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CompTIA

CYSA+

CS0-003

227 Practice Test Questions

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CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification is one of the most in-demand certifications for cybersecurity analysts. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification exam has been designed to validate the aptitude of cybersecurity analysts in configuring and using threat detection techniques. It is an internationally recognized certification that demonstrates an individual's expertise in cybersecurity. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification exam is called CompTIA CS0-003.

CompTIA CS0-003 (CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification) Exam is designed to assess the knowledge and skills of candidates in the field of cybersecurity analysis. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification exam is an esteemed qualification for cybersecurity analysts and is globally recognized in the industry. It is an intermediate-level certification, which means that candidates are required to have some prior knowledge and experience in this field before attempting the exam.

To pass the CS0-003 Certification Exam, candidates must demonstrate their ability to perform real-world cybersecurity tasks. They must be able to analyze data to identify security threats, develop and implement effective security policies and procedures, and respond to security incidents in a timely and effective manner. Candidates are expected to have a strong understanding of cybersecurity concepts and principles, as well as hands-on experience in the field.

>> CS0-003 Actual Test Answers <<

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CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q537-Q542):

NEW QUESTION # 537

Which of the following best describes the process of requiring remediation of a known threat within a given time frame?

- A. MOU
- **B. SLA**
- C. Organizational governance
- D. Best-effort patching

Answer: B

Explanation:

Explanation

An SLA (Service Level Agreement) is a contract or agreement between a service provider and a customer that defines the expected level of service, performance, quality, and availability of the service. An SLA also specifies the responsibilities, obligations, and penalties for both parties in case of non-compliance or breach of the agreement. An SLA can help organizations to ensure that their security services are delivered in a timely and effective manner, and that any security incidents or vulnerabilities are addressed and resolved within a specified time frame. An SLA can also help to establish clear communication, expectations, and accountability between the service provider and the customer.¹² An MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) is a document that expresses a mutual agreement or understanding between two or more parties on a common goal or objective. An MOU is not legally binding, but it can serve as a basis for future cooperation or collaboration. An MOU may not be suitable for requiring remediation of a known threat within a given time frame, as it does not have the same level of enforceability, specificity, or measurability as an SLA. Best-effort patching is an informal and ad hoc approach to applying security patches or updates to systems or software. Best-effort patching does not follow any defined process, policy, or schedule, and relies on the availability and discretion of the system administrators or users. Best-effort patching may not be effective or efficient for requiring remediation of a known threat within a given time frame, as it does not guarantee that the patches are applied correctly, consistently, or promptly. Best-effort patching may also introduce new risks or vulnerabilities due to human error, compatibility issues, or lack of testing. Organizational governance is the framework of rules, policies, procedures, and processes that guide and direct the activities and decisions of an organization. Organizational governance can help to establish the roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities of different stakeholders within the organization, as well as the goals, values, and principles that shape the organizational culture and behavior. Organizational governance can also help to ensure compliance with internal and external standards, regulations, and laws. Organizational governance may not be sufficient for requiring remediation of a known threat within a given time frame, as it does not specify the details or metrics of the service delivery or performance. Organizational governance may also vary depending on the size, structure, and nature of the organization.

NEW QUESTION # 538

An analyst needs to provide recommendations based on a recent vulnerability scan:

Plug-in name	Family
SMB use domain SID to enumerate users	Windows : User management
SYN scanner	Port scanners
SSL certificate cannot be trusted	General
Scan not performed with admin privileges	Settings

Which of the following should the analyst recommend addressing to ensure potential vulnerabilities are identified?

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

Answer: D

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 # 539

During an incident, an analyst needs to acquire evidence for later investigation. Which of the following must be collected first in a computer system, related to its volatility level?

- A. Temporary files
- B. Backup data
- C. Disk contents
- **D. Running processes**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Explanation

The most volatile type of evidence that must be collected first in a computer system is running processes.

Running processes are programs or applications that are currently executing on a computer system and using its resources, such as memory, CPU, disk space, or network bandwidth. Running processes are very volatile because they can change rapidly or disappear completely when the system is shut down, rebooted, logged off, or crashed. Running processes can also be affected by other processes or users that may modify or terminate them. Therefore, running processes must be collected first before any other type of evidence in a computer system

NEW QUESTION # 540

An organization has noticed large amounts of data are being sent out of its network. An analyst is identifying the cause of the data exfiltration.

INSTRUCTIONS

Select the command that generated the output in tabs 1 and 2.

Review the output text in all tabs and identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

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Active Connections

Proto	Local address	Foreign address	State	PID
TCP	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1000
TCP	0.0.0.0:23	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1235
TCP	0.0.0.0:443	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1466
TCP	0.0.0.0:80	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1566
TCP	127.0.0.1:1960	127.0.0.1:22	ESTABLISHED	2001
[sftp.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:38666	41.21.18.102:22	ESTABLISHED	3918
[sftp.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:8447	66.207.110.49:https	ESTABLISHED	2677
[svchost.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:55356	31.10.100.7:https	ESTABLISHED	3467
[cmd.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:37654	192.168.10.37:http	ESTABLISHED	1722
TCP	192.168.10.21:55357	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0
[notepad.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:52744	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0
TCP	192.168.10.21:56751	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0

Select the command that generated the output in tab 1:

Select command

Select the command that generated the output in tab 2:

Select command

Identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior:

- ☐ calendar.dat
 ☐ cmd.exe
☐ sftp.exe
 ☐ calc.exe
☐ explorer.exe
 ☐ users.txt
☐ svchost.exe

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Active Connections

Proto	Local address	Foreign address	State	PID
TCP	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1000
TCP	0.0.0.0:23	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1235
TCP	0.0.0.0:443	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1466
TCP	0.0.0.0:80	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1566
TCP	127.0.0.1:1960	127.0.0.1:22	ESTABLISHED	2001
[sftp.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:38666	41.21.18.102:22	ESTABLISHED	3918
[sftp.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:8447	66.207.110.49:https	ESTABLISHED	2677
[svchost.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:55356	31.10.100.7:https	ESTABLISHED	3467
[cmd.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:37654	192.168.10.37:http	ESTABLISHED	1722
TCP	192.168.10.21:55357	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0
[notepad.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:52744	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0
TCP	192.168.10.21:56751	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0

Select command

netstat -bo

tasklist

net stop

arp -a

nslookup

taskkill /FI

cmd

ipconfig /reset

Select command

Select the command that generated the output in tab 2:

Select command

Identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior:

- ☐ calendar.dat
 ☐ cmd.exe
☐ sftp.exe
 ☐ calc.exe
☐ explorer.exe
 ☐ users.txt
☐ svchost.exe

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Active Connections

Proto	Local address	Foreign address	State	PID
TCP	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1000
TCP	0.0.0.0:23	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1235
TCP	0.0.0.0:443	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1466
TCP	0.0.0.0:80	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1566
TCP	127.0.0.1:1960	127.0.0.1:22	ESTABLISHED	2001
[sftp.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:38666	41.21.18.102:22	ESTABLISHED	3918
[sftp.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:8447	66.207.110.49:https	ESTABLISHED	2677
[svchost.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:55356	31.10.100.7:https	ESTABLISHED	3467
[cmd.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:37654	192.168.10.37:http	ESTABLISHED	1722
TCP	192.168.10.21:55357	82.113.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0
[cmd.exe]				
TCP			TIME_WAIT	0
TCP			TIME_WAIT	0

Select command

net stop
tasklist
ipconfig /reset
netstat -bo
arp -a
nslookup
taskkill /FI
cmd

Select command

Identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior:

- ☐ calendar.dat ☐ cmd.exe
☐ sftp.exe ☐ calc.exe
☐ explorer.exe ☐ users.txt
☐ svchost.exe

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Image Name	PID	Session Name	Session#	Mem Usage
Cmd.exe	3467	Console	0	18,020 K
sftp.exe	2001	Console	0	17 K
sftp.exe	3918	Console	0	1,788 K
svchost.exe	2677	Console	0	188 K
calc.exe	1677	Console	0	11 K
notepad.exe		Console	0	0 K

Select the command that generated the output in tab 1:

Select command

Select the command that generated the output in tab 2:

Select command

Identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior:

- ☐ calendar.dat ☐ cmd.exe
☐ sftp.exe ☐ calc.exe
☐ explorer.exe ☐ users.txt
☐ svchost.exe

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```
> Get-ChildItem | Get-Filehash -Algorithm MD5
```

Algorithm	Hash	File
MD5	372ab227fd5ea779c211a1451881d1e1	cmd.exe
MD5	173ab22a5d5ea87bb212c14588aad4c2	calc.exe
MD5	412aba2efd5ea79c2112b451881affe7	explorer.exe
MD5	df6ab147fd5ecb79c331a146f8dad199	users.txt
MD5	212ac257fd5ea7f9c337ba22bab1d1f5	calendar.dat
MD5	10ad132ffed0217c6c3854a22bab215c6	sftp.exe
MD5	33c141f5ed107bcd39952d2ba111401	svchost.exe

Select the command that generated the output in tab 1:

Select command

Select the command that generated the output in tab 2:

Select command

Identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior:

- ☐ calendar.dat ☐ cmd.exe
- ☐ sftp.exe ☐ calc.exe
- ☐ explorer.exe ☐ users.txt
- ☐ svchost.exe

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The baseline hash signatures are:

Hash	File
a2cdef1c445d3890cc3456789058cd21	cmd.exe
555a1bba5d5e6eebb21fe12388ab3221	calc.exe
412aba2efd5ea769c2112b451881affe7	explorer.exe
90521cc7fd5ea7f9c337ba210eedd1c1	users.txt
3ab21266fd00a7cbc3855a22bab213ba	calendar.dat
10ad132ffed0217c6c3854a22bab215c6	sftp.exe
33c141f5ed107bcd39952d2ba111401	svchost.exe

Select the command that generated the output in tab 1:

Select command

Select the command that generated the output in tab 2:

Select command

Identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior:

- ☐ calendar.dat ☐ cmd.exe
- ☐ sftp.exe ☐ calc.exe
- ☐ explorer.exe ☐ users.txt
- ☐ svchost.exe

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Active Connections

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TCP	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1000
TCP	0.0.0.0:23	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1235
TCP	0.0.0.0:443	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1466
TCP	0.0.0.0:80	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1566
TCP	127.0.0.1:1960	127.0.0.1:22	ESTABLISHED	2001
[sftp.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:38666	41.21.18.102:22	ESTABLISHED	3916
[sftp.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:8447	66.207.110.49:https	ESTABLISHED	2677
[svchost.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:55356	31.10.100.7:https	ESTABLISHED	3467
[cmd.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:37654	192.168.10.37:http	ESTABLISHED	1722
TCP	192.168.10.21:55357	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0
[notepad.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:52743	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0
TCP	192.168.10.21:56751	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0

Select the command that generated the output in tab 1:

Select command

netstat -bo

tasklist

net stop

arp -a

nslookup

taskkill /f

cmd

ipconfig /reset

Identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior:

☐ calendar.dat
☐ sftp.exe
☐ explorer.exe
☐ svchost.exe

☐ cmd.exe
☐ calc.exe
☐ users.txt

Select the command that generated the output in tab 2:

Select command

netstat -bo

tasklist

net stop

arp -a

nslookup

taskkill /f

cmd

ipconfig /reset

Answer:

Explanation:

1 2 3 4

Proto	Local address	Foreign address	State	PID
TCP	0.0.0.0:22	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1000
TCP	0.0.0.0:23	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1235
TCP	0.0.0.0:443	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1466
TCP	0.0.0.0:80	0.0.0.0:0	LISTENING	1566
TCP	127.0.0.1:1960	127.0.0.1:22	ESTABLISHED	2001
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TCP	192.168.10.21:38666	41.21.18.102:22	ESTABLISHED	3916
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[svchost.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:55356	31.10.100.7:https	ESTABLISHED	3467
[cmd.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:37654	192.168.10.37:http	ESTABLISHED	1722
TCP	192.168.10.21:55357	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	0
[notepad.exe]				
TCP	192.168.10.21:52743	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	
TCP	192.168.10.21:56751	32.111.16.37:22	TIME_WAIT	

Select the command that generated the output in tab 1:

Select command

netstat -bo

tasklist

net stop

arp -a

nslookup

taskkill /f

cmd

ipconfig /reset

Identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior:

calendar.dat

sftp.exe

explorer.exe

svchost.exe

cmd.exe

calc.exe

users.txt

Select the command that generated the output in tab 2:

Select command

netstat -bo

tasklist

net stop

arp -a

nslookup

taskkill /f

cmd

ipconfig /reset

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Explanation:

Select the command that generated the output in tab 1:

* netstat -bo

Select the command that generated the output in tab 2:

* tasklist

Identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior:

* cmd.exe

Select the command that generated the output in tab 1: The output in tab 1 displays active network connections, which can be generated using the netstat command with options to display the owning process ID.

Select the command that generated the output in tab 1:

* netstat -bo

Select the command that generated the output in tab 2: The output in tab 2 lists the running processes with their PIDs and memory usage, which can be generated using the tasklist command.

Select the command that generated the output in tab 2:

* tasklist

Identify the file responsible for the malicious behavior: To identify the malicious file, we compare the hashes of the current files against the baseline hashes. From the provided data:

* The hash for cmd.exe in the current state (tab 3) is 372ab227fd5ea779c211a1451881d1e1.

* The baseline hash for cmd.exe (tab 4) is a2cdef1c445d3890cc3456789058cd21.

Since these hashes do not match, cmd.exe is the file responsible for the malicious behavior.

NEW QUESTION # 541

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 542

• • • • •

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