MD5 with digital signatures.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Replace the current MD5 with SHA-256.
The vulnerability that the security analyst is able to exploit is a hash collision, which is a situation where two different files produce the same hash value. Hash collisions can allow an attacker to bypass the integrity or authentication checks that rely on hash values, and submit malicious files to the system. The web application uses MD5, which is a hashing algorithm that is known to be vulnerable to hash collisions. Therefore, the analyst should suggest replacing the current MD5 with SHA-256, which is a more secure and collision-resistant hashing algorithm.
The other options are not the best suggestions to mitigate the vulnerability with the fewest changes to the current script and infrastructure. Deploying a WAF (web application firewall) to the front of the application
(A) may help protect the web application from some common attacks, but it may not prevent hash collisions or detect malicious files. Deploying an antivirus application on the hosting system © may help scan and remove malicious files from the system, but it may not prevent hash collisions or block malicious files from being submitted. Replacing the MD5 with digital signatures (D) may help verify the authenticity and integrity of the files, but it may require significant changes to the current script and infrastructure, as digital signatures involve public-key cryptography and certificate authorities.

NEW QUESTION 80
During a cybersecurity incident, one of the web servers at the perimeter network was affected by ransomware. Which of the following actions should be performed immediately?

A. Shut down the server.
B. Reimage the server
C. Quarantine the server
D. Update the OS to latest version.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Quarantining the server is the best action to perform immediately, as it isolates the affected server from the rest of the network and prevents the ransomware from spreading to other systems or data. Quarantining the server also preserves the evidence of the ransomware attack, which can be useful for forensic analysis and law enforcement investigation. The other actions are not as urgent as quarantining the server, as they may not stop the ransomware infection, or they may destroy valuable evidence. Shutting down the server may not remove the ransomware, and it may trigger a data deletion mechanism by the ransomware. Reimaging the server may restore its functionality, but it will also erase any traces of the ransomware and make recovery of encrypted data impossible. Updating the OS to the latest version may fix some vulnerabilities, but it will not remove the ransomware or decrypt the data. Official References:
- https://www.cisa.gov/stopransomware/ransomware-guide
- https://www.cisa.gov/stopransomware/ive-been-hit-ransomware

NEW QUESTION 82
A security analyst is validating a particular finding that was reported in a web application vulnerability scan to make sure it is not a false positive. The security analyst uses the snippet below:

```
<!--?xml version="1.0" ?-->
<!DOCTYPE replace [<!ENTITY ent SYSTEM "file:////etc/shadow">]>
<userInfo>
<firstName>John</firstName>
<lastName>$ent;</lastName>
</userInfo>
```

Which of the following vulnerability types is the security analyst validating?

A. Directory traversal
B. XSS
C. XXE
D. SSRF

Answer: B

Explanation:
XSS (cross-site scripting) is the vulnerability type that the security analyst is validating, as the snippet shows an attempt to inject a script tag into the web application. XSS is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to execute arbitrary JavaScript code in the browser of another user who visits the vulnerable website. XSS can be used to perform various malicious actions, such as stealing cookies, session hijacking, phishing, or defacing websites. The other vulnerability types are not relevant to the snippet, as they involve different kinds of attacks. Directory traversal is an attack that allows an attacker to access files and directories that are outside of the web root folder. XXE (XML external entity) injection is an attack that allows an attacker to interfere with an application's processing of XML data, and potentially access files or systems. SSRF (server-side request forgery) is an attack that allows an attacker to induce the server-side application to make requests to an unintended location. Official References:
- https://portswigger.net/web-security/xxe
- https://portswigger.net/web-security/ssrf
- https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Server_Side_Request_Forgery_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.ht

NEW QUESTION 84
A company receives a penetration test report summary from a third party. The report summary indicates a proxy has some patches that need to be applied. The proxy is sitting in a rack and is not being
used, as the company has replaced it with a new one. The CVE score of the vulnerability on the proxy is a 9.8. Which of the following best practices should the company follow with this proxy?

A. Leave the proxy as is.
B. Decomission the proxy.
C. Migrate the proxy to the cloud.
D. Patch the proxy

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best practice that the company should follow with this proxy is to decommission the proxy. Decommissioning the proxy involves removing or disposing of the proxy from the rack and the network, as well as deleting or wiping any data or configuration on the proxy. Decommissioning the proxy can help eliminate the vulnerability on the proxy, as well as reduce the attack surface, complexity, or cost of maintaining the network. Decommissioning the proxy can also free up space or resources for other devices or systems that are in use or needed by the company.

NEW QUESTION 86
A security analyst is reviewing the following alert that was triggered by FIM on a critical system:

Host	Path	Key added
WEBSERVER01	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Personalization	Allow (1)
WEBSERVER01	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\Windows\CurrentVersion\Run	RunMe (%appdata%\abc.exe)
WEBSERVER01	HKCU\Printers\ConvertUserDevModesCount	Microsoft XPS Writer (2)
WEBSERVER01	HKCU\Network\Z	Remote Path (192.168.1.10 CorpZ_Drive)
WEBSERVER01	HKLM\Software\Microsoft\PCHealthCheck	Installed (1)

Which of the following best describes the suspicious activity that is occurring?

A. A fake antivirus program was installed by the user.
B. A network drive was added to allow exfiltration of data
C. A new program has been set to execute on system start
D. The host firewall on 192.168.1.10 was disabled.

Answer: C

Explanation:
A new program has been set to execute on system start is the most likely cause of the suspicious activity that is occurring, as it indicates that the malware has modified the registry keys of the system to ensure its persistence. File Integrity Monitoring (FIM) is a tool that monitors changes to files and registry keys on a system and alerts the security analyst of any unauthorized or malicious modifications. The alert triggered by FIM shows that the malware has created a new registry key under the Run subkey, which is used to launch programs automatically when the system starts. The new registry key points to a file named "update.exe" in the Temp folder, which is likely a malicious executable disguised as a legitimate update file. Official References:
- https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-new-comptia-cybersecurity-analyst-your-questions-answered
- https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives
- https://www.comptia.org/training/books/cysa-cs0-002-study-guide

NEW QUESTION 89
A cybersecurity team has witnessed numerous vulnerability events recently that have affected operating systems. The team decides to implement host-based IPS, firewalls, and two-factor authentication. Which of the following does this most likely describe?

A. System hardening
B. Hybrid network architecture
C. Continuous authorization
D. Secure access service edge

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. System hardening.
System hardening is the process of securing a system by reducing its attack surface, applying patches and updates, configuring security settings, and implementing security controls. System hardening can help prevent or mitigate vulnerability events that may affect operating systems. Host-based IPS, firewalls, and two-factor authentication are examples of security controls that can be applied to harden a system1.
The other options are not the best descriptions of the scenario. A hybrid network architecture (B) is a network design that combines on-premises and cloud-based resources, which may or may not involve system hardening. Continuous authorization © is a security approach that monitors and validates the security posture of a system on an ongoing basis, which is different from system hardening. Secure access service edge (D) is a network architecture that delivers cloud-based security services to remote users and devices, which is also different from system hardening.

NEW QUESTION 91
An analyst is remediating items associated with a recent incident. The analyst has isolated the vulnerability and is actively removing it from the system. Which of the following steps of the process does this describe?

A. Eradication
B. Recovery
C. Containment
D. Preparation

Answer: A

Explanation:
Eradication is a step in the incident response process that involves removing any traces or remnants of the incident from the affected systems or networks, such as malware, backdoors, compromised accounts, or malicious files. Eradication also involves restoring the systems or networks to their normal or secure state, as well as verifying that the incident is completely eliminated and cannot recur. In this case, the analyst is remediating items associated with a recent incident by isolating the vulnerability and actively removing it from the system. This describes the eradication step of the incident response process.

NEW QUESTION 94
A SOC manager receives a phone call from an upset customer. The customer received a vulnerability report two hours ago: but the report did not have a follow-up remediation response from an analyst. Which of the following documents should the SOC manager review to ensure the team is meeting the appropriate

contractual obligations for the customer?

A. SLA
B. MOU
C. NDA
D. Limitation of liability

Answer: A

Explanation:
SLA stands for service level agreement, which is a contract or document that defines the expectations and obligations between a service provider and a customer regarding the quality, availability, performance, or scope of a service. An SLA may also specify the metrics, penalties, or remedies for measuring or ensuring compliance with the agreed service levels. An SLA can help the SOC manager review if the team is meeting the appropriate contractual obligations for the customer, such as response time, resolution time, reporting frequency, or communication channels.

NEW QUESTION 99
An organization has activated the CSIRT. A security analyst believes a single virtual server was compromised and immediately isolated from the network. Which of the following should the CSIRT conduct next?

A. Take a snapshot of the compromised server and verify its integrity
B. Restore the affected server to remove any malware
C. Contact the appropriate government agency to investigate
D. Research the malware strain to perform attribution

Answer: A

Explanation:
The next action that the CSIRT should conduct after isolating the compromised server from the network is to take a snapshot of the compromised server and verify its integrity. Taking a snapshot of the compromised server involves creating an exact copy or image of the server's data and state at a specific point in time. Verifying its integrity involves ensuring that the snapshot has not been altered, corrupted, or tampered with during or after its creation. Taking a snapshot and verifying its integrity can help preserve and protect any evidence or information related to the incident, as well as prevent any tampering, contamination, or destruction of evidence.

NEW QUESTION 103
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