

CompTIA

Exam Questions CS0-003

CompTIA CySA+ Certification Beta Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

Which of the following would help to minimize human engagement and aid in process improvement in security operations?

- A. OSSTMM
- B. SIEM
- C. SOAR
- D. QVVASP

Answer: C

Explanation:

SOAR stands for security orchestration, automation, and response, which is a term that describes a set of tools, technologies, or platforms that can help streamline, standardize, and automate security operations and incident response processes and tasks. SOAR can help minimize human engagement and aid in process improvement in security operations by reducing manual work, human errors, response time, or complexity. SOAR can also help enhance collaboration, coordination, efficiency, or effectiveness of security operations and incident response teams.

NEW QUESTION 2

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has notified that a confidential trade secret has been compromised. Which of the following communication plans should the CEO initiate?

- A. Alert department managers to speak privately with affected staff.
- B. Schedule a press release to inform other service provider customers of the compromise.
- C. Disclose to all affected parties in the Chief Operating Officer for discussion and resolution.
- D. Verify legal notification requirements of PII and SPII in the legal and human resource departments.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The CEO should initiate an alert to department managers to speak privately with affected staff. This is because the trade secret is confidential and should not be disclosed to the public. Additionally, the CEO should verify legal notification requirements of PII and SPII in the legal and human resource departments to ensure compliance with data protection laws.

References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-002, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4, "Data Protection and Privacy Practices", page 194; CompTIA CySA+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 4.0, Domain 4.0 "Compliance and Assessment", Objective 4.1 "Given a scenario, analyze data as part of a security incident", Sub-objective "Data classification levels", page 23

NEW QUESTION 3

An organization has tracked several incidents that are listed in the following table:

Start time	Detection time	Time elapsed in minutes
7:20 a.m.	10:30 a.m.	180
12:00 a.m.	2:30 a.m.	150
9:25 a.m.	12:15 p.m.	170
3:25 p.m.	5:45 p.m.	140

Which of the following is the organization's MTTD?

- A. 140
- B. 150
- C. 160
- D. 180

Answer: C

Explanation:

The MTTD (Mean Time To Detect) is calculated by averaging the time elapsed in detecting incidents. From the given data: $(180+150+170+140)/4 = 160$ minutes. This is the correct answer according to the CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide1, Chapter 4, page 161. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 4, page 153; CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 4, page 161.

NEW QUESTION 4

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. Beaconsing

Answer: D

Explanation:

Beaconsing 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. Beaconsing 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 5

SIMULATION

You are a penetration tester who is reviewing the system hardening guidelines for a company. Hardening guidelines indicate the following.

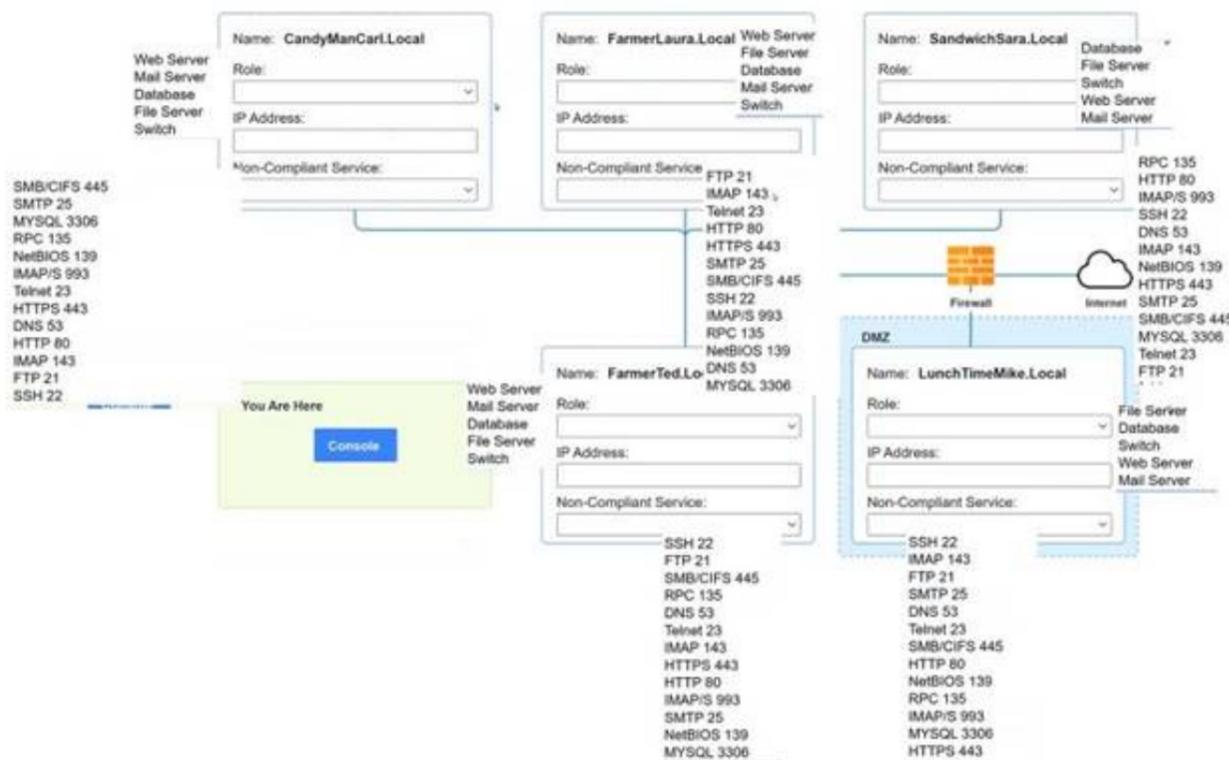
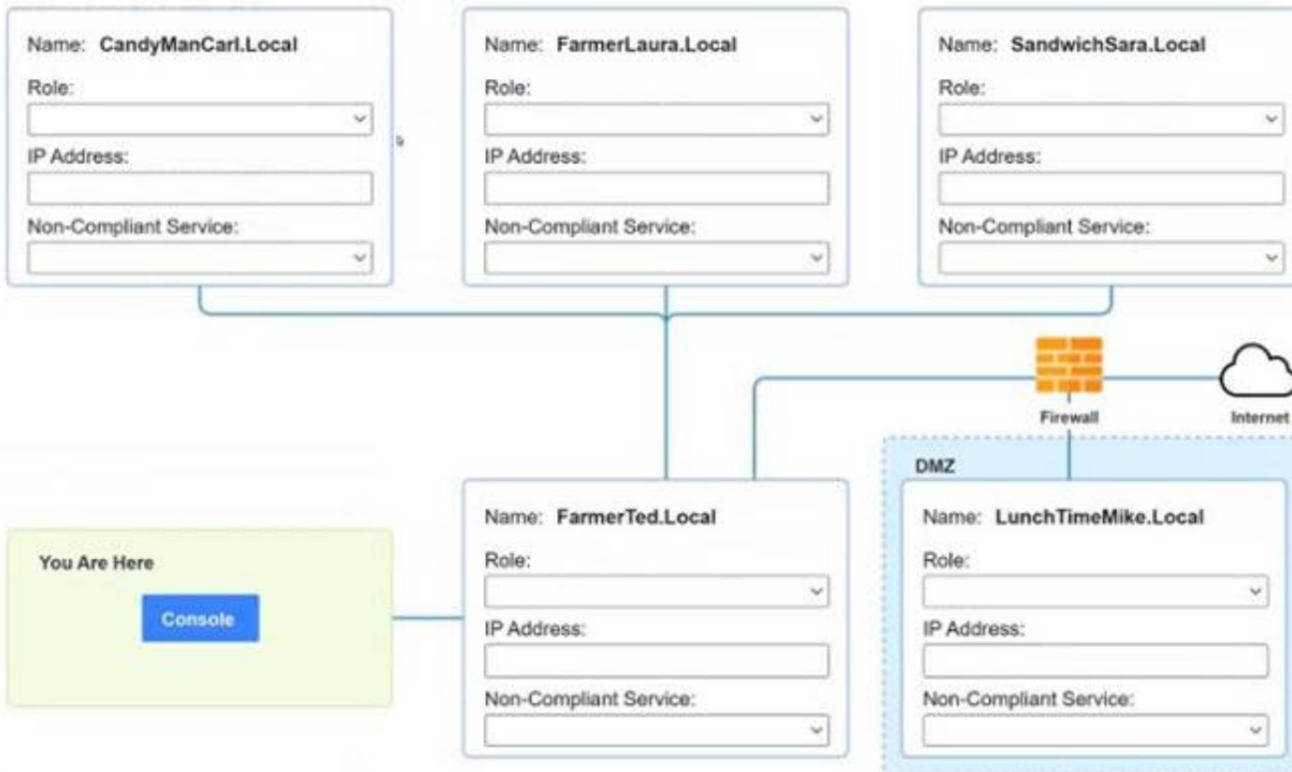
- ? There must be one primary server or service per device.
- ? Only default port should be used
- ? Non-secure protocols should be disabled.
- ? The corporate internet presence should be placed in a protected subnet

Instructions :

? Using the available tools, discover devices on the corporate network and the services running on these devices.

You must determine

- ? ip address of each device
- ? The primary server or service each device
- ? The protocols that should be disabled based on the hardening guidelines

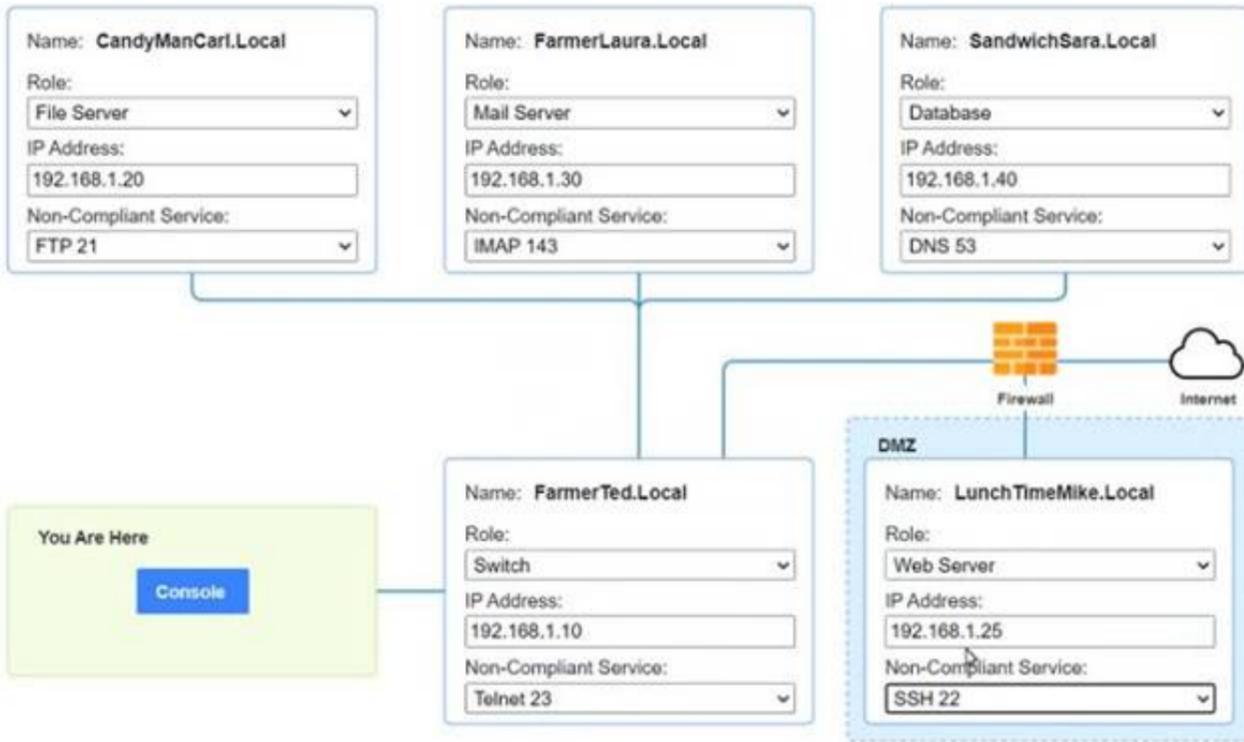


- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

Answer below images



```

PC1
.....
nmap <host>
ping <host>
help

[root@server1 ~]# nmap candymanCarl.local

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( http://www.insecure.org/nmap/ ) at 2016-03-02 16:20 EST
Interesting ports on CandyManCarl.Local (192.168.1.20):
Not shown: 1676 closed ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
21/tcp    open      ftp
135/tcp   open      msrpc Microsoft Windows RPC
139/tcp   open      netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open      microsoft-ds
MAC Address: 09:00:27:D9:8E:D4 (Symetrical Systems Industries Consortium)

Nmap finished: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.420 seconds

[root@server1 ~]# nmap farmerlaura.local

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( http://www.insecure.org/nmap/ ) at 2016-03-02 16:20 EST
Interesting ports on FarmerLaura.Local (192.168.1.30):
Not shown: 1678 closed ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
143/tcp   open      imap
993/tcp   open      imap/s
MAC Address: 09:00:27:D9:8E:D3 (Symetrical Systems Industries Consortium)

Nmap finished: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.420 seconds

[root@server1 ~]# nmap sandwichsara.local

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( http://www.insecure.org/nmap/ ) at 2016-03-02 16:20 EST
Interesting ports on SandwichSara.Local (192.168.1.40):

```

```

PC1
Starting Nmap 7.01 ( http://www.insecure.org/nmap/ ) at 2016-03-02 16:20 EST
Interesting ports on SandwichSara.Local (192.168.1.40):
Not shown: 1677 closed ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    open       ssh
53/udp    open       dns
3306/tcp   open       mysql
MAC Address: 09:00:27:D9:8E:D1 (Symmetrical Systems Industries Consortium)

Nmap finished: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.420 seconds

[root@server1 ~]# nmap farmerted.local

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( http://www.insecure.org/nmap/ ) at 2016-03-02 16:20 EST
Interesting ports on FarmerTed.Local (192.168.1.10):
Not shown: 1678 closed ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    open       ssh
23/tcp    open       telnet
MAC Address: 09:00:27:D9:8E:D6 (Symmetrical Systems Industries Consortium)

Nmap finished: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.420 seconds

[root@server1 ~]# nmap lunchtimemike.local

Starting Nmap 7.01 ( http://www.insecure.org/nmap/ ) at 2016-03-02 16:20 EST
Interesting ports on LunchTimeMike.Local (10.10.10.25):
Not shown: 1677 closed ports
PORT      STATE      SERVICE
22/tcp    open       ssh
80/tcp    open       http
443/tcp   open       https
MAC Address: 09:00:27:D9:8E:D5 (Symmetrical Systems Industries Consortium)

Nmap finished: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.420 seconds

[root@server1 ~]#

```

NEW QUESTION 6

An older CVE with a vulnerability score of 7.1 was elevated to a score of 9.8 due to a widely available exploit being used to deliver ransomware. Which of the following factors would an analyst most likely communicate as the reason for this escalation?

- A. Scope
- B. Weaponization
- C. CVSS
- D. Asset value

Answer: B

Explanation:

Weaponization is a factor that describes how an adversary develops or acquires an exploit or payload that can take advantage of a vulnerability and deliver a malicious effect. Weaponization can increase the severity or impact of a vulnerability, as it makes it easier or more likely for an attacker to exploit it successfully and cause damage or harm. Weaponization can also indicate the level of sophistication or motivation of an attacker, as well as the availability or popularity of an exploit or payload in the cyber threat landscape. In this case, an older CVE with a vulnerability score of 7.1 was elevated to a score of 9.8 due to a widely available exploit being used to deliver ransomware. This indicates that weaponization was the reason for this escalation.

NEW QUESTION 7

A security administrator has been notified by the IT operations department that some vulnerability reports contain an incomplete list of findings. Which of the following methods should be used to resolve this issue?

- A. Credentialed scan
- B. External scan
- C. Differential scan
- D. Network scan

Answer: A

Explanation:

A credentialed scan is a type of vulnerability scan that uses valid credentials to log in to the scanned systems and perform a more thorough and accurate assessment of their vulnerabilities. A credentialed scan can access more information than a non-credentialed scan, such as registry keys, patch levels, configuration settings, and installed applications. A credentialed scan can also reduce the number of false positives and false negatives, as it can verify the actual state of the system rather than relying on inference or assumptions. The other types of scans are not related to the issue of incomplete findings, as they refer to different aspects of vulnerability scanning, such as the scope, location, or frequency of the scan. An external scan is a scan that is performed from outside the network perimeter, usually from the internet. An external scan can reveal how an attacker would see the network and what vulnerabilities are exposed to the public. An external scan cannot access internal systems or resources that are behind firewalls or other security controls. A differential scan is a scan that compares the results of two scans and highlights the differences between them. A differential scan can help identify changes in the network environment, such as new vulnerabilities, patched vulnerabilities, or new devices. A differential scan does not provide a complete list of findings by itself, but rather a summary of changes. A network scan is a scan that focuses on the network layer of the OSI model and detects vulnerabilities related to network devices, protocols, services, and configurations. A network scan can discover open ports, misconfigured firewalls, unencrypted traffic, and other network-related issues. A network scan does not provide information about the application layer or the host layer of the OSI model, such as web applications or operating systems.

NEW QUESTION 8

Which of the following describes how a CSIRT lead determines who should be communicated with and when during a security incident?

- A. The lead should review what is documented in the incident response policy or plan
- B. Management level members of the CSIRT should make that decision
- C. The lead has the authority to decide who to communicate with at any time
- D. Subject matter experts on the team should communicate with others within the specified area of expertise

Answer: A

Explanation:

The incident response policy or plan is a document that defines the roles and responsibilities, procedures and processes, communication and escalation protocols, and reporting and documentation requirements for handling security incidents. The lead should review what is documented in the incident response policy or plan to determine who should be communicated with and when during a security incident, as well as what information should be shared and how. The incident response policy or plan should also be aligned with the organizational policies and legal obligations regarding incident notification and disclosure.

NEW QUESTION 9

A security team identified several rogue Wi-Fi access points during the most recent network scan. The network scans occur once per quarter. Which of the following controls would best allow the organization to identify rogue devices more quickly?

- A. Implement a continuous monitoring policy.
- B. Implement a BYOD policy.
- C. Implement a portable wireless scanning policy.
- D. Change the frequency of network scans to once per month.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best control to allow the organization to identify rogue devices more quickly is A. Implement a continuous monitoring policy. A continuous monitoring policy is a set of procedures and tools that enable an organization to detect and respond to unauthorized or anomalous activities on its network in real time or near real time. A continuous monitoring policy can help identify rogue access points as soon as they appear on the network, rather than waiting for quarterly or monthly scans. A continuous monitoring policy can also help improve the overall security posture and compliance of the organization by providing timely and accurate information about its network assets, vulnerabilities, threats, and incidents¹.

NEW QUESTION 10

Which of the following would likely be used to update a dashboard that integrates.....

- A. Webhooks
- B. Extensible Markup Language
- C. Threat feed combination
- D. JavaScript Object Notation

Answer: D

Explanation:

JavaScript Object Notation (JSON) is commonly used for transmitting data in web applications and would be suitable for updating dashboards that integrate various data sources. It's lightweight and easy to parse and generate.

NEW QUESTION 10

A Chief Information Security Officer wants to implement security by design, starting vulnerabilities, including SQL injection, FRI, XSS, etc. Which of the following would most likely meet the requirement?

- A. Reverse engineering
- B. Known environment testing
- C. Dynamic application security testing
- D. Code debugging

Answer: C

Explanation:

Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST) is used to detect vulnerabilities in running applications, including common issues like SQL injection, FRI, XSS, etc. It aligns with the goal of implementing security by design.

NEW QUESTION 15

A security analyst is responding to an incident that involves a malicious attack on a network. Data closet. Which of the following best explains how an analyst should properly document the incident?

- A. Back up the configuration file for all network devices
- B. Record and validate each connection
- C. Create a full diagram of the network infrastructure
- D. Take photos of the impacted items

Answer: D

Explanation:

When documenting a physical incident in a network data closet, taking photos provides a clear and immediate record of the situation, which is essential for

thorough incident documentation and subsequent investigation.

Proper documentation of an incident in a data closet should include taking photos of the impacted items. This provides visual evidence and helps in understanding the physical context of the incident, which is crucial for a thorough investigation. Backing up configuration files, recording connections, and creating network diagrams, while important, are not the primary means of documenting the physical aspects of an incident.

NEW QUESTION 20

A payroll department employee was the target of a phishing attack in which an attacker impersonated a department director and requested that direct deposit information be updated to a new account. Afterward, a deposit was made into the unauthorized account. Which of the following is one of the first actions the incident response team should take when they receive notification of the attack?

- A. Scan the employee's computer with virus and malware tools.
- B. Review the actions taken by the employee and the email related to the event
- C. Contact human resources and recommend the termination of the employee.
- D. Assign security awareness training to the employee involved in the incident.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In case of a phishing attack, it's crucial to review what actions were taken by the employee and analyze the phishing email to understand its nature and impact. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 6, page 246; CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 6, page 255.

NEW QUESTION 24

During an incident involving phishing, a security analyst needs to find the source of the malicious email. Which of the following techniques would provide the analyst with this information?

- A. Header analysis
- B. Packet capture
- C. SSL inspection
- D. Reverse engineering

Answer: A

Explanation:

Header analysis is the technique of examining the metadata of an email, such as the sender, recipient, date, subject, and routing information. It can help to identify the source of a malicious email by revealing the IP address and domain name of the originator, as well as any spoofing or redirection attempts. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 6, page 240; CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 6, page 249.

NEW QUESTION 25

A security analyst is writing a shell script to identify IP addresses from the same country. Which of the following functions would help the analyst achieve the objective?

- A. `function w() { info=$(ping -c 1 $1 | awk -F "/" 'END{print $1}') && echo "$1 | $info" }`
- B. `function x() { info=$(geoipllookup $1) && echo "$1 | $info" }`
- C. `function y() { info=$(dig -x $1 | grep PTR | tail -n 1) && echo "$1 | $info" }`
- D. `function z() { info=$(traceroute -m 40 $1 | awk 'END{print $1}') && echo "$1 | $info" }`

Answer: B

Explanation:

The function that would help the analyst identify IP addresses from the same country is:

```
function x() { info=$(geoipllookup $1) && echo "$1 | $info" }
```

This function takes an IP address as an argument and uses the geoipllookup command to get the geographic location information associated with the IP address, such as the country name, country code, region, city, or latitude and longitude. The function then prints the IP address and the geographic location information, which can help identify any IP addresses that belong to the same country.

NEW QUESTION 30

A security analyst is trying to identify possible network addresses from different source networks belonging to the same company and region. Which of the following shell script functions could help achieve the goal?

- A. `function w() { a=$(ping -c 1 $1 | awk -F "/" 'END{print $1}') && echo "$1 | $a" }`
- B. `function x() { b=$(traceroute -m 40 $1 | awk 'END{print $1}') && echo "$1 | $b" }`
- C. `function y() { dig $(dig -x $1 | grep PTR | tail -n 1 | awk -F "." 'in-addr' '{print$1}').origin.asn.cymru.com TXT +short }`
- D. `function z() { c=$(geoipllookup$1) && echo "$1 | $c" }`

Answer: C

Explanation:

The shell script function that could help identify possible network addresses from different source networks belonging to the same company and region is:

```
function y() { dig $(dig -x $1 | grep PTR | tail -n 1 | awk -F "." 'in-addr' '{print $1}').origin.asn.cymru.com TXT +short }
```

This function takes an IP address as an argument and performs two DNS lookups using the dig command. The first lookup uses the -x option to perform a reverse DNS lookup and get the hostname associated with the IP address. The second lookup uses the origin.asn.cymru.com domain to get the autonomous system number (ASN) and other information related to the IP address, such as the country code, registry, or allocation date. The function then prints the IP address and the ASN information, which can help identify any network addresses that belong to the same ASN or region

NEW QUESTION 31

An analyst is reviewing a vulnerability report and must make recommendations to the executive team. The analyst finds that most systems can be upgraded with a

reboot resulting in a single downtime window. However, two of the critical systems cannot be upgraded due to a vendor appliance that the company does not have access to. Which of the following inhibitors to remediation do these systems and associated vulnerabilities best represent?

- A. Proprietary systems
- B. Legacy systems
- C. Unsupported operating systems
- D. Lack of maintenance windows

Answer: A

Explanation:

Proprietary systems are systems that are owned and controlled by a specific vendor or manufacturer, and that use proprietary standards or protocols that are not compatible with other systems. Proprietary systems can pose a challenge for vulnerability management, as they may not allow users to access or modify their configuration, update their software, or patch their vulnerabilities. In this case, two of the critical systems cannot be upgraded due to a vendor appliance that the company does not have access to. This indicates that these systems and associated vulnerabilities are examples of proprietary systems as inhibitors to remediation

NEW QUESTION 33

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 onboarding 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 36

HOTSPOT

The developers recently deployed new code to three web servers. A daffy automated external device scan report shows server vulnerabilities that are failure items according to PCI DSS.

If the vulnerability is not valid, the analyst must take the proper steps to get the scan clean. If the vulnerability is valid, the analyst must remediate the finding.

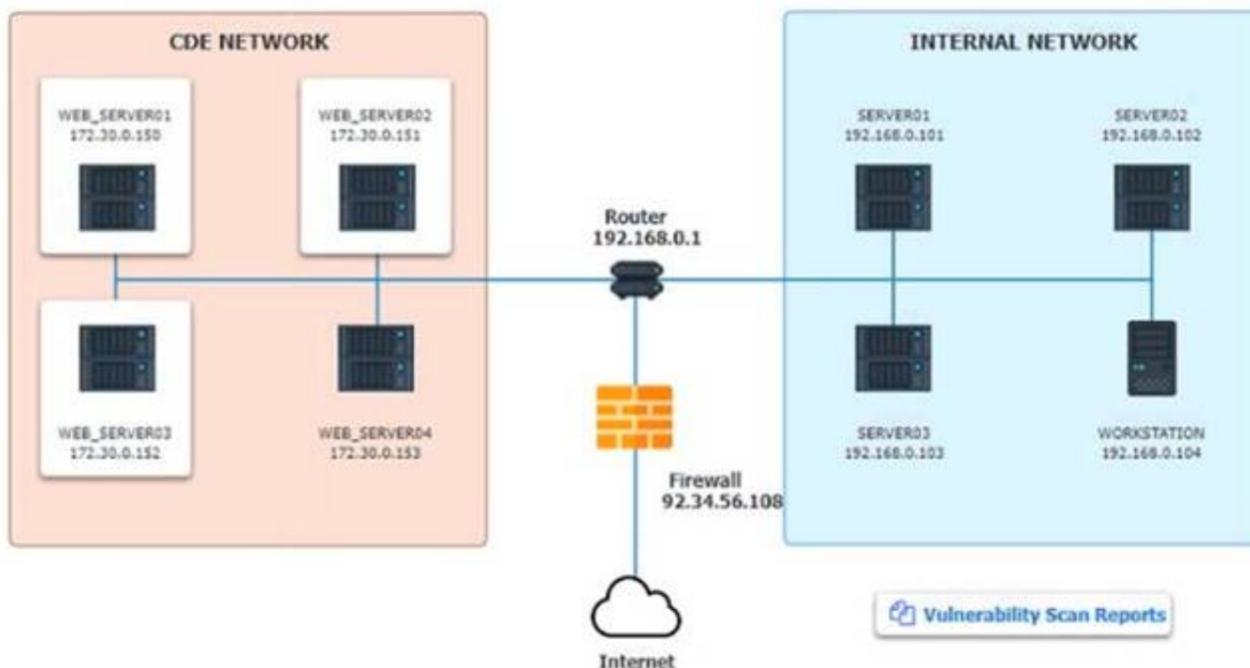
After reviewing the information provided in the network diagram, select the STEP 2 tab to

complete the simulation by selecting the correct Validation Result and Remediation Action for each server listed using the drop-down options.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The simulation includes 2 steps.

Step1:Review the information provided in the network diagram and then move to the STEP 2 tab.



Vulnerability Scan Report

HIGH SEVERITY

Title: Cleartext Transmission of Sensitive Information

Description: The software transmits sensitive or securitycritical data in Cleartext in a communication channel that can be sniffed by authorized users.

Affected Asset: 172.30.0.15

Risk: Anyone can read the information by gaining access to the channel being used for communication.

Reference: CVE-2002-1949

MEDIUM SEVERITY

Title: Sensitive Cookie in HTTPS session without 'Secure' Attribute

Description: The Secure attribute for sensitive cookies in HTTPS sessions is not set, which could cause the use agent to send those cookies in plaintext over HTTP session.

Affected Asset: 172.30.0.152

Risk: Session Sidejacking

Reference: CVE-2004-0462

LOW SEVERITY

Title: Untrusted SSL/TLS Server X.509 Certificate

Description: The server's TLS/SSL certificate is signed by a Certification Authority that is untrusted or unknown.

Affected Asset: 172.30.0.153

Risk: May allow man-in-the-middle attackers to insert a spoofed certificate for any Distinguished Name (DN).

Reference: CVE-2005-1234

STEP 2: Given the Scenario, determine which remediation action is required to address the vulnerability.

Network Diagram

INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 2: Given the scenario, determine which remediation action is required to address the vulnerability.

System	Validate Result	Remediation Action
WEB_SERVER01	<input type="text"/> False Positive False Negative True Positive True Negative	<input type="text"/> Encrypt Entire Session Encrypt All Session Cookies Implement Input Validation Submit as Non-Issue Employ Unique Token in Hidden Field Avoid Using Redirects and Forwards Disable HTTP Request Certificate from a Public CA Renew the Current Certificate
WEB_SERVER02	<input type="text"/> False Positive False Negative True Positive True Negative	<input type="text"/> Encrypt Entire Session Encrypt All Session Cookies Implement Input Validation Submit as Non-Issue Employ Unique Token in Hidden Field Avoid Using Redirects and Forwards Disable HTTP Request Certificate from a Public CA Renew the Current Certificate
WEB_SERVER03	<input type="text"/> False Positive False Negative True Positive True Negative	<input type="text"/> Encrypt Entire Session Encrypt All Session Cookies Implement Input Validation Submit as Non-Issue Employ Unique Token in Hidden Field Avoid Using Redirects and Forwards Disable HTTP Request Certificate from a Public CA Renew the Current Certificate

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 2: Given the scenario, determine which remediation action is required to address the vulnerability.

System	Validate Result	Remediation Action
WEB_SERVER01	True Positive	Encrypt Entire Session
WEB_SERVER02	True Positive	Encrypt All Session Cookies
WEB_SERVER03	True Positive	Request Certificate from a Public CA

NEW QUESTION 38

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

```

v Alerts (17)
  > Absence of Anti-CSRF Tokens
  > Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set (6)
  > Cross-Domain Misconfiguration (34)
  > Directory Browsing (11)
  > Missing Anti-clickjacking Header (2)
  > Cookie No HttpOnly Flag (4)
  > Cookie Without Secure Flag
  > Cookie with SameSite Attribute None (2)
  > Cookie without SameSite Attribute (5)
  > Cross-Domain JavaScript Source File Inclusion
  > Timestamp Disclosure - Unix (569)
  > X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing (42)
  > CORS Header
  > Information Disclosure - Sensitive Information in URL (2)
  > Information Disclosure - Suspicious Comments (43)
  > Loosely Scoped Cookie (5)
  > Re-examine Cache-control Directives (33)
  
```

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

- A. Set an HttpOnly flag 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 39

A security analyst received a malicious binary file to analyze. Which of the following is the best technique to perform the analysis?

- A. Code analysis
- B. Static analysis
- C. Reverse engineering
- D. Fuzzing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reverse engineering is a technique that involves analyzing a binary file to understand its structure, functionality, and behavior. Reverse engineering can help security analysts perform malware analysis, vulnerability research, exploit development, and software debugging. Reverse engineering can be done using various tools, such as disassemblers, debuggers, decompilers, and hex editors.

NEW QUESTION 40

An analyst is suddenly unable to enrich data from the firewall. However, the other open intelligence feeds continue to work. Which of the following is the most likely reason the firewall feed stopped working?

- A. The firewall service account was locked out.
- B. The firewall was using a paid feed.

- C. The firewall certificate expired.
- D. The firewall failed open.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The firewall certificate expired. If the firewall uses a certificate to authenticate and encrypt the feed, and the certificate expires, the feed will stop working until the certificate is renewed or replaced. This can affect the data enrichment process and the security analysis. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 4: Security Operations and Monitoring, page 161.

NEW QUESTION 41

Which of the following is a useful tool for mapping, tracking, and mitigating identified threats and vulnerabilities with the likelihood and impact of occurrence?

- A. Risk register
- B. Vulnerability assessment
- C. Penetration test
- D. Compliance report

Answer: A

Explanation:

A risk register is a useful tool for mapping, tracking, and mitigating identified threats and vulnerabilities with the likelihood and impact of occurrence. A risk register is a document that records the details of all the risks identified in a project or an organization, such as their sources, causes, consequences, probabilities, impacts, and mitigation strategies. A risk register can help the security team to prioritize the risks based on their severity and urgency, and to monitor and control them throughout the project or the organization's lifecycle¹². A vulnerability assessment, a penetration test, and a compliance report are all methods or outputs of identifying and evaluating the threats and vulnerabilities, but they are not tools for mapping, tracking, and mitigating them³⁴⁵. References: What is a Risk Register? | Smartsheet, Risk Register: Definition & Example, Vulnerability Assessment vs. Penetration Testing: What's the Difference?, What is a Penetration Test and How Does It Work?, What is a Compliance Report? | Definition, Types, and Examples

NEW QUESTION 46

A Chief Information Security Officer has outlined several requirements for a new vulnerability scanning project:

- . Must use minimal network bandwidth
- . Must use minimal host resources
- . Must provide accurate, near real-time updates
- . Must not have any stored credentials in configuration on the scanner

Which of the following vulnerability scanning methods should be used to best meet these requirements?

- A. Internal
- B. Agent
- C. Active
- D. Uncredentialed

Answer: B

Explanation:

Agent-based vulnerability scanning is a method that uses software agents installed on the target systems to scan for vulnerabilities. This method meets the requirements of the project because it uses minimal network bandwidth and host resources, provides accurate and near real-time updates, and does not require any stored credentials on the scanner. References: What Is Vulnerability Scanning? Types, Tools and Best Practices, Section: Types of vulnerability scanning; CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 4: Security Operations and Monitoring, page 154.

NEW QUESTION 50

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 52

Which of the following would a security analyst most likely use to compare TTPs between different known adversaries of an organization?

- A. MITRE ATTACK
- B. Cyber Kill Cham
- C. OWASP
- D. STIX/TAXII

Answer: A

Explanation:

MITRE ATT&CK is a framework and knowledge base that describes the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) used by various adversaries in cyberattacks. MITRE ATT&CK can help security analysts compare TTPs between different known adversaries of an organization, as well as identify patterns, gaps, or trends in adversary behavior. MITRE ATT&CK can also help security analysts improve threat detection, analysis, and response capabilities, as well as share threat intelligence with other organizations or communities

NEW QUESTION 56

A security analyst noticed the following entry on a web server log:

Warning: fopen (http://127.0.0.1:16) :

failed to open stream:

Connection refused in /hj/var/www/showimage.php on line 7

Which of the following malicious activities was most likely attempted?

- A. XSS
- B. CSRF
- C. SSRF
- D. RCE

Answer: C

Explanation:

The malicious activity that was most likely attempted is SSRF (Server-Side Request Forgery). This is a type of attack that exploits a vulnerable web application to make requests to other resources on behalf of the web server. In this case, the attacker tried to use the fopen function to access the local loopback address (127.0.0.1) on port 16, which could be a service that is not intended to be exposed to the public. The connection was refused, indicating that the port was closed or filtered. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 2: Software and Application Security, page 66.

NEW QUESTION 61

During the log analysis phase, the following suspicious command is detected-

```
<?php preg_replace('/./e', 'system("ping -c 4 10.0.0.1");', ''); ?>
```

Which of the following is being attempted?

- A. Buffer overflow
- B. RCE
- C. ICMP tunneling
- D. Smurf attack

Answer: B

Explanation:

RCE stands for remote code execution, which is a type of attack that allows an attacker to execute arbitrary commands on a target system. The suspicious command in the question is an example of RCE, as it tries to download and execute a malicious file from a remote server using the wget and chmod commands. A buffer overflow is a type of vulnerability that occurs when a program writes more data to a memory buffer than it can hold, potentially overwriting other memory locations and corrupting the program's execution. ICMP tunneling is a technique that uses ICMP packets to encapsulate and transmit data that would normally be blocked by firewalls or filters. A smurf attack is a type of DDoS attack that floods a network with ICMP echo requests, causing all devices on the network to reply and generate a large amount of traffic. Verified References: What Is Buffer Overflow? Attacks, Types & Vulnerabilities - Fortinet1, What Is a Smurf Attack? Smurf DDoS Attack | Fortinet2, exploit - Interpreting CVE ratings: Buffer Overflow vs. Denial of ...3

NEW QUESTION 62

Following an incident, a security analyst needs to create a script for downloading the configuration of all assets from the cloud tenancy. Which of the following authentication methods should the analyst use?

- A. MFA
- B. User and password
- C. PAM
- D. Key pair

Answer: D

Explanation:

Key pair authentication is a method of using a public and private key to securely access cloud resources, such as downloading the configuration of assets from a cloud tenancy. Key pair authentication is more secure than user and password or PAM, and does not require an additional factor like MFA. References: Authentication Methods - Configuring Tenant-Wide Settings in Azure ..., Cloud Foundation - Oracle Help Center

NEW QUESTION 63

Each time a vulnerability assessment team shares the regular report with other teams, inconsistencies regarding versions and patches in the existing infrastructure are discovered. Which of the following is the best solution to decrease the inconsistencies?

- A. Implementing credentialed scanning
- B. Changing from a passive to an active scanning approach
- C. Implementing a central place to manage IT assets
- D. Performing agentless scanning

Answer: C

Explanation:

Implementing a central place to manage IT assets is the best solution to decrease the inconsistencies regarding versions and patches in the existing infrastructure. A central place to manage IT assets, such as a configuration management database (CMDB), can help the vulnerability assessment team to have an accurate and up-to-date inventory of all the hardware and software components in the network, as well as their relationships and dependencies. A CMDB can also track the changes and updates made to the IT assets, and provide a single source of truth for the vulnerability assessment team and other teams to compare and verify the versions and patches of the infrastructure¹². Implementing credentialed scanning, changing from a passive to an active scanning approach, and performing agentless scanning are all methods to improve the vulnerability scanning process, but they do not address the root cause of the inconsistencies, which is the lack of a central place to manage IT assets³. References: What is a Configuration Management Database (CMDB)?, How to Use a CMDB to Improve Vulnerability Management, Vulnerability Scanning Best Practices

NEW QUESTION 65

A disgruntled open-source developer has decided to sabotage a code repository with a logic bomb that will act as a wiper. Which of the following parts of the Cyber Kill Chain does this act exhibit?

- A. Reconnaissance
- B. Weaponization
- C. Exploitation
- D. Installation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Weaponization is the stage of the Cyber Kill Chain where the attacker creates or modifies a malicious payload to use against a target. In this case, the disgruntled open-source developer has created a logic bomb that will act as a wiper, which is a type of malware that destroys data on a system. This is an example of weaponization, as the developer has prepared a cyberweapon to sabotage the code repository.

References: The answer was based on the web search results from Bing, especially the following sources:

? Cyber Kill Chain® | Lockheed Martin, which states: "In the weaponization step, the adversary creates remote access malware weapon, such as a virus or worm, tailored to one or more vulnerabilities."

? The Cyber Kill Chain: The Seven Steps of a Cyberattack - EC-Council, which states: "In the weaponization stage, all of the attacker's preparatory work culminates in the creation of malware to be used against an identified target."

? What is the Cyber Kill Chain? Introduction Guide - CrowdStrike, which states: "Weaponization: The attacker creates a malicious payload that will be delivered to the target."

NEW QUESTION 68

An employee downloads a freeware program to change the desktop to the classic look of legacy Windows. Shortly after the employee installs the program, a high volume of random DNS queries begin to originate from the system. An investigation on the system reveals the following: `Add-MpPreference -ExclusionPath '%Program Files%\sysconfig'` Which of the following is possibly occurring?

- A. Persistence
- B. Privilege escalation
- C. Credential harvesting
- D. Defense evasion

Answer: D

Explanation:

Defense evasion is the technique of avoiding detection or prevention by security tools or mechanisms. In this case, the freeware program is likely a malware that generates random DNS queries to communicate with a command and control server or exfiltrate data. The command `Add-MpPreference -ExclusionPath '%Program Files%\sysconfig'` is used to add an exclusion path to Windows Defender, which is a built-in antivirus software, to prevent it from scanning the malware folder. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 5, page 204; CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5, page 212. pr

NEW QUESTION 72

A SOC analyst identifies the following content while examining the output of a debugger command over a client-server application: `getconnection (database01, "alpha ", "AXTV. 127GdCx94GTd")`; Which of the following is the most likely vulnerability in this system?

- A. Lack of input validation
- B. SQL injection
- C. Hard-coded credential
- D. Buffer overflow attacks

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most likely vulnerability in this system is hard-coded credential. Hard-coded credential is a practice of embedding or storing a username, password, or other sensitive information in the source code or configuration file of a system or application. Hard-coded credential can pose a serious security risk, as it can expose the system or application to unauthorized access, data theft, or compromise if the credential is discovered or leaked by an attacker. Hard-coded credential can also make it difficult to change or update the credential if needed, as it may require modifying the code or file and redeploying the system or application.

NEW QUESTION 74

A team of analysts is developing a new internal system that correlates information from a variety of sources analyzes that information, and then triggers notifications according to company policy Which of the following technologies was deployed?

- A. SIEM
- B. SOAR
- C. IPS
- D. CERT

Answer: A

Explanation:

SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) technology aggregates and analyzes activity from many different resources across your IT infrastructure. The description of correlating information from various sources and triggering notifications aligns with the capabilities of a SIEM system.

NEW QUESTION 79

During an incident, analysts need to rapidly investigate by the investigation and leadership teams. Which of the following best describes how PII should be safeguarded during an incident?

- A. Implement data encryption and close the data so only the company has access.
- B. Ensure permissions are limited in the investigation team and encrypt the data.
- C. Implement data encryption and create a standardized procedure for deleting data that is no longer needed.
- D. Ensure that permissions are open only to the company.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best option to safeguard PII during an incident is to ensure permissions are limited in the investigation team and encrypt the data. This is because limiting permissions reduces the risk of unauthorized access or leakage of sensitive data, and encryption protects the data from being read or modified by anyone who does not have the decryption key. Option A is not correct because closing the data may hinder the investigation process and prevent collaboration with other parties who may need access to the data. Option C is not correct because deleting data that is no longer needed may violate legal or regulatory requirements for data retention, and may also destroy potential evidence for the incident. Option D is not correct because opening permissions to the company may expose the data to more people than necessary, increasing the risk of compromise or misuse.

References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-002, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4, "Data Protection and Privacy Practices", page 195; CompTIA CySA+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 4.0, Domain 4.0 "Compliance and Assessment", Objective 4.1 "Given a scenario, analyze data as part of a security incident", Sub-objective "Data encryption", page 23

CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-002, 2nd Edition : CompTIA CySA+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 4.0.pdf)

NEW QUESTION 80

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 81

During an incident, a security analyst discovers a large amount of PII has been emailed externally from an employee to a public email address. The analyst finds that the external email is the employee's personal email. Which of the following should the analyst recommend be done first?

- A. Place a legal hold on the employee's mailbox.
- B. Enable filtering on the web proxy.
- C. Disable the public email access with CASB.
- D. Configure a deny rule on the firewall.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Placing a legal hold on the employee's mailbox is the best action to perform first, as it preserves all mailbox content, including deleted items and original versions of modified items, for potential legal or forensic purposes. A legal hold is a feature that allows an administrator to retain mailbox data for a user indefinitely or for a specified period, regardless of the user's actions or retention policies. A legal hold can be applied to a mailbox using Litigation Hold or In-Place Hold in Exchange Server or Exchange Online. A legal hold can help to ensure that evidence of data exfiltration or other malicious activities is not lost or tampered with, and that the organization can comply with any legal or regulatory obligations. The other actions are not as urgent or effective as placing a legal hold on the employee's mailbox, as they do not address the immediate threat of data loss or compromise. Enabling filtering on the web proxy may help to prevent some types of data exfiltration or malicious traffic, but it does not help to recover or preserve the data that has already been emailed externally. Disabling the public email access with CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker) may help to block or monitor the use of public email services by employees, but it does not help to recover or preserve the data that has already been emailed externally. Configuring a deny rule on the firewall may help to block or monitor the network traffic from the employee's laptop, but it does not help to recover or preserve the data that has already been emailed externally.

NEW QUESTION 86

Which of the following best describes the document that defines the expectation to network customers that patching will only occur between 2:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m.?

- A. SLA
- B. LOI
- C. MOU
- D. KPI

Answer: A

Explanation:

SLA (Service Level Agreement) is the best term to describe the document that defines the expectation to network customers that patching will only occur between 2:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m., as it reflects the agreement between a service provider and a customer that specifies the services, quality, availability, and responsibilities that are agreed upon. An SLA is a common type of document that is used in various industries and contexts, such as IT, telecom, cloud computing, or outsourcing. An SLA typically includes metrics and indicators to measure the performance and quality of the service, such as uptime, response time, or resolution time. An SLA also defines the consequences or remedies for any breaches or failures of the service, such as penalties, refunds, or credits. An SLA can help to manage customer expectations, formalize communication, improve productivity, and strengthen relationships. The other terms are not as accurate as SLA, as they describe different types of documents or concepts. LOI (Letter of Intent) is a document that outlines the main terms and conditions of a proposed agreement between two or more parties, before a formal contract is signed. An LOI is usually non-binding and expresses the intention or interest of the parties to enter into a future agreement. An LOI can help to clarify the key points of a deal, facilitate negotiations, or demonstrate commitment. MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) is a document that describes a mutual agreement or cooperation between two or more parties, without creating any legal obligations or commitments. An MOU is usually more formal than an LOI, but less formal than a contract. An MOU can help to establish a common ground, define roles and responsibilities, or outline expectations and goals. KPI (Key Performance Indicator) is a concept that refers to a measurable value that demonstrates how effectively an organization or individual is achieving its key objectives or goals. A KPI is usually quantifiable and specific, such as revenue growth, customer satisfaction, or employee retention. A KPI can help to track progress, evaluate performance, or identify areas for improvement.

NEW QUESTION 87

A security team is concerned about recent Layer 4 DDoS attacks against the company website. Which of the following controls would best mitigate the attacks?

- A. Block the attacks using firewall rules.
- B. Deploy an IPS in the perimeter network.
- C. Roll out a CDN.
- D. Implement a load balancer.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Rolling out a CDN is the best control to mitigate the Layer 4 DDoS attacks against the company website. A CDN is a Content Delivery Network, which is a system of distributed servers that deliver web content to users based on their geographic location, the origin of the web page, and the content delivery server. A CDN can help protect against Layer 4 DDoS attacks, which are volumetric attacks that aim to exhaust the network bandwidth or resources of the target website by sending a large amount of traffic, such as SYN floods, UDP floods, or ICMP floods. A CDN can mitigate these attacks by distributing the traffic across multiple servers, caching the web content closer to the users, filtering out malicious or unwanted traffic, and providing scalability and redundancy for the website¹². References: How to Stop a DDoS Attack: Mitigation Steps for Each OSI Layer, Application layer DDoS attack | Cloudflare

NEW QUESTION 88

Which of the following does "federation" most likely refer to within the context of identity and access management?

- A. Facilitating groups of users in a similar function or profile to system access that requires elevated or conditional access
- B. An authentication mechanism that allows a user to utilize one set of credentials to access multiple domains
- C. Utilizing a combination of what you know, who you are, and what you have to grant authentication to a user
- D. Correlating one's identity with the attributes and associated applications the user has access to

Answer: B

Explanation:

Federation is a system of trust between two parties for the purpose of authenticating users and conveying information needed to authorize their access to resources. By using federation, a user can use one set of credentials to access multiple domains that trust each other.

NEW QUESTION 92

Which of the following best describes the threat concept in which an organization works to ensure that all network users only open attachments from known sources?

- A. Hacktivist threat
- B. Advanced persistent threat
- C. Unintentional insider threat
- D. Nation-state threat

Answer: C

Explanation:

An unintentional insider threat is a type of network security threat that occurs when a legitimate user of the network unknowingly exposes the network to malicious activity, such as opening a phishing email or a malware-infected attachment from an unknown source. This can compromise the network security and allow attackers to access sensitive data or systems. The other options are not related to the threat concept of ensuring that all network users only open attachments from known sources.

References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 1: Threat and Vulnerability Management, page 13. What is Network Security | Threats, Best Practices | Imperva, Network Security Threats and Attacks, Phishing section. Five Ways to Defend Against Network Security Threats, 2. Use Firewalls section.

NEW QUESTION 93

After conducting a cybersecurity risk assessment for a new software request, a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) decided the risk score would be too high. The CISO refused the software request. Which of the following risk management principles did the CISO select?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Avoid is a risk management principle that describes the decision or action of not engaging in an activity or accepting a risk that is deemed too high or unacceptable. Avoiding a risk can eliminate the possibility or impact of the risk, as well as the need for any further risk management actions. In this case, the CISO decided the risk score would be too high and refused the software request. This indicates that the CISO selected the avoid principle for risk management.

NEW QUESTION 95

Which of the following risk management principles is accomplished by purchasing cyber insurance?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Transfer is the risk management principle that is accomplished by purchasing cyber insurance. Transfer is a strategy that involves shifting the risk or its consequences to another party, such as an insurance company, a vendor, or a partner. Transfer does not eliminate the risk, but it reduces the potential impact or liability of the risk for the original party. Cyber insurance is a type of insurance that covers the losses and damages resulting from cyberattacks, such as data breaches, ransomware, denial-of-service attacks, or network disruptions. Cyber insurance can help transfer the risk of cyber incidents by providing financial compensation, legal assistance, or recovery services to the insured party. 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 99

A security analyst discovers an LFI vulnerability that can be exploited to extract credentials from the underlying host. Which of the following patterns can the security analyst use to search the web server logs for evidence of exploitation of that particular vulnerability?

- A. /etc/ shadow
- B. curl localhost
- C. ; printenv
- D. cat /proc/self/

Answer: A

Explanation:

/etc/shadow is the pattern that the security analyst can use to search the web server logs for evidence of exploitation of the LFI vulnerability that can be exploited to extract credentials from the underlying host. LFI stands for Local File Inclusion, which is a vulnerability that allows an attacker to include local files on the web server into the output of a web application. LFI can be exploited to extract sensitive information from the web server, such as configuration files, passwords, or source code. The /etc/shadow file is a file that stores the encrypted passwords of all users on a Linux system. If an attacker can exploit the LFI vulnerability to include this file into the web application output, they can obtain the credentials of the users on the web server. Therefore, the security analyst can look for /etc/shadow in the request line of the web server logs to see if any attacker has attempted or succeeded in exploiting the LFI vulnerability. 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 100

A company's security team is updating a section of the reporting policy that pertains to inappropriate use of resources (e.g., an employee who installs cryptominers on workstations in the office). Besides the security team, which of the following groups should the issue be escalated to first in order to comply with industry best practices?

- A. Help desk
- B. Law enforcement
- C. Legal department
- D. Board member

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. Legal department.

According to the CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) certification exam objectives, one of the tasks for a security analyst is to "report and escalate security incidents to appropriate stakeholders and authorities" 1. This includes reporting any inappropriate use of resources, such as installing cryptominers on workstations, which may violate the company's policies and cause financial and reputational damage. The legal department is the most appropriate group to escalate this issue to first, as they can advise on the legal implications and actions that can be taken against the employee. The legal department can also coordinate with other groups, such as law enforcement, help desk, or board members, as needed. The other options are not the best choices to escalate the issue to first, as they may not have the authority or expertise to handle the situation properly.

NEW QUESTION 104

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 108

A security analyst is reviewing a packet capture in Wireshark that contains an FTP session from a potentially compromised machine. The analyst sets the following display filter: ftp. The analyst can see there are several RETR requests with 226 Transfer complete responses, but the packet list pane is not showing the packets containing the file transfer itself. Which of the following can the analyst perform to see the entire contents of the downloaded files?

- A. Change the display filter to f c
- B. acciv
- C. pore
- D. Change the display filter to tcg.port=20
- E. Change the display filter to f cp-daca and follow the TCP streams
- F. Navigate to the File menu and select FTP from the Export objects option

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best way to see the entire contents of the downloaded files in Wireshark is to change the display filter to ftp-data and follow the TCP streams. FTP-data is a protocol that is used to transfer files between an FTP client and server using TCP port 20. By filtering for ftp-data packets and following the TCP streams, the analyst can see the actual file data that was transferred during the FTP session

NEW QUESTION 110

A cybersecurity analyst is recording the following details

- * ID
- * Name
- * Description
- * Classification of information
- * Responsible party

In which of the following documents is the analyst recording this information?

- A. Risk register
- B. Change control documentation
- C. Incident response playbook
- D. Incident response plan

Answer: A

Explanation:

A risk register typically contains details like ID, name, description, classification of information, and responsible party. It's used for tracking identified risks and managing them. Recording details like ID, Name, Description, Classification of information, and Responsible party is typically done in a Risk Register. This document is used to identify, assess, manage, and monitor risks within an organization. It's not directly related to incident response or change control documentation.

NEW QUESTION 113

An analyst is evaluating the following vulnerability report:

```
Vulnerability:
  Vulnerability Name: Remote Code Execution
  Group: Information Disclosure
  OWASP: A9 Using Components with Known Vulnerabilities

Metrics:
  CVE Dictionary Entry: CVE-2022-9999
  Base Score: 9.3
  CVSS:3.1 /AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:H

Profile:
  Authentication: Not used
  Times detected: View history
  Aggressiveness: High

Payloads:
  Click here for Request Payload
  Click here for Response Payload
```

Which of the following vulnerability report sections provides information about the level of impact on data confidentiality if a successful exploitation occurs?

- A. Payloads
- B. Metrics
- C. Vulnerability

D. Profile

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Metrics.

The Metrics section of the vulnerability report provides information about the level of impact on data confidentiality if a successful exploitation occurs. The Metrics section contains the CVE dictionary entry and the CVSS base score of the vulnerability. CVE stands for Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures and it is a standardized system for identifying and naming vulnerabilities. CVSS stands for Common Vulnerability Scoring System and it is a standardized system for measuring and rating the severity of vulnerabilities.

The CVSS base score is a numerical value between 0 and 10 that reflects the intrinsic characteristics of a vulnerability, such as its exploitability, impact, and scope. The CVSS base score is composed of three metric groups: Base, Temporal, and Environmental. The Base metric group captures the characteristics of a vulnerability that are constant over time and across user environments. The Base metric group consists of six metrics: Attack Vector, Attack Complexity, Privileges Required, User Interaction, Scope, and Impact. The Impact metric measures the effect of a vulnerability on the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the affected resources.

In this case, the CVSS base score of the vulnerability is 9.8, which indicates a critical severity level. The Impact metric of the CVSS base score is 6.0, which indicates a high impact on confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Therefore, the Metrics section provides information about the level of impact on data confidentiality if a successful exploitation occurs.

The other sections of the vulnerability report do not provide information about the level of impact on data confidentiality if a successful exploitation occurs. The Payloads section contains links to request and response payloads that demonstrate how the vulnerability can be exploited. The Payloads section can help an analyst to understand how the attack works, but it does not provide a quantitative measure of the impact. The Vulnerability section contains information about the type, group, and description of the vulnerability. The Vulnerability section can help an analyst to identify and classify the vulnerability, but it does not provide a numerical value of the impact. The Profile section contains information about the authentication, times viewed, and aggressiveness of the vulnerability. The Profile section can help an analyst to assess the risk and priority of the vulnerability, but it does not provide a specific measure of the impact on data confidentiality.

References:

- ? [1] CVE - Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)
- ? [2] Common Vulnerability Scoring System SIG
- ? [3] CVSS v3.1 Specification Document
- ? [4] CVSS v3.1 User Guide
- ? [5] How to Read a Vulnerability Report - Security Boulevard

NEW QUESTION 117

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 121

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 (C) 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 122

The security team reviews a web server for XSS and runs the following Nmap scan:

```
#nmap -p80 --script http-unsafe-output-escaping 172.31.15.2

PORT      STATE      SERVICE    REASON
80/tcp    open      http       syn-ack
| http-unsafe-output-escaping:
|_ Characters [> " '] reflected in parameter id at
http://172.31.15.2/1.php?id=2
```

Which of the following most accurately describes the result of the scan?

- A. An output of characters > and " as the parameters used in the attempt
- B. The vulnerable parameter ID http://172.31.15.2/1.php?id=2 and unfiltered characters returned
- C. The vulnerable parameter and unfiltered or encoded characters passed > and " as unsafe
- D. The vulnerable parameter and characters > and " with a reflected XSS attempt

Answer: D

Explanation:

A cross-site scripting (XSS) attack is a type of web application attack that injects malicious code into a web page that is then executed by the browser of a victim user. A reflected XSS attack is a type of XSS attack where the malicious code is embedded in a URL or a form parameter that is sent to the web server and then reflected back to the user's browser. In this case, the Nmap scan shows that the web server is vulnerable to a reflected XSS attack, as it returns the characters > and " without any filtering or encoding. The vulnerable parameter is id in the URL http://172.31.15.2/1.php?id=2.

NEW QUESTION 127

Which of the following is a nation-state actor least likely to be concerned with?

- A. Detection by MITRE ATT&CK framework.
- B. Detection or prevention of reconnaissance activities.
- C. Examination of its actions and objectives.
- D. Forensic analysis for legal action of the actions taken

Answer: D

Explanation:

A nation-state actor is a group or individual that conducts cyberattacks on behalf of a government or a political entity. They are usually motivated by national interests, such as espionage, sabotage, or influence operations. They are often highly skilled, resourced, and persistent, and they operate with the protection or support of their state sponsors. Therefore, they are less likely to be concerned with the forensic analysis for legal action of their actions, as they are unlikely to face prosecution or extradition in their own country or by international law. They are more likely to be concerned with the detection by the MITRE ATT&CK framework, which is a knowledge base of adversary tactics and techniques based on real-world observations. The MITRE ATT&CK framework can help defenders identify, prevent, and respond to cyberattacks by nation-state actors.

They are also likely to be concerned with the detection or prevention of reconnaissance activities, which are the preliminary steps of cyberattacks that involve gathering information about the target, such as vulnerabilities, network topology, or user credentials. Reconnaissance activities can expose the presence, intent, and capabilities of the attackers, and allow defenders to take countermeasures. Finally, they are likely to be concerned with the examination of their actions and objectives, which can reveal their motives, strategies, and goals, and help defenders understand their threat profile and attribution.

References:

- ? 1: MITRE ATT&CK®
- ? 2: What is the MITRE ATT&CK Framework? | IBM
- ? 3: MITRE ATT&CK | MITRE
- ? 4: Cyber Forensics Explained: Reasons, Phases & Challenges of Cyber Forensics | Splunk
- ? 5: Digital Forensics: How to Identify the Cause of a Cyber Attack - G2

NEW QUESTION 128

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 129

Which of the following makes STIX and OpenloC information readable by both humans and machines?

- A. XML
- B. URL
- C. OVAL
- D. TAXII

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. XML.

STIX and OpenloC are two standards for representing and exchanging cyber threat intelligence (CTI) information. STIX stands for Structured Threat Information Expression and OpenloC stands for Open Location and Identity Coordinates. Both standards use XML as the underlying data format to encode the information in a structured and machine-readable way. XML stands for Extensible Markup Language and it is a widely used standard for defining and exchanging data on the web. XML uses tags, attributes, and elements to describe the structure and meaning of the data. XML is also human-readable, as it uses plain text and follows a hierarchical and nested structure.

XML is not the only format that can be used to make STIX and OpenloC information readable by both humans and machines, but it is the most common and widely supported one. Other formats that can be used include JSON, CSV, or PDF, depending on the use case and the preferences of the information producers and consumers. However, XML has some advantages over other formats, such as:

? XML is more expressive and flexible than JSON or CSV, as it can define complex data types, schemas, namespaces, and validation rules.

? XML is more standardized and interoperable than PDF, as it can be easily parsed, transformed, validated, and queried by various tools and languages.

? XML is more compatible with existing CTI standards and tools than other formats, as it is the basis for STIX 1.x, TAXII 1.x, MAEC, CybOX, OVAL, and others.

References:

? 1 Introduction to STIX - GitHub Pages

? 2 5 Best Threat Intelligence Feeds in 2023 (Free & Paid Tools) - Comparitech

? 3 What Are STIX/TAXII Standards? - Anomali Resources

? 4 What is STIX/TAXII? | Cloudflare

? 5 Sample Use | TAXII Project Documentation - GitHub Pages

? 6 Trying to retrieve xml data with taxii - Stack Overflow

? 7 CISA AIS TAXII Server Connection Guide

? 8 CISA AIS TAXII Server Connection Guide v2.0 | CISA

NEW QUESTION 130

A recent vulnerability scan resulted in an abnormally large number of critical and high findings that require patching. The SLA requires that the findings be remediated within a specific amount of time. Which of the following is the best approach to ensure all vulnerabilities are patched in accordance with the SLA?

- A. Integrate an IT service delivery ticketing system to track remediation and closure.
- B. Create a compensating control item until the system can be fully patched.
- C. Accept the risk and decommission current assets as end of life.
- D. Request an exception and manually patch each system.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Integrating an IT service delivery ticketing system to track remediation and closure is the best approach to ensure all vulnerabilities are patched in accordance with the SLA. A ticketing system is a software tool that helps manage, organize, and track the tasks and workflows related to IT service delivery, such as incident management, problem management, change management, and vulnerability management. A ticketing system can help the security team to prioritize, assign, monitor, and document the remediation of the vulnerabilities, and to ensure that they are completed within the specified time frame and quality standards. A ticketing system can also help the security team to communicate and collaborate with other teams, such as the IT operations team, the development team, and the business stakeholders, and to report on the status and progress of the remediation efforts¹². Creating a compensating control item, accepting the risk, and requesting an exception are not the best approaches to ensure all vulnerabilities are patched in accordance with the SLA, as they do not address the root cause of the problem, which is the large number of critical and high findings that require patching. These approaches may also introduce more risks or challenges for the security team, such as compliance issues, resource constraints, or business impacts³. References: What is a Ticketing System? | Freshservice ITSM Glossary, Vulnerability Management Best Practices, Compensating Controls: An Impermanent Solution to an IT ... - Tripwire, [Risk Acceptance in Information Security - Infosec Resources], [Exception Management - ISACA]

NEW QUESTION 135

An analyst receives threat intelligence regarding potential attacks from an actor with seemingly unlimited time and resources. Which of the following best describes the threat actor attributed to the malicious activity?

- A. Insider threat
- B. Ransomware group
- C. Nation-state
- D. Organized crime

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 136

Which of the following can be used to learn more about TTPs used by cybercriminals?

- A. ZenMAP
- B. MITRE ATT&CK
- C. National Institute of Standards and Technology
- D. theHarvester

Answer: B

Explanation:

MITRE ATT&CK is a globally accessible knowledge base of adversary tactics and techniques based on real-world observations. It is used as a foundation for the

development of specific threat models and methodologies in the private sector, in government, and in the cybersecurity product and service community. It can help security professionals understand, detect, and mitigate cyber threats by providing a comprehensive framework of TTPs.
 References: MITRE ATT&CK, Getting Started with ATT&CK, MITRE ATT&CK | MITRE

NEW QUESTION 140

A cybersecurity analyst has recovered a recently compromised server to its previous state. Which of the following should the analyst perform next?

- A. Eradication
- B. Isolation
- C. Reporting
- D. Forensic analysis

Answer: D

Explanation:

After recovering a compromised server to its previous state, the analyst should perform forensic analysis to determine the root cause, impact, and scope of the incident, as well as to identify any indicators of compromise, evidence, or artifacts that can be used for further investigation or prosecution. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 6, page 244; CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 6, page 253.

NEW QUESTION 145

A company is implementing a vulnerability management program and moving from an on- premises environment to a hybrid IaaS cloud environment. Which of the following implications should be considered on the new hybrid environment?

- A. The current scanners should be migrated to the cloud
- B. Cloud-specific misconfigurations may not be detected by the current scanners
- C. Existing vulnerability scanners cannot scan IaaS systems
- D. Vulnerability scans on cloud environments should be performed from the cloud

Answer: B

Explanation:

Cloud-specific misconfigurations are security issues that arise from improper or inadequate configuration of cloud resources, such as storage buckets, databases, virtual machines, or containers. Cloud-specific misconfigurations may not be detected by the current scanners that are designed for on-premises environments, as they may not have the visibility or access to the cloud resources or the cloud provider's APIs. Therefore, one of the implications that should be considered on the new hybrid environment is that cloud- specific misconfigurations may not be detected by the current scanners.

NEW QUESTION 150

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 155

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 159

Due to reports of unauthorized activity that was occurring on the internal network, an analyst is performing a network discovery. The analyst runs an Nmap scan against a corporate network to evaluate which devices were operating in the environment. Given the following output:

```
Nmap scan report for officerokuplayer.lan (192.168.86.22)
Host is up (0.11s latency).
All 100 scanned ports on officerokuplayer.lan (192.168.86.22) are filtered
MAC Address: B8:3E:59:86:1A:13 (Roku)

Nmap scan report for p4wnp1_aloa.lan (192.168.86.56)
Host is up (0.022s latency).
Not shown: 96 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
111/tcp   open  rpcbind
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
8000/tcp  open  http-alt
MAC Address: B8:27:EB:D0:8E:D1 (Raspberry Pi Foundation)

Nmap scan report for wh4dc-748gy.lan (192.168.86.152)
Host is up (0.033s latency).
Not shown: 95 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
443/tcp   open  https
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
5357/tcp  open  wsdapi
MAC Address: 38:BA:F8:E3:41:CB (Intel Corporate)

Nmap scan report for xlaptop.lan (192.168.86.249)
Host is up (0.024s latency).
Not shown: 93 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
22/tcp    open  ssh
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
443/tcp   open  https
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
5357/tcp  open  wsdapi
MAC Address: 64:00:6A:8E:D8:F5 (Dell)

Nmap scan report for imaging.lan (192.168.86.150)
Host is up (0.0013s latency).
Not shown: 95 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
135/tcp   open  msrpc
139/tcp   open  netbios-ssn
445/tcp   open  microsoft-ds
3389/tcp  open  ms-wbt-server
5357/tcp  open  wsdapi
MAC Address: 38:BA:F8:F4:32:CA (Intel Corporate)
```

Which of the following choices should the analyst look at first?

- A. wh4dc-748gy.lan (192.168.86.152)
- B. lan (192.168.86.22)
- C. imaging.lan (192.168.86.150)
- D. xlaptop.lan (192.168.86.249)
- E. p4wnp1_aloa.lan (192.168.86.56)

Answer: E

Explanation:

The analyst should look at p4wnp1_aloa.lan (192.168.86.56) first, as this is the most suspicious device on the network. P4wnP1 ALOA is a tool that can be used to create a malicious USB device that can perform various attacks, such as keystroke injection, network sniffing, man-in-the-middle, or backdoor creation. The presence of a device with this name on the network could indicate that an attacker has plugged in a malicious USB device to a system and gained access to the network. Official References: https://github.com/mame82/P4wnP1_aloa

NEW QUESTION 164

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 168

An organization discovered a data breach that resulted in PII being released to the public. During the lessons learned review, the panel identified discrepancies regarding who was responsible for external reporting, as well as the timing requirements. Which of the following actions would best address the reporting issue?

- A. Creating a playbook denoting specific SLAs and containment actions per incident type
- B. Researching federal laws, regulatory compliance requirements, and organizational policies to document specific reporting SLAs
- C. Defining which security incidents require external notifications and incident reporting in addition to internal stakeholders
- D. Designating specific roles and responsibilities within the security team and stakeholders to streamline tasks

Answer: B

Explanation:

Researching federal laws, regulatory compliance requirements, and organizational policies to document specific reporting SLAs is the best action to address the reporting issue. Reporting SLAs are service level agreements that specify the time frame and the format for notifying the relevant authorities and the affected individuals of a data breach. Reporting SLAs may vary depending on the type and severity of the breach, the type and location of the data, the industry and jurisdiction of the organization, and the internal policies of the organization. By researching and documenting the reporting SLAs for different scenarios, the organization can ensure that it complies with the legal and ethical obligations of data breach notification, and avoid any penalties, fines, or lawsuits that may result from failing to report a breach in a timely and appropriate manner¹². References: When and how to report a breach: Data breach reporting best practices, Incident and Breach Management

NEW QUESTION 173

When undertaking a cloud migration of multiple SaaS application, an organizations system administrator struggled ... identity and access management to cloud-based assets. Which of the following service models would have reduced the complexity of this project?

- A. CASB
- B. SASE
- C. ZTNA
- D. SWG

Answer: A

Explanation:

A Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) would have reduced the complexity of identity and access management in cloud-based assets. CASBs provide visibility into cloud application usage, data protection, and governance for cloud-based services.

NEW QUESTION 174

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

- Alerts (17)
 - > Absence of Anti-CSRF Tokens
 - > Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set (6)
 - > **Cross-Domain Misconfiguration (34)**
 - > Directory Browsing (11)
 - > Missing Anti-clickjacking Header (2)
 - > Cookie No HttpOnly Flag (4)
 - > Cookie Without Secure Flag
 - > Cookie with SameSite Attribute None (2)
 - > Cookie without SameSite Attribute (5)
 - > Cross-Domain JavaScript Source File Inclusion
 - > Timestamp Disclosure - Unix (569)
 - > X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing (42)
 - > CORS Header
 - > Information Disclosure - Sensitive Information in URL (2)
 - > Information Disclosure - Suspicious Comments (43)
 - > Loosely Scoped Cookie (5)
 - > Re-examine Cache-control Directives (33)

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

- A. Set an Http Only flag 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: C

Explanation:

The output shows that the web application has a cross-origin resource sharing (CORS) header that allows any origin to access its resources. This is a security misconfiguration that could allow malicious websites to make requests to the web application on behalf of the user and access sensitive data or perform unauthorized actions. The tuning recommendation is to configure the Access-Control-Allow-Origin header to only allow authorized domains that need to access the web application's resources. This would prevent unauthorized cross-origin requests and reduce the risk of cross-site request forgery (CSRF) attacks.
 Reference: OWASP Top Ten | OWASP Foundation

NEW QUESTION 179

An organization recently changed its BC and DR plans. Which of the following would best allow for the incident response team to test the changes without any impact to the business?

- A. Perform a tabletop drill based on previously identified incident scenarios.
- B. Simulate an incident by shutting down power to the primary data center.
- C. Migrate active workloads from the primary data center to the secondary location.
- D. Compare the current plan to lessons learned from previous incidents.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Performing a tabletop drill based on previously identified incident scenarios is the best way to test the changes to the BC and DR plans without any impact to the business, as it is a low-cost and low-risk method of exercising the plans and identifying any gaps or issues. A tabletop drill is a type of BC/DR exercise that involves gathering key personnel from different departments and roles and discussing how they would respond to a hypothetical incident scenario. A tabletop drill does not involve any actual simulation or disruption of the systems or processes, but rather relies on verbal communication and documentation review. A tabletop drill can help to ensure that everyone is familiar with the BC/DR plans, that the plans reflect the current state of the organization, and that the plans are consistent and coordinated across different functions. The other options are not as suitable as performing a tabletop drill, as they involve more cost, risk, or impact to the business. Simulating an incident by shutting down power to the primary data center is a type of BC/DR exercise that involves creating an actual disruption or outage of a critical system or process, and observing how the organization responds and recovers. This type of exercise can provide a realistic assessment of the BC/DR capabilities, but it can also cause significant impact to the business operations, customers, and reputation. Migrating active workloads from the primary data center to the secondary location is a type of BC/DR exercise that involves switching over from one system or site to another, and verifying that the backup system or site can support the normal operations. This type of exercise can help to validate the functionality and performance of the backup system or site, but it can also incur high costs, complexity, and potential errors or failures. Comparing the current plan to lessons learned from previous incidents is a type of BC/DR activity that involves reviewing past experiences and outcomes, and identifying best practices or improvement opportunities. This activity can help to update and refine the BC/DR plans, but it does not test or validate them in a simulated or actual scenario

NEW QUESTION 180

A company is deploying new vulnerability scanning software to assess its systems. The current network is highly segmented, and the networking team wants to minimize the number of unique firewall rules. Which of the following scanning techniques would be most efficient to achieve the objective?

- A. Deploy agents on all systems to perform the scans.
- B. Deploy a central scanner and perform non-credentialed scans.
- C. Deploy a cloud-based scanner and perform a network scan.
- D. Deploy a scanner sensor on every segment and perform credentialed scans.

Answer: A

Explanation:

USB ports are a common attack vector that can be used to deliver malware, steal data, or compromise systems. The first step to mitigate this vulnerability is to check the configurations of the company assets and disable or restrict the USB ports if possible. This will prevent unauthorized devices from being connected and

reduce the attack surface. The other options are also important, but they are not the first priority in this scenario. References:
? CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, page 247
? What are Attack Vectors: Definition & Vulnerabilities, section "How to secure attack vectors"
? Are there any attack vectors for a printer connected through USB in a Windows environment?, answer by user "schroeder"

NEW QUESTION 181

A security analyst is performing an investigation involving multiple targeted Windows malware binaries. The analyst wants to gather intelligence without disclosing information to the attackers. Which of the following actions would allow the analyst to achieve the objective?

- A. Upload the binary to an air gapped sandbox for analysis
- B. Send the binaries to the antivirus vendor
- C. Execute the binaries on an environment with internet connectivity
- D. Query the file hashes using VirusTotal

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best action that would allow the analyst to gather intelligence without disclosing information to the attackers is to upload the binary to an air gapped sandbox for analysis. An air gapped sandbox is an isolated environment that has no connection to any external network or system. Uploading the binary to an air gapped sandbox can prevent any communication or interaction between the binary and the attackers, as well as any potential harm or infection to other systems or networks. An air gapped sandbox can also allow the analyst to safely analyze and observe the behavior, functionality, or characteristics of the binary.

NEW QUESTION 186

During an extended holiday break, a company suffered a security incident. This information was properly relayed to appropriate personnel in a timely manner and the server was up to date and configured with appropriate auditing and logging. The Chief Information Security Officer wants to find out precisely what happened. Which of the following actions should the analyst take first?

- A. Clone the virtual server for forensic analysis
- B. Log in to the affected server and begin analysis of the logs
- C. Restore from the last known-good backup to confirm there was no loss of connectivity
- D. Shut down the affected server immediately

Answer: A

Explanation:

The first action that the analyst should take in this case is to clone the virtual server for forensic analysis. Cloning the virtual server involves creating an exact copy or image of the server's data and state at a specific point in time. Cloning the virtual server can help preserve and protect any evidence or information related to the security incident, as well as prevent any tampering, contamination, or destruction of evidence. Cloning the virtual server can also allow the analyst to safely analyze and investigate the incident without affecting the original server or its operations.

NEW QUESTION 190

A systems administrator is reviewing after-hours traffic flows from data-center servers and sees regular outgoing HTTPS connections from one of the servers to a public IP address. The server should not be making outgoing connections after hours. Looking closer, the administrator sees this traffic pattern around the clock during work hours as well. Which of the following is the most likely explanation?

- A. C2 beaconing activity
- B. Data exfiltration
- C. Anomalous activity on unexpected ports
- D. Network host IP address scanning
- E. A rogue network device

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most likely explanation for this traffic pattern is C2 beaconing activity. C2 stands for command and control, which is a phase of the Cyber Kill Chain that involves the adversary attempting to establish communication with a successfully exploited target. C2 beaconing activity is a type of network traffic that indicates a compromised system is sending periodic messages or signals to an attacker's system using various protocols, such as HTTP(S), DNS, ICMP, or UDP. C2 beaconing activity can enable the attacker to remotely control or manipulate the target system or network using various methods, such as malware callbacks, backdoors, botnets, or covert channels.

NEW QUESTION 195

The management team requests monthly KPI reports on the company's cybersecurity program. Which of the following KPIs would identify how long a security threat goes unnoticed in the environment?

- A. Employee turnover
- B. Intrusion attempts
- C. Mean time to detect
- D. Level of preparedness

Answer: C

Explanation:

Mean time to detect (MTTD) is a metric that measures the average time it takes for an organization to discover or detect an incident. It is a key performance indicator in incident management and a measure of incident response capabilities. A low MTTD indicates that the organization can quickly identify security threats and minimize their impact.

References: What Is MTTD (Mean Time to Detect)? A Detailed Explanation, Introduction to MTTD: Mean Time to Detect

NEW QUESTION 200

A company is concerned with finding sensitive file storage locations that are open to the public. The current internal cloud network is flat. Which of the following is the best solution to secure the network?

- A. Implement segmentation with ACLs.
- B. Configure logging and monitoring to the SIEM.
- C. Deploy MFA to cloud storage locations.
- D. Roll out an IDS.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Implementing segmentation with ACLs is the best solution to secure the network. Segmentation is the process of dividing a network into smaller subnetworks, or segments, based on criteria such as function, location, or security level. Segmentation can help improve the network performance, scalability, and manageability, as well as enhance the network security by isolating the sensitive or critical data and systems from the rest of the network. ACLs are Access Control Lists, which are rules or policies that specify which users, devices, or applications can access a network segment or resource, and which actions they can perform. ACLs can help enforce the principle of least privilege, and prevent unauthorized or malicious access to the network segments or resources¹². Configuring logging and monitoring to the SIEM, deploying MFA to cloud storage locations, and rolling out an IDS are all good security practices, but they are not the best solution to secure the network. Logging and monitoring to the SIEM can help detect and analyze the network events and incidents, but they do not prevent them. MFA can help authenticate the users who access the cloud storage locations, but it does not protect the network from attacks or breaches. IDS can help identify and alert the network intrusions, but it does not block them³⁴. References: Network Segmentation: What It Is and How to Do It Right, What is an Access Control List (ACL)? | IBM, What is SIEM? | Microsoft Security, What is Multifactor Authentication (MFA)? | Duo Security, [What is an Intrusion Detection System (IDS)? | IBM]

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