Exam Questions CS0-003

CompTIA CySA+ Certification Beta Exam

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

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

Which of the following best describes the output?

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

Answer: C

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 For example, the output shows that the server supports SSLv3, which is an outdated and insecure protocol that is susceptible to the POODLE attack.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

NEW QUESTION 2
A SOC analyst recommends adding a layer of defense for all endpoints that will better protect against external threats regardless of the device's operating system. Which of the following best meets this
requirement?

A. SIEM
B. CASB
C. SOAR
D. EDR

Answer: D

Explanation:
EDR stands for Endpoint Detection and Response, which is a layer of defense that monitors endpoints for malicious activity and provides automated or manual response capabilities. EDR can protect against external threats regardless of the device’s operating system, as it can detect and respond to attacks based on behavioral analysis and threat intelligence. EDR is also one of the tools that CompTIA CySA+ covers in its exam objectives. Official References:
- https://www.comptia.org/certifications/cybersecurity-analyst
- https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-new-comptia-cybersecurity-analyst-your-questions-answered
- https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/certification/cysa-plus-ia-levels/

NEW QUESTION 3

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

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

Which of the following has most likely occurred?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 4
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 5
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 6
After completing a review of network activity. the threat hunting team discovers a device on the network that sends an outbound email via a mail client to a non-company email address daily
at 10:00 p.m. Which of the following is potentially occurring?

A. Irregular peer-to-peer communication
B. Rogue device on the network
C. Abnormal OS process behavior
D. Data exfiltration

Answer: D

Explanation:
Data exfiltration is the theft or unauthorized transfer or movement of data from a device or network. It can occur as part of an automated attack or manually, on-site or through an internet connection, and involve various methods. It can affect personal or corporate data, such as sensitive or confidential information. Data exfiltration can be prevented or detected by using compression, encryption, authentication, authorization, and other controls1
The network activity shows that a device on the network is sending an outbound email via a mail client to a non-company email address daily at 10:00 p.m. This could indicate that the device is compromised by malware or an insider threat, and that the email is used to exfiltrate data from the network to an external party. The email could contain attachments, links, or hidden data that contain the stolen information. The timing of the email could be designed to avoid detection by normal network monitoring or security systems.

NEW QUESTION 7
The security analyst received the monthly vulnerability report. The following findings were included in the report
• Five of the systems only required a reboot to finalize the patch application.
• Two of the servers are running outdated operating systems and cannot be patched
The analyst determines that the only way to ensure these servers cannot be compromised is to isolate them. Which of the following approaches will best minimize the risk of the outdated servers being compromised?

A. Compensating controls
B. Due diligence
C. Maintenance windows
D. Passive discovery

Answer: A

Explanation:
Compensating controls are the best approach to minimize the risk of the outdated servers being compromised, as they can provide an alternative or additional layer of security when the primary control is not feasible or effective. Compensating controls are security measures that are implemented to mitigate the risk of a vulnerability or an attack when the primary control is not feasible or effective. For example, if the servers are running outdated operating systems and cannot be patched, a compensating control could be to isolate them from the rest of the network, or to implement a firewall or an intrusion prevention system to monitor and block any malicious traffic to or from the servers. Compensating controls can help reduce the likelihood or impact of an exploit, but they do not eliminate the risk completely. Therefore, the security analyst should also consider upgrading or replacing the outdated servers as soon as possible.

NEW QUESTION 8
The analyst reviews the following endpoint log entry:

```
invoke-command -ComputerName clientcomputer1 -Credential xyzcompany\administrator -ScriptBlock {HOSTName}
clientcomputer1

invoke-command -ComputerName clientcomputer1 -Credential xyzcompany\administrator -ScriptBlock {net user /add invoke_ul}
The command completed successfully.
```

Which of the following has occurred?

A. Registry change
B. Rename computer
C. New account introduced
D. Privilege escalation

Answer: C

Explanation:
The endpoint log entry shows that a new account named “admin” has been created on a Windows system with a local group membership of “Administrators”. This indicates that a new account has been introduced on the system with administrative privileges. This could be a sign of malicious activity, such as privilege escalation or backdoor creation, by an attacker who has compromised the system.

NEW QUESTION 9
An incident response team finished responding to a significant security incident. The management team has asked the lead analyst to provide an after-action report that includes lessons learned. Which of the following is the most likely reason to include lessons learned?

A. To satisfy regulatory requirements for incident reporting
B. To hold other departments accountable
C. To identify areas of improvement in the incident response process
D. To highlight the notable practices of the organization's incident response team

Answer: C

Explanation:
The most likely reason to include lessons learned in an after-action report is to identify areas of improvement in the incident response process. The lessons learned process is a way of reviewing and evaluating the incident response activities and outcomes, as well as identifying and documenting any strengths, weaknesses, gaps, or best practices. Identifying areas of improvement in the incident response process can help enhance the security posture, readiness, or capability of the organization for future incidents, as well as provide feedback or recommendations on how to address any issues or challenges.

NEW QUESTION 10
An incident response analyst notices multiple emails traversing the network that target only the administrators of the company. The email contains a concealed URL that leads to an unknown website in another country. Which of the following best describes what is happening? (Choose two.)

A. Beaconinq
B. Domain Name System hijacking
C. Social engineering attack
D. On-path attack
E. Obfuscated links
F. Address Resolution Protocol poisoning

Answer: CE

Explanation:
A social engineering attack is a type of cyberattack that relies on manipulating human psychology rather than exploiting technical vulnerabilities. A social engineering attack may involve deceiving, persuading, or coercing users into performing actions that benefit the attacker, such as clicking on malicious links, divulging sensitive information, or granting access to restricted resources. An obfuscated link is a link that has been disguised or altered to hide its true destination or purpose. Obfuscated links are often used by attackers to trick users into visiting malicious websites or downloading malware. In this case, an incident response analyst notices multiple emails traversing the network that target only the administrators of the company. The email contains a concealed URL that leads to an unknown website in another country. This indicates that the analyst is witnessing a social engineering attack using obfuscated links.

NEW QUESTION 10
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 11
A vulnerability management team is unable to patch all vulnerabilities found during their weekly scans. Using the third-party scoring system described below, the team patches the most urgent vulnerabilities:

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

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
The vulnerability that should be patched first, given the above third-party scoring system, is: TSpirit: Cobain: Yes Grohl: Yes Novo: Yes Smear: No Channing: No

This vulnerability has three out of five metrics marked as Yes, which indicates a high severity level. The metrics Cobain, Grohl, and Novo are more important than Smear and Channing, according to the vulnerability management team. Therefore, this vulnerability poses a greater risk than the other vulnerabilities and should be patched first.

NEW QUESTION 15
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 20
A security analyst at a company called ACME Commercial notices there is outbound traffic to a host IP that resolves to https://offce365password.acme.co. The site's standard VPN logon page is www.acme.com/logon. Which of the following is most likely true?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 22
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. STIXTAXII

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 24
While performing a dynamic analysis of a malicious file, a security analyst notices the memory address changes every time the process runs. Which of the following controls is most likely preventing the analyst from finding the proper memory address of the piece of malicious code?

A. Address space layout randomization
B. Data execution prevention
C. Stack canary
D. Code obfuscation

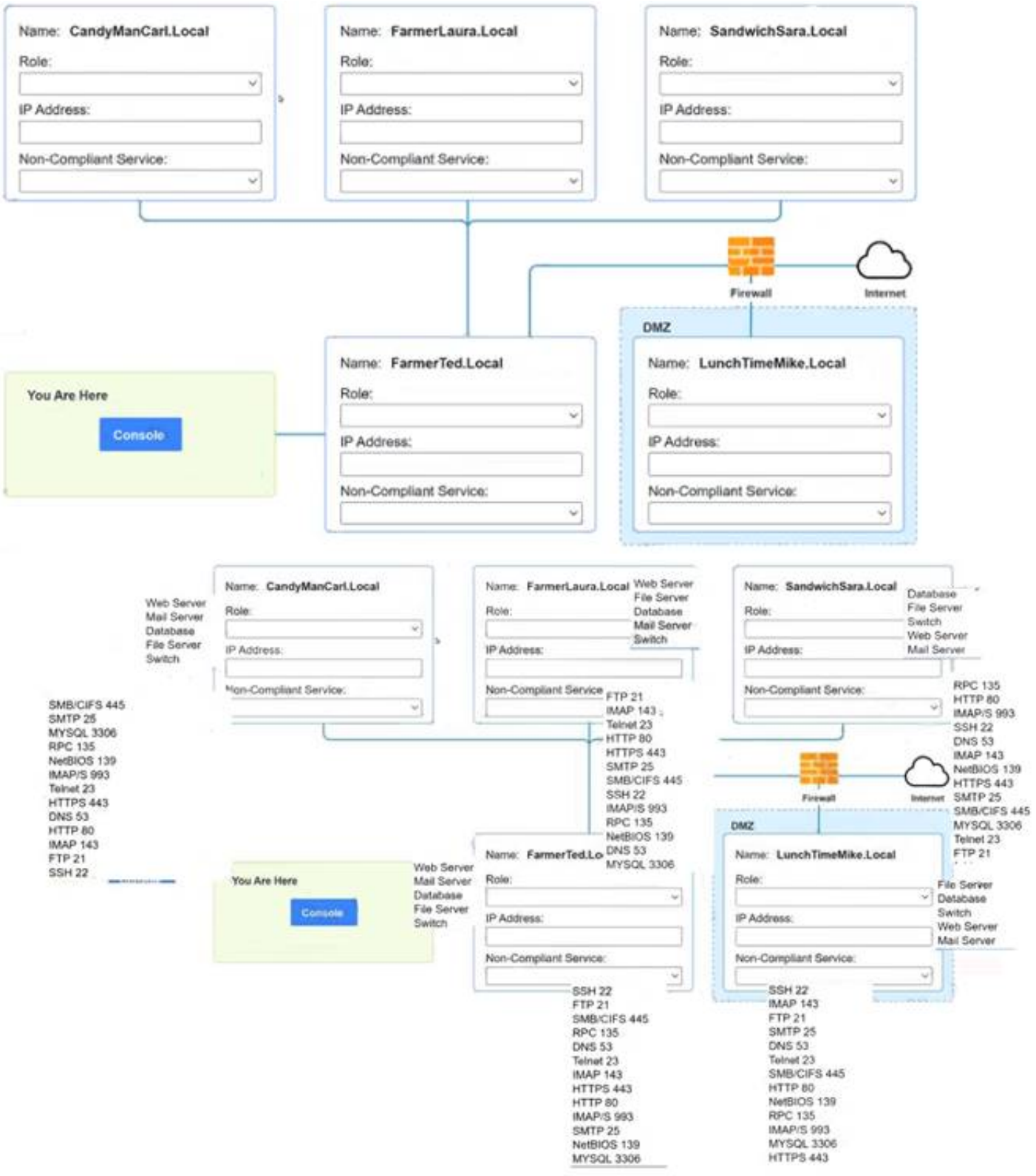
Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. Address space layout randomization.
Address space layout randomization (ASLR) is a security control that randomizes the memory address space of a process, making it harder for an attacker to exploit memory-based vulnerabilities, such as buffer overflows1. ASLR can also prevent a security analyst from finding the proper memory address of a piece of

malicious code, as the memory address changes every time the process runs2.
The other options are not the best explanations for why the memory address changes every time the process runs. Data execution prevention (B) is a security control that prevents code from being executed in certain memory regions, such as the stack or the heap3. Stack canary © is a security technique that places a random value on the stack before a function's return address, to detect and prevent stack buffer overflows. Code obfuscation (D) is a technique that modifies the source code or binary of a program to make it more difficult to understand or reverse engineer. These techniques do not affect the memory address space of a process, but rather the execution or analysis of the code.

NEW QUESTION 27
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.

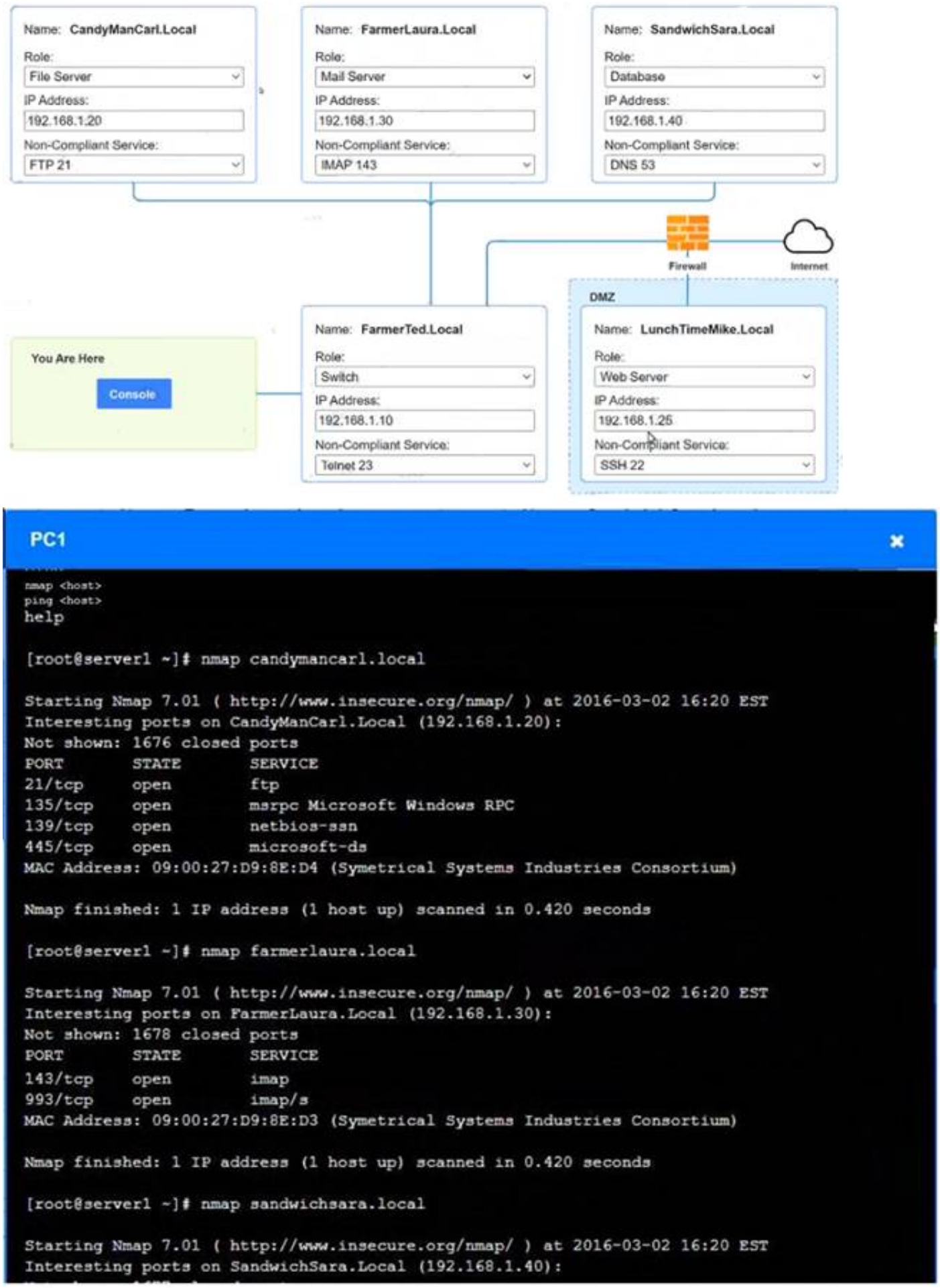
You must determine
- ip address of each device
- The primary server or service each device
- The protocols that should be disabled based on the hardening guidelines



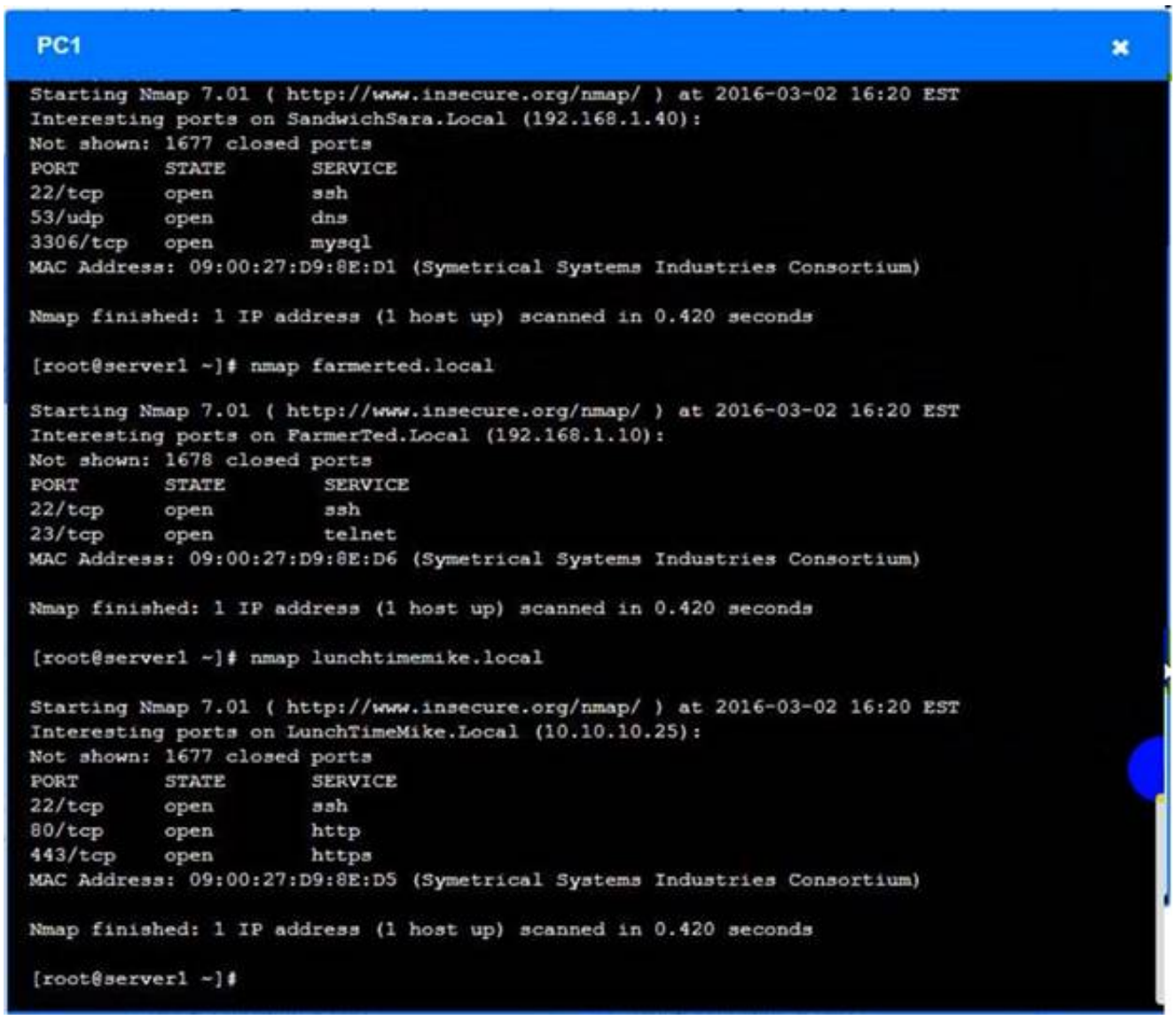
A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Answer below images



A computer screen with white text Description automatically generated



NEW QUESTION 32
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 36
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 37
A recent penetration test discovered that several employees were enticed to assist attackers by visiting specific websites and running downloaded files when prompted by phone calls. Which of the following would best address this issue?

A. Increasing training and awareness for all staff
B. Ensuring that malicious websites cannot be visited
C. Blocking all scripts downloaded from the internet
D. Disabling all staff members' ability to run downloaded applications

Answer: A

Explanation:
Increasing training and awareness for all staff is the best way to address the issue of employees being enticed to assist attackers by visiting specific websites and running downloaded files when prompted by phone calls. This issue is an example of social engineering, which is a technique that exploits human psychology and behavior to manipulate people into performing actions or divulging information that benefit the attackers. Social engineering can take many forms, such as phishing, vishing, baiting, quid pro quo, or impersonation. The best defense against social engineering is to educate and train the staff on how to recognize and avoid common social engineering tactics, such as:
- Verifying the identity and legitimacy of the caller or sender before following their instructions or clicking on any links or attachments
- Being wary of unsolicited or unexpected requests for information or action, especially if they involve urgency, pressure, or threats
- Reporting any suspicious or anomalous activity to the security team or the appropriate authority
- Following the organization’s policies and procedures on security awareness and best practices

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 40
An analyst wants to ensure that users only leverage web-based software that has been pre-approved by the organization. Which of the following should be deployed?

A. Blocklisting
B. Allowlisting
C. Graylisting
D. Webhooks

Answer: B

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Allowlisting.
Allowlisting is a technique that allows only pre-approved web-based software to run on a system or network, while blocking all other software. Allowlisting can help prevent unauthorized or malicious software from compromising the security of an organization. Allowlisting can be implemented using various methods, such as application control, browser extensions, firewall rules, or proxy servers12.
The other options are not the best techniques to ensure that users only leverage web-based software that has been pre-approved by the organization. Blocklisting (A) is a technique that blocks specific web-based software from running on a system or network, while allowing all other software. Blocklisting can be ineffective or inefficient, as it requires constant updates and may not catch all malicious software. Graylisting © is a technique that temporarily rejects or delays incoming messages from unknown or suspicious sources, until they are verified as legitimate. Graylisting is mainly used for email filtering, not for web-based software control. Webhooks (D) are a technique that allows web-based software to send or receive data from other web-based software in real time, based on certain events or triggers. Webhooks are not related to web-based software control, but rather to web-based software integration.

NEW QUESTION 43
New employees in an organization have been consistently plugging in personal webcams despite the company policy prohibiting use of personal devices. The SOC manager discovers that new employees are not aware of the company policy. Which of the following will the SOC manager most likely recommend to help ensure new employees are accountable for following the company policy?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 44
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 47
Which of the following describes the best reason for conducting a root cause analysis?

A. The root cause analysis ensures that proper timelines were documented.
B. The root cause analysis allows the incident to be properly documented for reporting.
C. The root cause analysis develops recommendations to improve the process.
D. The root cause analysis identifies the contributing items that facilitated the event

Answer: D

Explanation:
The root cause analysis identifies the contributing items that facilitated the event is the best reason for conducting a root cause analysis, as it reflects the main goal and benefit of this problem-solving approach. A root cause analysis (RCA) is a process of discovering the root causes of problems in order to identify appropriate solutions. A root cause is the core issue or factor that sets in motion the entire cause-and-effect chain that leads to the problem. A root cause analysis assumes that it is more effective to systematically prevent and solve underlying issues rather than just treating symptoms or putting out fires. A root cause analysis can be performed using various methods, tools, and techniques that help to uncover the causes of problems, such as events and causal factor analysis, change analysis, barrier analysis, or fishbone diagrams. A root cause analysis can help to improve quality, performance, safety, or efficiency by finding and eliminating the sources of problems. The other options are not as accurate as the root cause analysis identifies the contributing items that facilitated the event, as they do not capture the essence or value of conducting a root cause analysis. The root cause analysis ensures that proper timelines were documented is a possible outcome or benefit of conducting a root cause analysis, but it is not the best reason for doing so. Documenting timelines can help to establish the sequence of events and actions that led to the problem, but it does not necessarily identify or address the root causes. The root cause analysis allows the incident to be properly documented for reporting is also a possible outcome or benefit of conducting a root cause analysis, but it is not the best reason for doing so. Documenting and reporting incidents can help to communicate and share information about problems and solutions, but it does not necessarily identify or address the root causes. The root cause analysis develops recommendations to improve the process is another possible outcome or benefit of conducting a root cause analysis, but it is not the best reason for doing so. Developing recommendations can help to implement solutions and prevent future problems, but it does not necessarily identify or address the root causes.

NEW QUESTION 52
A security analyst is trying to detect connections to a suspicious IP address by collecting the packet captures from the gateway. Which of the following commands should the security analyst consider running?

A. grep [IP address] packets.pcapB cat packets.pcap | grep [IP Address]
B. tcpdump -n -r packets.pcap host [IP address]
C. strings packets.pcap | grep [IP Address]

Answer: C

Explanation:
tcpdump is a command-line tool that can capture and analyze network packets from a given interface or file. The -n option prevents tcpdump from resolving hostnames, which can speed up the analysis. The -r option reads packets from a file, in this case packets.pcap. The host [IP address] filter specifies that tcpdump should only display packets that have the given IP address as either the source or the destination. This command can help the security analyst detect connections to a suspicious IP address by collecting the packet captures from the gateway. Official References:
- https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives
- https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/quiz/Sample-CompTIA-CySA-test-questions-with-answers
- https://www.reddit.com/r/CompTIA/comments/tmxx84/passed_cysa_heres_my_experience_and_how_i_s

NEW QUESTION 57
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 59
A managed security service provider is having difficulty retaining talent due to an increasing workload caused by a client doubling the number of devices connected to the network. Which of the following
would best aid in decreasing the workload without increasing staff?

A. SIEM
B. XDR
C. SOAR
D. EDR

Answer: C

Explanation:
SOAR stands for Security Orchestration, Automation and Response, which is a set of features that can help security teams manage, prioritize and respond to security incidents more efficiently and effectively. SOAR can help decrease the workload without increasing staff by automating repetitive tasks, streamlining workflows, integrating different tools and platforms, and providing actionable insights and recommendations. SOAR is also one of the current trends that CompTIA CySA+ covers in its exam objectives. Official References:
- https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-new-comptia-cybersecurity-analyst-your-questions-answered
- https://www.comptia.org/certifications/cybersecurity-analyst
- https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives

NEW QUESTION 64
A security analyst is validating a particular finding that was reported in a web application vulnerability scan to make sure it is not a false positive. The security analyst uses the snippet below:

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

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

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 68
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 72
Which of the following is a reason why proper handling and reporting of existing evidence are important for the investigation and reporting phases of an incident response?

A. TO ensure the report is legally acceptable in case it needs to be presented in court
B. To present a lessons-learned analysis for the incident response team
C. To ensure the evidence can be used in a postmortem analysis
D. To prevent the possible loss of a data source for further root cause analysis

Answer: A

Explanation:
The correct answer is A. To ensure the report is legally acceptable in case it needs to be presented in court. Proper handling and reporting of existing evidence are important for the investigation and reporting phases of an incident response because they ensure the integrity, authenticity, and admissibility of the evidence in case it needs to be presented in court. Evidence that is mishandled, tampered with, or poorly documented may not be accepted by the court or may be challenged by the opposing party. Therefore, incident responders should follow the best practices and standards for evidence collection, preservation, analysis, and reporting1.
The other options are not reasons why proper handling and reporting of existing evidence are important for the investigation and reporting phases of an incident response. They are rather outcomes or benefits of conducting a thorough and effective incident response process. A lessons-learned analysis (B) is a way to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the incident response team and improve their performance for future incidents. A postmortem analysis © is a way to determine the root cause, impact, and timeline of the incident and provide recommendations for remediation and prevention. A root cause analysis (D) is a way to identify the underlying factors that led to the incident and address them accordingly.

NEW QUESTION 76
An incident response team found IoCs in a critical server. The team needs to isolate and collect technical evidence for further investigation. Which of the following pieces of data should be collected first in order to preserve sensitive information before isolating the server?

A. Hard disk
B. Primary boot partition
C. Malicious tiles
D. Routing table
E. Static IP address

Answer: A

Explanation:
The hard disk is the piece of data that should be collected first in order to preserve sensitive information before isolating the server. The hard disk contains all the files and data stored on the server, which may include evidence of malicious activity, such as malware installation, data exfiltration, or configuration changes. The hard disk should be collected using proper forensic techniques, such as creating an image or a copy of the disk and maintaining its integrity using hashing algorithms.

NEW QUESTION 78
A company receives a penetration test report summary from a third party. The report summary indicates a proxy has some patches that need to be applied. The proxy is sitting in a rack and is not being
used, as the company has replaced it with a new one. The CVE score of the vulnerability on the proxy is a 9.8. Which of the following best practices should the company follow with this proxy?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 80
A technician identifies a vulnerability on a server and applies a software patch. Which of the following should be the next step in the remediation process?

A. Testing
B. Implementation
C. Validation
D. Rollback

Answer: C

Explanation:
The next step in the remediation process after applying a software patch is validation. Validation is a process that involves verifying that the patch has been successfully applied, that it has fixed the vulnerability, and that it has not caused any adverse effects on the system or application functionality or performance. Validation can be done using various methods, such as scanning, testing, monitoring, or auditing.

NEW QUESTION 84
An organization was compromised, and the usernames and passwords of all em-ployees were leaked online. Which of the following best describes the remedia-tion that could reduce the impact of this situation?

A. Multifactor authentication
B. Password changes
C. System hardening
D. Password encryption

Answer: A

Explanation:
Multifactor authentication (MFA) is a security method that requires users to provide two or more pieces of evidence to verify their identity, such as a password, a PIN, a fingerprint, or a one-time code. MFA can reduce the impact of a credential leak because even if the attackers have the usernames and passwords of the employees, they would still need another factor to access the organization's systems and resources. Password changes, system hardening, and password encryption are also good security practices, but they do not address the immediate threat of compromised credentials.
References: CompTIA CySA+ Certification Exam Objectives, [What Is Multifactor Authentication (MFA)?]

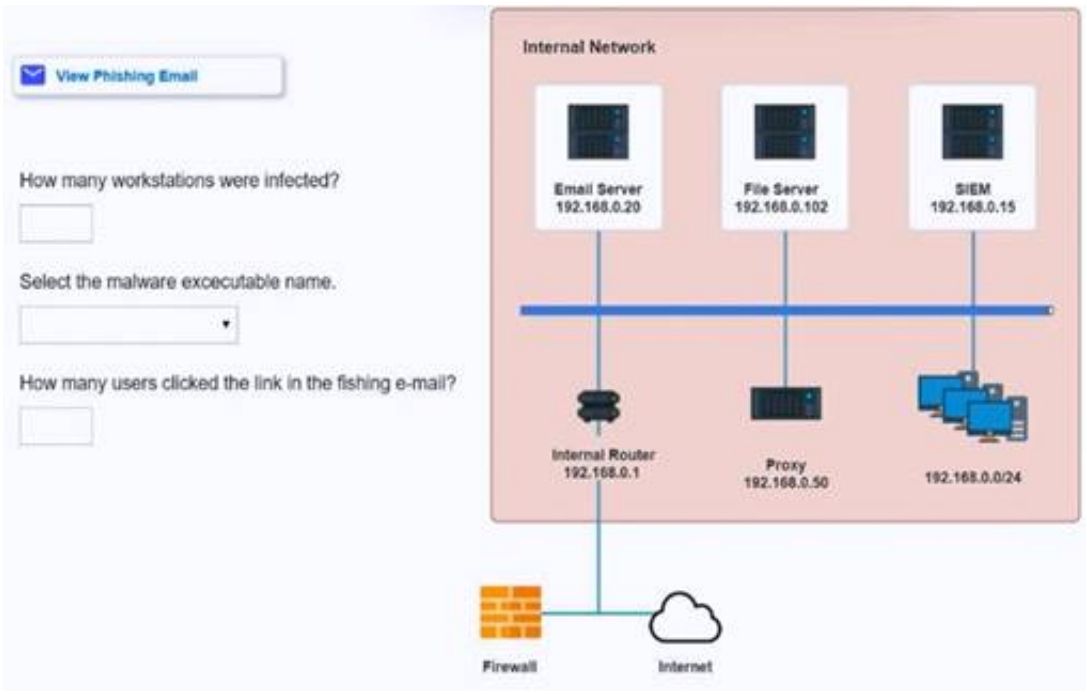
NEW QUESTION 88
A security analyst is reviewing a packet capture in Wireshark that contains an FTP session from a potentially compromised machine. The analyst sets the following display filter: ftp. The analyst can see there are several RETR requests with 226 Transfer complete responses, but the packet 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?

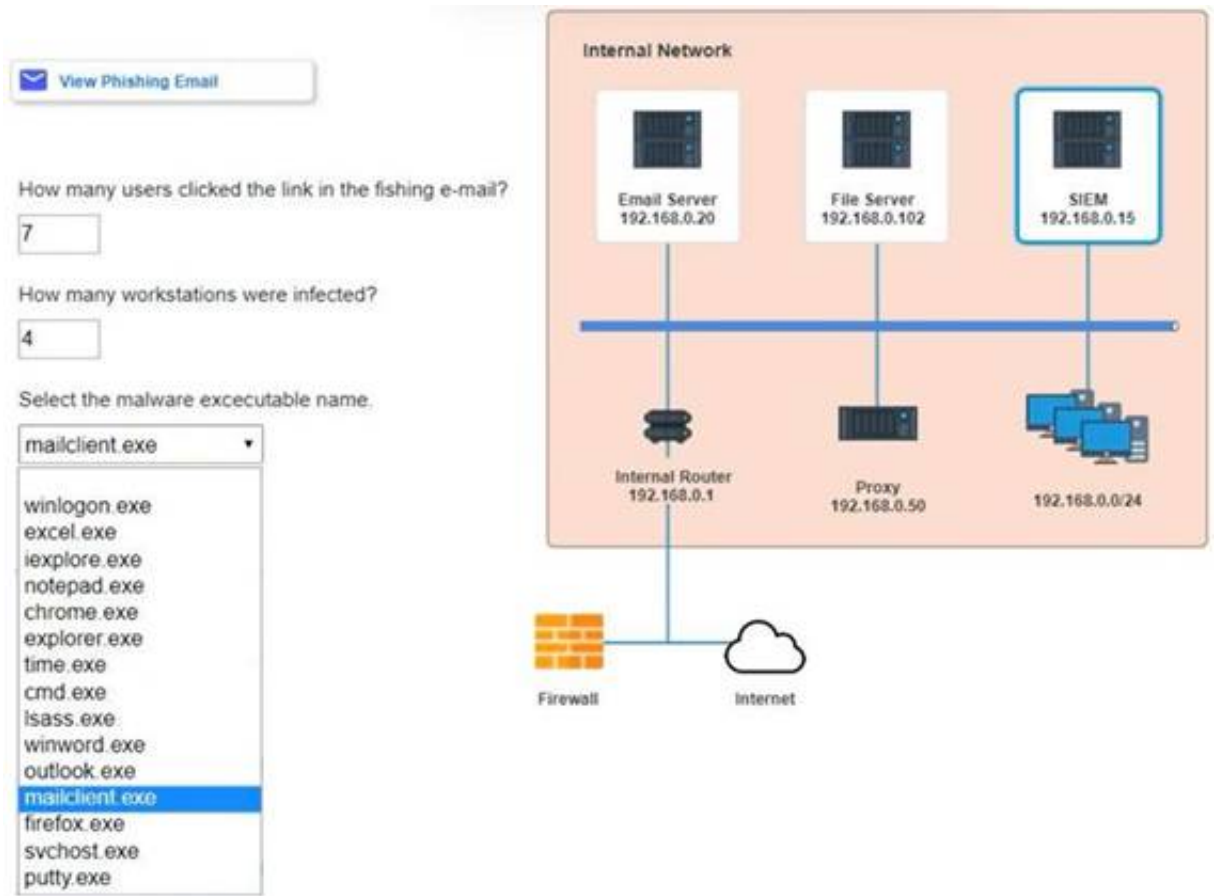
A. Change the display filter to f c
B. acciv
C. pore
D. Change the display filter to tcg.port=20
E. Change the display filter to f cp-daca and follow the TCP streams
F. Navigate to the File menu and select FTP from the Export objects option

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 91
Approximately 100 employees at your company have received a Phishing email. AS a security analyst. you have been tasked with handling this Situation.
Review the information provided and determine the following:
* 1. HOW many employees Clicked on the link in the Phishing email?
* 2. on how many workstations was the malware installed?
* 3. what is the executable file name of the malware?





Phishing Email

From: IT HelpDesk <it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com>
Sent: Mon 3/7/2016 4:00 PM
To: Global Users <globalusers@sobergrill.com>

Hi,
In the upcoming days, we will be moving our mail servers from MS Outlook to the new Netscape Navigator. Check out the new SoberGrill webmail and know if it has started working for you.

Visit the new SoberGrill webmail to see all the new features.
Use your current username and password at SoberGrill Webmail.

Download the latest mail client here.

Thank you.

IT HelpDesk

Email Server Logs - Email Server 192.168.0.20

Date/Time	Protocol	SIP	Source port	From	To
3/7/2016 4:17:08 PM	TCP	192.168.0.110	37196	kmatthews@anycorp.com	dfritz@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:16:19 PM	TCP	192.168.0.117	57688	stanimoto@anycorp.com	adifabio@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:15:13 PM	TCP	192.168.0.139	46550	hparikh@anycorp.com	adifabio@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:14:25 PM	TCP	192.168.0.185	63616	jlee@anycorp.com	jlee@anycorp.com;adifabio@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:13:02 PM	TCP	192.168.0.47	60919	adifabio@anycorp.com	cpuziss@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:12:50 PM	TCP	192.168.0.155	32891	kwilliams@anycorp.com	hparikh@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:11:09 PM	TCP	192.168.0.34	46187	lbalk@anycorp.com	jlee@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:10:54 PM	TCP	192.168.0.181	34556	dfritz@anycorp.com	kmatthews@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:10:38 PM	TCP	192.168.0.155	32891	kwilliams@anycorp.com	hparikh@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:10:23 PM	TCP	192.168.0.185	63616	jlee@anycorp.com	asmith@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:09:34 PM	TCP	192.168.0.34	30364	asmith@anycorp.com	hparikh@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:08:49 PM	TCP	192.168.0.61	48734	cpuziss@anycorp.com	kmatthews@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:07:33 PM	TCP	192.168.0.197	33585	gromney@anycorp.com	lbalk@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:07:32 PM	TCP	192.168.0.47	60919	adifabio@anycorp.com	adifabio@anycorp.com;jlee@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:05:47 PM	TCP	192.168.0.34	30364	asmith@anycorp.com	jlee@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:04:24 PM	TCP	192.168.0.139	46550	hparikh@anycorp.com	asmith@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:03:58 PM	TCP	192.168.0.181	34556	dfritz@anycorp.com	cpuziss@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:03:25 PM	TCP	192.168.0.61	48734	cpuziss@anycorp.com	kmatthews@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:37 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	sboaz@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:37 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ibenz@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:35 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	dsutherland@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:33 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	krossiter@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:31 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ahynson@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:30 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	mdillion@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:30 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jwayman@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:30 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jrehn@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:28 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	brogge@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:28 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	aaverlitt@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:27 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	lephraim@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:25 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	wmcnarney@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:25 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	imarable@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:23 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	tfausto@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:23 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kdefranco@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:21 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	mvorley@anycorp.com

Email Server Logs - Email Server 192.168.0.20

Date/Time	Protocol	SIP	Source port	From	To
3/7/2016 4:01:21 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	lbreiber@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:21 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	mgarneau@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:20 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	hfossum@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:19 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	trhoda@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:19 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ctsuji@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:18 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	sprosperie@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:16 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	bmonteleone@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:14 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	cfenstermacher@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:14 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	rgarfinkel@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:14 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	cheroux@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:13 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	mkamen@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:13 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	zdodgen@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:12 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	mhammonds@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:10 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	onorth@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:09 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	mroane@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:07 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kbowling@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:05 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	nrachal@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:05 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jdegenhardt@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:03 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	wracette@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:01:01 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	thammond@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:59 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	dmilazzo@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:57 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kneubauer@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:55 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	bboyko@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:54 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	dcrofoot@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:54 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jmammott@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:52 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	chodgin@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:52 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	aholler@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:51 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	abattaglia@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:49 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	halbert@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:47 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	myeoman@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:45 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	wbobadilla@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:45 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	lkam@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:44 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jcooks@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:44 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	cpolice@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:43 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	mwagener@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:41 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	bteer@anycorp.com

Email Server Logs - Email Server 192.168.0.20

Date/Time	Protocol	SIP	Source port	From	To
3/7/2016 4:00:41 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	bteer@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:40 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	tfabor@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:40 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	lollar@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:40 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kwilliams@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:40 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	rponds@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:40 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	tshack@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:38 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kmarson@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:37 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	tslaughter@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:35 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	gleos@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:33 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	dsilvers@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:33 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	mslstrunk@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:33 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	dfritz@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:33 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	lcreekmore@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:32 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ashockley@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:31 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	starimoto@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:30 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jmulcahy@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:29 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	tgarney@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:28 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	fbemvare@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:28 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	cgallpeau@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:27 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	gromney@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:26 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	epeavey@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:26 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ecordero@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:25 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kmatthews@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:24 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	csalls@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:22 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ckrooker@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:21 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kinfantino@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:19 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	cputliss@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:17 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	mhazan@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:17 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	hparikh@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:15 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	khoward@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:15 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	morvig@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:13 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	bnally@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:12 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ntomlin@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:10 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jlee@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:10 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	adifabio@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:10 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jkingsbury@anycorp.com

Email Server Logs - Email Server 192.168.0.20

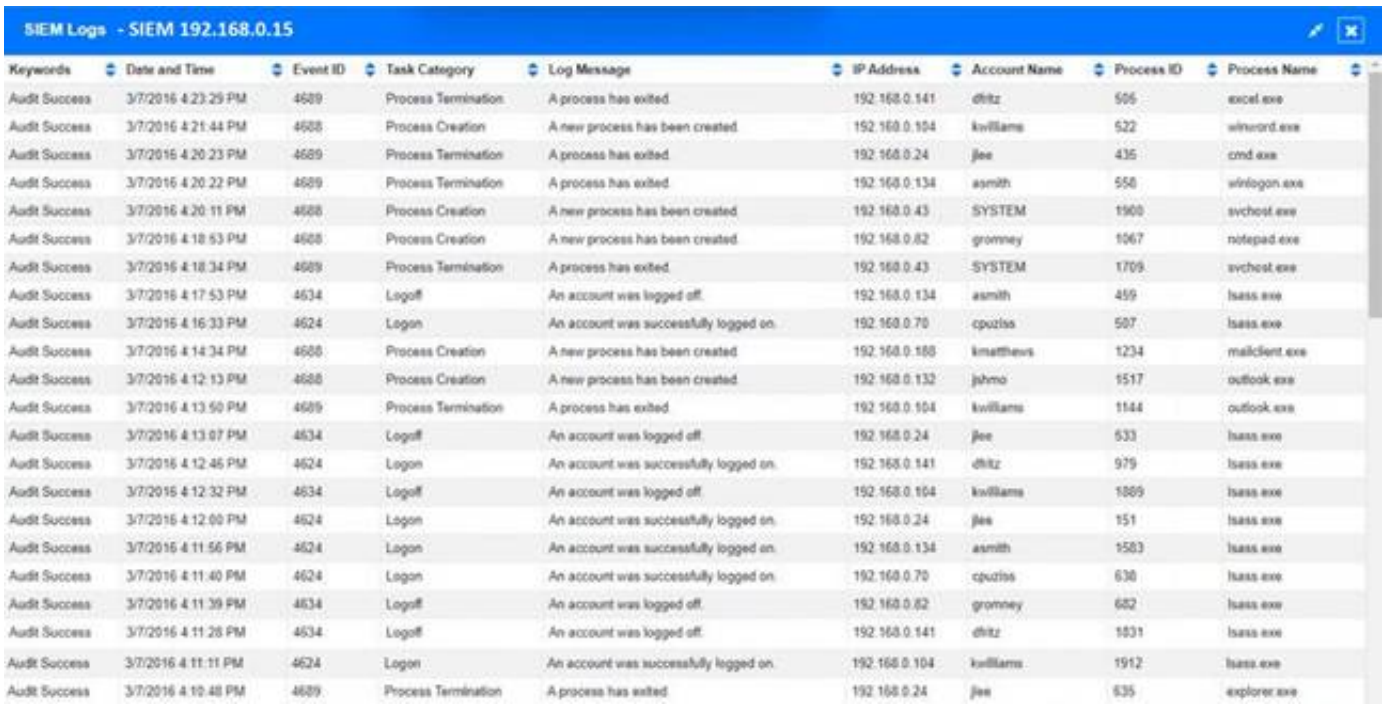
Date/Time	Protocol	SIP	Source port	From	To
3/7/2016 4:00:41 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	bteer@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:40 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	tfabor@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:40 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	lsller@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:40 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kwilliams@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:40 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	rpondu@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:40 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	tshack@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:39 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kmarson@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:37 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	lslaughter@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:35 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	gleos@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:33 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	dsilvers@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:33 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	molabrunk@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:33 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	dfritz@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:33 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	lcreekmore@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:32 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ashockley@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:31 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	stanimoto@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:30 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jsulcahy@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:29 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	tgorney@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:28 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	fbenivare@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:28 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	cgallpeau@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:27 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	gromney@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:26 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	epeavey@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:26 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ecordero@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:25 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kmatthews@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:24 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	csalls@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:22 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ckrooker@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:21 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	kinfantino@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:19 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	cpuzino@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:17 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	mhazen@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:17 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	hpatrikh@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:15 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	khoward@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:15 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	monulg@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:13 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	bnally@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:12 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	ntorelin@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:10 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jlee@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:10 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	adifabio@anycorp.com
3/7/2016 4:00:10 PM	TCP	58.125.17.196	54566	it-helpdesk@sobergrill.com	jkingsbury@anycorp.com

File Server Logs - File Server 192.168.0.102

Date/Time	Source IP	Source port	Dest IP	Dest Port	URL	Request
3/7/2016 4:27:03 PM	192.168.0.153	50467	11.102.109.179	80	bestpurchase.com	POST
3/7/2016 4:26:51 PM	192.168.0.245	60021	72.104.64.186	80	visitorcenter.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:25:36 PM	192.168.0.97	46354	96.191.222.144	80	bestpurchase.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:25:10 PM	192.168.0.116	43389	35.132.243.140	80	goodguys.se	POST
3/7/2016 4:25:06 PM	192.168.0.7	45463	124.140.268.241	80	stopthebotnet.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:23:39 PM	192.168.0.150	54460	74.182.188.144	80	funweb.cn	GET
3/7/2016 4:21:39 PM	192.168.0.211	54172	165.11.148.28	80	chatforfree.ru	POST
3/7/2016 4:20:10 PM	192.168.0.30	55666	214.214.167.54	80	anti-malware.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:19:48 PM	192.168.0.44	45240	218.24.114.208	80	anti-malware.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:17:52 PM	192.168.0.19	31101	103.40.104.165	80	thelastwebpage.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:17:06 PM	192.168.0.11	52465	190.41.46.190	80	thebestwebsite.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:15:39 PM	192.168.0.94	63814	102.172.101.36	80	freefood.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:15:35 PM	192.168.0.47	48110	151.94.198.15	443	searchforus.de	GET
3/7/2016 4:14:08 PM	192.168.0.86	34075	101.237.65.107	80	securethenet.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:14:04 PM	192.168.0.188	51745	33.225.130.104	80	chzweb.tilapia.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:12:22 PM	192.168.0.95	42733	103.136.14.126	80	goodguys.se	POST
3/7/2016 4:11:53 PM	192.168.0.215	62813	181.139.24.22	80	pastebucket.cn	POST
3/7/2016 4:11:34 PM	192.168.0.70	40821	33.225.130.104	80	chzweb.tilapia.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:10:35 PM	192.168.0.218	54606	124.169.173.216	80	funweb.cn	POST
3/7/2016 4:10:16 PM	192.168.0.9	56757	33.225.130.104	80	chzweb.tilapia.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:10:04 PM	192.168.0.112	35716	45.100.47.99	80	stopthebotnet.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:08:45 PM	192.168.0.24	50582	33.225.130.104	80	chzweb.tilapia.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:08:08 PM	192.168.0.36	37102	78.151.16.233	80	chatforfree.ru	POST
3/7/2016 4:06:40 PM	192.168.0.193	43363	95.77.193.180	80	anti-malware.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:05:14 PM	192.168.0.254	55547	33.225.130.104	80	chzweb.tilapia.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:04:37 PM	192.168.0.117	54559	182.203.42.246	80	thelastwebpage.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:04:30 PM	192.168.0.172	43947	3.60.67.249	80	thebestwebsite.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:04:21 PM	192.168.0.134	60525	33.225.130.104	80	chzweb.tilapia.com	GET

File Server Logs - File Server 192.168.0.102

Date/Time	Source IP	Source port	Dest IP	Dest Port	URL	Request
3/7/2016 4:03:48 PM	192.168.0.64	44114	127.36.104.33	443	searchforus.de	GET
3/7/2016 4:02:42 PM	192.168.0.250	57111	243.223.175.143	80	securethenet.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:01:34 PM	192.168.0.132	60561	33.225.130.104	80	chzweb.tilapia.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:01:33 PM	192.168.0.23	57360	239.141.52.189	80	anti-malware.com	GET
3/7/2016 4:01:01 PM	192.168.0.215	44179	161.192.122.40	80	healthreport.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:59:52 PM	192.168.0.121	56315	204.190.57.150	80	freefood.com	POST
3/7/2016 3:58:56 PM	192.168.0.18	60624	169.43.139.3	80	bestpurchase.com	POST
3/7/2016 3:58:54 PM	192.168.0.106	30163	110.234.67.223	80	visitorcenter.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:57:59 PM	192.168.0.59	33145	209.240.152.67	80	bestpurchase.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:57:03 PM	192.168.0.27	46987	23.83.170.116	80	goodguys.se	POST
3/7/2016 3:55:14 PM	192.168.0.211	31442	168.83.234.163	80	visitorcenter.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:54:31 PM	192.168.0.152	39520	141.217.181.243	80	goodguys.se	POST
3/7/2016 3:52:47 PM	192.168.0.253	36463	79.115.291.191	80	pastebucket.cn	POST
3/7/2016 3:51:44 PM	192.168.0.244	61719	14.47.142.43	80	bestpurchase.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:51:19 PM	192.168.0.65	48611	146.104.226.192	80	funweb.cn	POST
3/7/2016 3:49:54 PM	192.168.0.126	40815	171.140.162.96	80	stopthebotnet.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:49:07 PM	192.168.0.9	47625	18.23.47.44	80	stopthebotnet.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:47:38 PM	192.168.0.131	44579	139.58.55.91	80	funweb.cn	GET
3/7/2016 3:45:58 PM	192.168.0.186	62683	31.133.137.225	80	chatforfree.ru	POST
3/7/2016 3:44:05 PM	192.168.0.181	38937	150.119.71.245	80	anti-malware.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:43:33 PM	192.168.0.225	46999	131.97.167.36	80	anti-malware.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:42:56 PM	192.168.0.150	35167	152.203.213.16	80	thelastwebpage.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:42:06 PM	192.168.0.133	62976	206.194.229.42	80	thebestwebsite.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:40:21 PM	192.168.0.225	45854	38.212.240.180	80	freefood.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:39:43 PM	192.168.0.128	44304	180.268.164.237	443	searchforus.de	GET
3/7/2016 3:37:58 PM	192.168.0.186	30386	82.190.10.236	80	securethenet.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:37:49 PM	192.168.0.123	42463	252.77.216.60	80	healthreport.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:35:59 PM	192.168.0.95	34447	133.136.173.36	80	anti-malware.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:35:38 PM	192.168.0.177	38107	100.3.194.158	80	healthreport.com	GET
3/7/2016 3:34:24 PM	192.168.0.189	42791	208.238.143.104	80	freefood.com	POST


SIEM Logs - SIEM 192.168.0.15

Keywords	Date and Time	Event ID	Task Category	Log Message	IP Address	Account Name	Process ID	Process Name
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:23:29 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.141	dfritz	505	excel.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:21:44 PM	4688	Process Creation	A new process has been created.	192.168.0.104	kwilliams	522	winword.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:20:23 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.24	jlee	435	cmd.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:20:22 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.134	asmith	558	winlogon.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:20:11 PM	4688	Process Creation	A new process has been created.	192.168.0.43	SYSTEM	1900	svchost.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:18:53 PM	4688	Process Creation	A new process has been created.	192.168.0.82	gromney	1067	notepad.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:18:34 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.43	SYSTEM	1709	svchost.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:17:53 PM	4634	Logoff	An account was logged off.	192.168.0.134	asmith	459	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:16:33 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.70	cpuziss	507	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:14:34 PM	4688	Process Creation	A new process has been created.	192.168.0.188	kmatthews	1234	mailclient.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:12:13 PM	4688	Process Creation	A new process has been created.	192.168.0.132	jshmo	1517	outlook.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:13:50 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.104	kwilliams	1144	outlook.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:13:07 PM	4634	Logoff	An account was logged off.	192.168.0.24	jlee	533	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:12:46 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.141	dfritz	979	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:12:32 PM	4634	Logoff	An account was logged off.	192.168.0.104	kwilliams	1889	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:12:00 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.24	jlee	151	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:11:56 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.134	asmith	1583	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:11:40 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.70	cpuziss	638	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:11:39 PM	4634	Logoff	An account was logged off.	192.168.0.82	gromney	682	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:11:28 PM	4634	Logoff	An account was logged off.	192.168.0.141	dfritz	1831	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:11:11 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.104	kwilliams	1912	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:10:48 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.24	jlee	635	explorer.exe

SIEM Logs - SIEM 192.168.0.15

Keywords	Date and Time	Event ID	Task Category	Log Message	IP Address	Account Name	Process ID	Process Name
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:23:29 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.141	dfritz	505	excel.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:21:44 PM	4688	Process Creation	A new process has been created.	192.168.0.104	kwilliams	522	winword.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:20:23 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.24	jlee	435	cmd.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:20:22 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.134	asmith	558	winlogon.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:20:11 PM	4688	Process Creation	A new process has been created.	192.168.0.43	SYSTEM	1900	svchost.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:18:53 PM	4688	Process Creation	A new process has been created.	192.168.0.82	gromney	1067	notepad.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:18:34 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.43	SYSTEM	1709	svchost.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:17:53 PM	4634	Logoff	An account was logged off.	192.168.0.134	asmith	459	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:16:33 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.70	cpuziss	507	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:14:34 PM	4688	Process Creation	A new process has been created.	192.168.0.188	kmatthews	1234	mailclient.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:12:13 PM	4688	Process Creation	A new process has been created.	192.168.0.132	jshmo	1517	outlook.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:13:50 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.104	kwilliams	1144	outlook.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:13:07 PM	4634	Logoff	An account was logged off.	192.168.0.24	jlee	533	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:12:46 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.141	dfritz	979	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:12:32 PM	4634	Logoff	An account was logged off.	192.168.0.104	kwilliams	1889	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:12:00 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.24	jlee	151	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:11:56 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.134	asmith	1583	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:11:40 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.70	cpuziss	638	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:11:39 PM	4634	Logoff	An account was logged off.	192.168.0.82	gromney	682	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:11:28 PM	4634	Logoff	An account was logged off.	192.168.0.141	dfritz	1831	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:11:11 PM	4624	Logon	An account was successfully logged on.	192.168.0.104	kwilliams	1912	lsass.exe
Audit Success	3/7/2016 4:10:48 PM	4689	Process Termination	A process has exited.	192.168.0.24	jlee	635	explorer.exe

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
* 1. How many employees clicked on the link in the phishing email?
According to the email server logs, 25 employees clicked on the link in the phishing email.
* 2. On how many workstations was the malware installed?
According to the file server logs, the malware was installed on 15 workstations.
* 3. What is the executable file name of the malware?
The executable file name of the malware is svchost.EXE.

NEW QUESTION 92
An organization has activated the CSIRT. A security analyst believes a single virtual server was compromised and immediately isolated from the network. Which of the following should the CSIRT conduct next?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 96
An organization enabled a SIEM rule to send an alert to a security analyst distribution list when ten failed logins occur within one minute. However, the control was unable to detect an attack with nine failed logins. Which of the following best represents what occurred?

A. False positive
B. True negative
C. False negative
D. True positive

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is C. False negative.
A false negative is a situation where an attack or a threat is not detected by a security control, even though it should have been. In this case, the SIEM rule was unable to detect an attack with nine failed logins, which is below the threshold of ten failed logins that triggers an alert. This means that the SIEM rule missed a potential attack and failed to alert the security analysts, resulting in a false negative.
A false positive is a situation where a benign or normal activity is detected as an attack or a threat by a security control, even though it is not. A true negative is a situation where a benign or normal activity is not detected as an attack or a threat by a security control, as expected. A true positive is a situation where an attack or a threat is detected by a security control, as expected. These are not the correct answers for this question.

NEW QUESTION 101
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