新版CS0-003題庫上線 - CS0-003指南

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>> 新版CS0-003題庫上線 <<

CompTIA CS0-003指南 & CS0-003題庫最新資訊

有很多方法，以備你的 CompTIA的CS0-003的考試，本站提供了可靠的培訓工具，以準備你的下一個CompTIA的CS0-003的考試認證，我們KaoGuTi CompTIA的CS0-003的考試學習資料包括測試題及答案，我們的資料是通過實踐檢驗的軟體，我們將滿足所有的有關IT認證。

最新的 CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst CS0-003 免費考試真題 (Q439-Q444):

問題 #439
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?

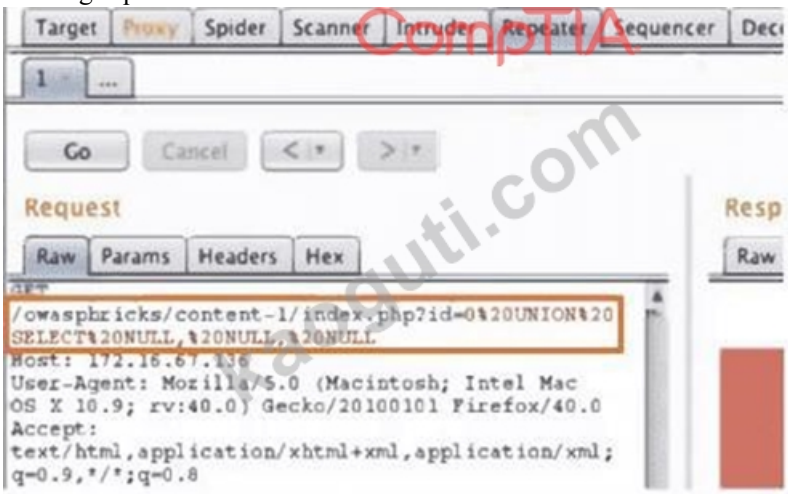
- A. Anomalous activity on unexpected ports
- B. Network host IP address scanning
- C. Command-and-control beaconing activity
- D. Data exfiltration
- E. A rogue network device

答案：C

解題說明：
Command-and-control (C2) beaconing involves compromised systems communicating with an attacker's server at regular intervals, often using HTTPS to blend in with legitimate traffic. This is indicative of a potential compromise where malware communicates back to a command center. The persistent nature of the connections after hours and throughout the day suggests automated beaconing, which is a tell-tale sign of C2 activity. According to CompTIA CySA+, this type of activity should raise immediate suspicion and

warrants further investigation and containment. While options B, C, D, and E might indicate other issues, they do not fit the pattern described as well as option A.

問題 #440
A penetration tester is conducting a test on an organization ' s software development website. The penetration tester sends the following request to the web interface:



Which of the following exploits is most likely being attempted?

- A. SQL injection
- B. Directory traversal
- C. Local file inclusion
- D. Cross-site scripting

答案：A

解題說明：
SQL injection is a type of attack that injects malicious SQL statements into a web application's input fields or parameters, in order to manipulate or access the underlying database. The request shown in the image contains an SQL injection attempt, as indicated by the "UNION SELECT" statement, which is used to combine the results of two or more queries. The attacker is trying to extract information from the database by appending the malicious query to the original one

問題 #441
A threat hunter seeks to identify new persistence mechanisms installed in an organization's environment. In collecting scheduled tasks from all enterprise workstations, the following host details are aggregated:

Task name	Target process	Number of hosts	Task user account
RtkAudUService64_BG	C:\\Windows\System32\RtkAudUService64.exe	502	NT Authority/SYSTEM
BatteryGaugeMaintenance	%ProgramData%\Lenovo\Plugins\BGHelper.exe	410	NT Authority/SYSTEM
RtHVBg_PushButton	C:\Program Files\Realtek\Audio\HDA\RAVBg64.exe	870	NT Authority/SYSTEM
UpdateService	C:\Users\sam\AppData\Roaming\Temp\taskhw.exe	1	PROD\sam

Which of the following actions should the hunter perform first based on the details above?

- A. Perform a public search for malware reports on the taskhw.exe.
- B. Change the account that runs the taskhw.exe scheduled task.
- C. Scan the enterprise to identify other systems with taskhdw.exe present.
- D. Acquire a copy of taskhw.exe from the impacted host.

答案：A

解題說明：
The first step should be to perform a public search for malware reports on taskhw.exe, as this file is suspicious for several reasons: it

is located in a non-standard path, it has a high CPU usage, it is signed by an unknown entity, and it is only present on one host. A public search can help to determine if this file is a known malware or a legitimate program. If it is malware, the hunter can then take appropriate actions to remove it and prevent further damage. The other options are either premature or ineffective, as they do not provide enough information to assess the threat level of taskhw.exe.

問題 #442
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. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

答案：D,E

解題說明：
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 devices1 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 host23 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 6362

問題 #443
An organization's email account was compromised by a bad actor. Given the following Information:

Time	Description
8:30 a.m.	A total of 2,000 emails were sent from the compromised account. The email directed the recipients to pay an invoice. Enclosed in the email was a short message, along with a link and an attachment was contained in the email.
8:45 a.m.	Recipients started alerting the organization's help desk about the email.
8:55 a.m.	The help desk escalated the issue to the CSIRT.
9:10 a.m.	The IRT was assembled, a call bridge was established, and the Chief Information Security Officer declared an incident.
9:15 a.m.	The web session for the email account was revoked and password resets were initiated. The machine was investigated further to ensure security controls were in place.
9:30 a.m.	All sent emails were removed from organization's servers.
9:35 a.m.	The CSIRT lowered the priority of the incident and started to review logs.
9:45 a.m.	Passwords were reset for all internal users that clicked on the link.
9:50 a.m.	Continued analysis to determine the impact was limited.
10:30 a.m.	Besides continued monitoring, the organization reasonably believed the threat was remediated.

Which of the following is the length of time the team took to detect the threat?

- A. 40 minutes
- B. 25 minutes
- C. 2 hours
- D. 45 minutes

答案：A

解題說明：
The threat was detected from the time the emails were sent at 8:30 a.m. to when the recipients started alerting the organization's help desk about the email at 8:45 a.m., taking a total of 15 minutes. The detection time is the time elapsed between the occurrence of an incident and its discovery by the security team . The other options are either too short or too long based on the given information.
References: : Detection Time : Incident Response Metrics: Mean Time to Detect and Mean Time to Respond

問題 #444
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CS0-003指南: https://www.kaoguti.com/CS0-003_exam-pdf.html

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