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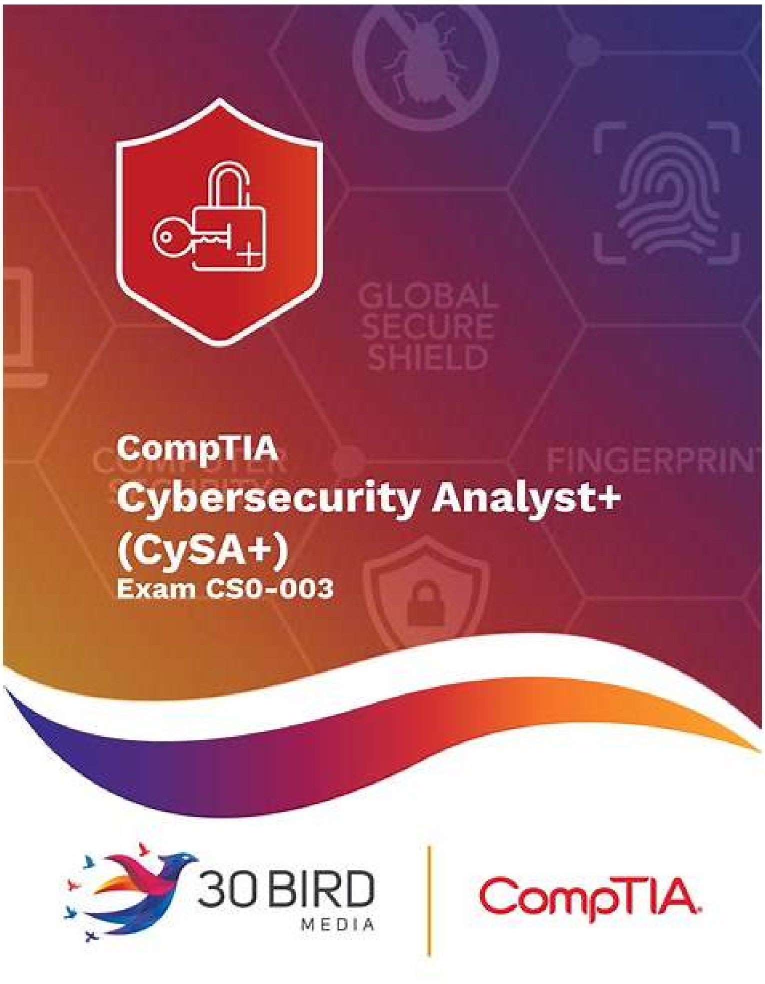

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CompTIA CS0-003, also known as the CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification exam, is a globally recognized certification designed to validate the skills and knowledge required to perform intermediate-level cybersecurity analysis. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification helps IT professionals to advance their career in cybersecurity by demonstrating their expertise in identifying and addressing security threats and vulnerabilities.

CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q641-Q646):

NEW QUESTION # 641
A company patches its servers using automation software. Remote SSH or RDP connections are allowed to the servers only from the service account used by the automation software. All servers are in an internal subnet without direct access to or from the internet. An analyst reviews the following vulnerability summary:
Which of the following vulnerability IDs should the analyst address first?

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3

Answer: A

Explanation:
The vulnerability with the highest CVSS score and an active exploit is Microsoft CVE-2021-34527 (PrintNightmare). Although only present on two instances, its high severity (8.4) and exploitable nature make it a priority. PrintNightmare is a well-known remote code execution vulnerability, which can be a critical risk.
According to CompTIA CySA+ and vulnerability management practices, prioritizing based on severity and exploitability is essential, even over the number of instances. Other vulnerabilities listed are less severe or lack active exploitation.

NEW QUESTION # 642
Exploring Agent-Based Scans in Security Assessments

- A. Credentialed scans
- B. Individual scans
- C. Agent-based scans
- D. Security baseline scans

Answer: C

Explanation:
Agent-based scansare runlocally on hostsvia installed agents, whichsignificantly reduces network trafficwhile allowing in-depth visibility and accurate scanning. They're ideal for bandwidth-limited or sensitive networks.
* Credentialed scans (A)still transmit data over the network.
* Individual scans (B)is ambiguous and not a standard term.
* Baseline scans (C)focus on policy compliance, not reducing traffic.
?Reference:
* Chapple & Seidl - Vulnerability Management, Chapter 6: Scanning Techniques
* CS0-003 Domain 2.1 - Vulnerability Scanning Methods

NEW QUESTION # 643
A company has the following security requirements:
. No public IPs
* All data secured at rest
. No insecure ports/protocols
After a cloud scan is completed, a security analyst receives reports that several misconfigurations are putting the company at risk.

Given the following cloud scanner output:

Which of the following should the analyst recommend be updated first to meet the security requirements and reduce risks?

- A. VM_DEV_DB
- B. VM_PRD_Web01
- C. VM_PRD_DB
- D. VM_DEV_Web02

Answer: B

Explanation:
This VM has a public IP and an open port 80, which violates the company's security requirements of no public IPs and no insecure ports/protocols. It also exposes the VM to potential attacks from the internet. This VM should be updated first to use a private IP and close the port 80, or use a secure protocol such as HTTPS.
Reference
[CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition], Chapter 2: Cloud and Hybrid Environments, page 67.
[What is a Public IP Address?]
[What is Port 80?]

NEW QUESTION # 644

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

Answer: D

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 # 645

A security analyst has received an incident case regarding malware spreading out of control on a customer's network. The analyst is unsure how to respond. The configured EDR has automatically obtained a sample of the malware and its signature. Which of the following should the analyst perform next to determine the type of malware, based on its telemetry?

- A. Log in to the affected systems and run necstat.
- B. Configure the EDR to perform a full scan.
- C. Transfer the malware to a sandbox environment.

- D. Cross-reference the signature with open-source threat intelligence.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The signature of the malware is a unique identifier that can be used to compare it with known malware samples and their behaviors. Open-source threat intelligence sources provide information on various types of malware, their indicators of compromise, and their mitigation strategies. By cross-referencing the signature with these sources, the analyst can determine the type of malware and its telemetry. The other options are not relevant for this purpose: configuring the EDR to perform a full scan may not provide additional information on the malware type; transferring the malware to a sandbox environment may expose the analyst to further risks; logging in to the affected systems and running netstat may not reveal the malware activity.
References: According to the CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition1, one of the objectives for the exam is to "use appropriate tools and methods to manage, prioritize and respond to attacks and vulnerabilities". The book also covers the usage and syntax of EDR, a tool used for endpoint security, in chapter 5. Specifically, it explains the meaning and function of malware signatures and how they can be used to identify malware types1, page 203. It also discusses the benefits and challenges of using open-source threat intelligence sources to enhance security analysis1, page 211. Therefore, this is a reliable source to verify the answer to the question.

NEW QUESTION # 646
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