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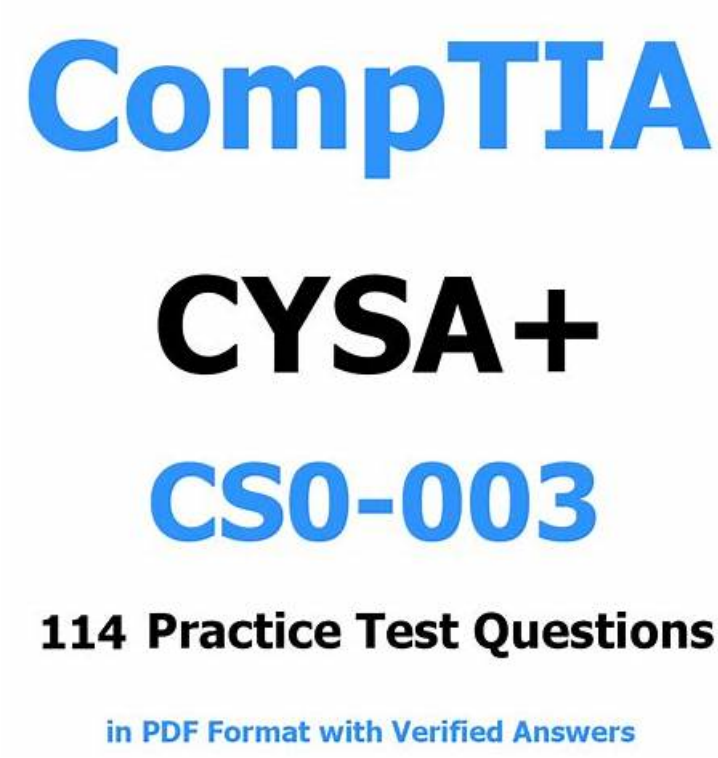

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The CS0-003 Exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to identify and analyze cybersecurity threats, assess the impact of those threats, and implement effective strategies to mitigate them. CS0-003 exam covers a wide range of topics including threat management, vulnerability management, incident response, security architecture and toolsets. It is a comprehensive exam that requires a thorough understanding of cybersecurity principles and practices.

CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) certification is designed to provide IT professionals with the skills and knowledge necessary to identify and respond to security issues in a variety of environments. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification is recognized globally and is becoming increasingly important as cybersecurity threats continue to evolve and become more sophisticated. The CySA+ certification exam, also known as CompTIA CS0-003, is a rigorous test that covers a wide range of topics related to cybersecurity.

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CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q457-Q462):

NEW QUESTION # 457
Which of the following characteristics ensures the security of an automated information system is the most effective and economical?

- A. Subjected to intense security testing
- B. Originally designed to provide necessary security
- C. Customized to meet specific security threats
- D. Optimized prior to the addition of security

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:The most effective and economical way to ensure the security of an automated information system is to design it with security in mind from the outset. This is often referred to as
"security by design." Here's a breakdown of each option and why option A is correct:
* A. Originally designed to provide necessary security
* Explanation: Systems designed with security from the beginning integrate secure practices and considerations during the development process. This approach mitigates the need for costly and complex retroactive security implementations, which are common in systems where security was an afterthought.
* Cost Efficiency: Security implementations at the design stage can be embedded into the system architecture, reducing the costs associated with later modifications.
* Effectiveness: Security-by-design approaches often result in robust systems that are more resilient to vulnerabilities because they address security concerns at each development phase.
* B. Subjected to intense security testing
* While rigorous security testing (such as penetration testing and vulnerability assessments) is essential, it is reactive. Security testing is more effective when applied to systems already designed with foundational security principles, ensuring that tests identify potential flaws in an inherently secure system.
* C. Customized to meet specific security threats
* Customizing security to meet specific threats addresses unique risks, but such a targeted approach may miss new or emerging threats not initially considered. It also risks neglecting fundamental security practices that apply universally, leading to potential vulnerabilities.
* D. Optimized prior to the addition of security
* Optimizing a system before adding security features may enhance performance but does not guarantee security. Security cannot be effectively added onto a system as an afterthought without incurring additional costs or creating potential weaknesses.
References:
NIST SP 800-160: Systems Security Engineering, which emphasizes designing systems with security integrated from the beginning.
OWASP Security by Design Principles: Explores how security considerations are most effective when included early in development.

NEW QUESTION # 458
An analyst needs to provide recommendations based on a recent vulnerability scan:
Which of the following should the analyst recommend addressing to ensure potential vulnerabilities are identified?

- A. Scan not performed with admin privileges
- B. SMB use domain SID to enumerate users
- C. SSL certificate cannot be trusted
- D. SYN scanner

Answer: A

Explanation:
This is because scanning without admin privileges can limit the scope and accuracy of the vulnerability scan, and potentially miss some critical vulnerabilities that require higher privileges to detect. According to the OWASP Vulnerability Management Guide1, "scanning without administrative privileges will result in a large number of false negatives and an incomplete scan". Therefore, the analyst should recommend addressing this issue to ensure potential vulnerabilities are identified.

NEW QUESTION # 459
A security analyst needs to identify an asset that should be remediated based on the following information:
File Server
CVSS:3.1/AV:L/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:L/I:L/A:H/
Web Server
CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H/
Mail Server (corrected from "Mall server")
CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H/
Domain Controller
CVSS:3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:R/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H/
Which of the following assets should the analyst remediate first?

- A. Domain controller
- B. Mail server
- C. File server
- D. Web server

Answer: D

Explanation:
Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation From Exact Extract:
To determine which system to remediate first using only CVSS vectors, the analyst should prioritize the vulnerability that is most severe and most easily exploitable, especially when it is exploitable over the network and requires no privileges and no user interaction.
The Web server has the most dangerous combination of exploitability and impact:
Attack Vector = Network (AV:N) → exploitable remotely over a network
Attack Complexity = Low (AC:L) → no special conditions required
Privileges Required = None (PR:N) → attacker doesn't need credentials
User Interaction = None (UI:N) → no user action required
Impact = High for Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability (C:H / I:H / A:H) → full compromise potential The Sybex CySA+ Study Guide explains that CVSS provides a 0-10 severity score and that analysts must be able to interpret key metrics like Attack Vector, Attack Complexity, Privileges Required, User Interaction, and Impact.
The All-in-One guide defines Attack Vector and notes that the more remote the vector, the higher the score (Network is remotely exploitable).
And Secbay Press states that organizations use CVSS as a basis for prioritization, typically addressing higher scores first.
Exact extract (Secbay Press): "Organizations often use CVSS scores as a basis for prioritizing vulnerabilities, addressing those with higher scores first." Why the other assets are lower priority than the Web server (based on the vectors) File server (AV:L) is local attack vector, meaning the attacker must already have local access; that generally reduces priority compared to a remotely exploitable (AV:N) issue. (Attack vector definitions and scoring emphasize Network vs Local distinctions.) Mail server (AC:H) requires high attack complexity, lowering exploitability compared to the Web server's AC:L.
Domain controller (PR:R, UI:R) requires privileges and user interaction, which lowers exploitability compared to PR:N/UI:N on the Web server.
Bottom line: The Web server is the most immediately dangerous because it is remotely exploitable (AV:N) with low complexity (AC:L), requires no privileges (PR:N) and no user interaction (UI:N), and has high impact across C/I/A-making it the strongest candidate for first remediation under CVSS-based prioritization.
Reference (CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 documents / study guides used):
Secbay Press, CompTIA CySA+ Exam Prep Guide (CS0-003): CVSS used to prioritize; higher scores addressed first Mike Chapple & David Seidl, CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide (CS0-003): CVSS metrics and interpretation (AV/AC/PR/UI/Impact) and severity score concept Mya Heath et al., CompTIA CySA+ All-in-One Exam Guide (CS0-003): Attack Vector/Attack Complexity definitions; remote vectors score higher

NEW QUESTION # 460
A cloud team received an alert that unauthorized resources were being auto-provisioned. After investigating, the team suspects that cryptomining is occurring. Which of the following indicators would most likely lead the team to this conclusion?

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

Answer: B

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 # 461
Which of the following security operations tasks are ideal for automation?

- A. 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
- B. 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
- C. Suspicious file analysis:
- D. 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

Answer: A

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 # 462
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