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CompTIA CS0-003 (CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification) is a certification exam that is aimed at validating the technical skills and knowledge required to secure and protect computer systems and networks. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst

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CompTIA CS0-003 (CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification) is a widely recognized certification exam for IT professionals who want to specialize in cybersecurity. CS0-003 Exam covers a range of topics related to threat detection, incident response, security analytics, and vulnerability management, and is designed to validate a candidate's ability to perform real-world cybersecurity tasks. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification is recognized globally and is a requirement for many cybersecurity positions in both the public and private sectors.

CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q86-Q91):

NEW QUESTION # 86
An IT professional is reviewing the output from the top command in Linux. In this company, only IT and security staff are allowed to have elevated privileges. Both departments have confirmed they are not working on anything that requires elevated privileges. Based on the output below:
PID
USER
VIRT
RES
SHR
%CPU
%MEM
TIME+
COMMAND
34834
person
4980644
224288
111076
5.3
14.44
1:41.44
cinnamon
34218
person
51052
30920
23828
4.7
0.2
0:26.54
Xorg
2264
root
449628
143500
26372
14.0
3.1
0:12.38
bash
35963
xrdp
711940
42356
10560
2.0
0.2
0:06.81

xrdp
Which of the following PIDs is most likely to contribute to data exfiltration?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
* PID 2264 (bash running as root) is suspicious because:
* It has elevated privileges (root user).
* Bash (command-line shell) is running with high CPU usage (14.0%), which is unusual unless actively being used.
* If unauthorized, an attacker could be exfiltrating data via command-line methods like scp, wget, or custom scripts.
Why Not Other Options?
* B (34218 - Xorg) # Xorg is a display server for GUI; no signs of exfiltration.
* C (34834 - Cinnamon) # Cinnamon is a desktop environment, not a threat.
* D (35963 - xrdp) # xrdp is a remote desktop service, expected behavior.
Reference: CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003, Chapter 6: "Host-Based Security Monitoring," Section: "Analyzing Suspicious Processes and Privileged Activity."

NEW QUESTION # 87
Which of the following best describes the reason a root cause analysis is an important part of the incident response process?

- A. Compliance teams can be legally required to conduct a post-incident root cause analysis to satisfy regulatory requirements.
- B. The organization can use the results of the analysis to provide stakeholders with assurances that customer data was not disclosed.
- C. Response teams can use the analysis to isolate a system while the incident is ongoing to prevent further contamination.
- D. The leadership team can better allocate resources to address systemic issues that span multiple groups in an organization.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Root cause analysis identifies the underlying systemic issues that allowed the incident to occur, enabling leadership to address weaknesses across processes, technology, or teams and allocate resources effectively to prevent recurrence.

NEW QUESTION # 88
A security analyst is tasked with prioritizing vulnerabilities for remediation. The relevant company security policies are shown below:
Security Policy 1006: Vulnerability Management
1. The Company shall use the CVSSv3.1 Base Score Metrics (Exploitability and Impact) to prioritize the remediation of security vulnerabilities.
2. In situations where a choice must be made between confidentiality and availability, the Company shall prioritize confidentiality of data over availability of systems and data.
3. The Company shall prioritize patching of publicly available systems and services over patching of internally available system.
According to the security policy, which of the following vulnerabilities should be the highest priority to patch?

- A. 

- B. 

- C. 

- D. 

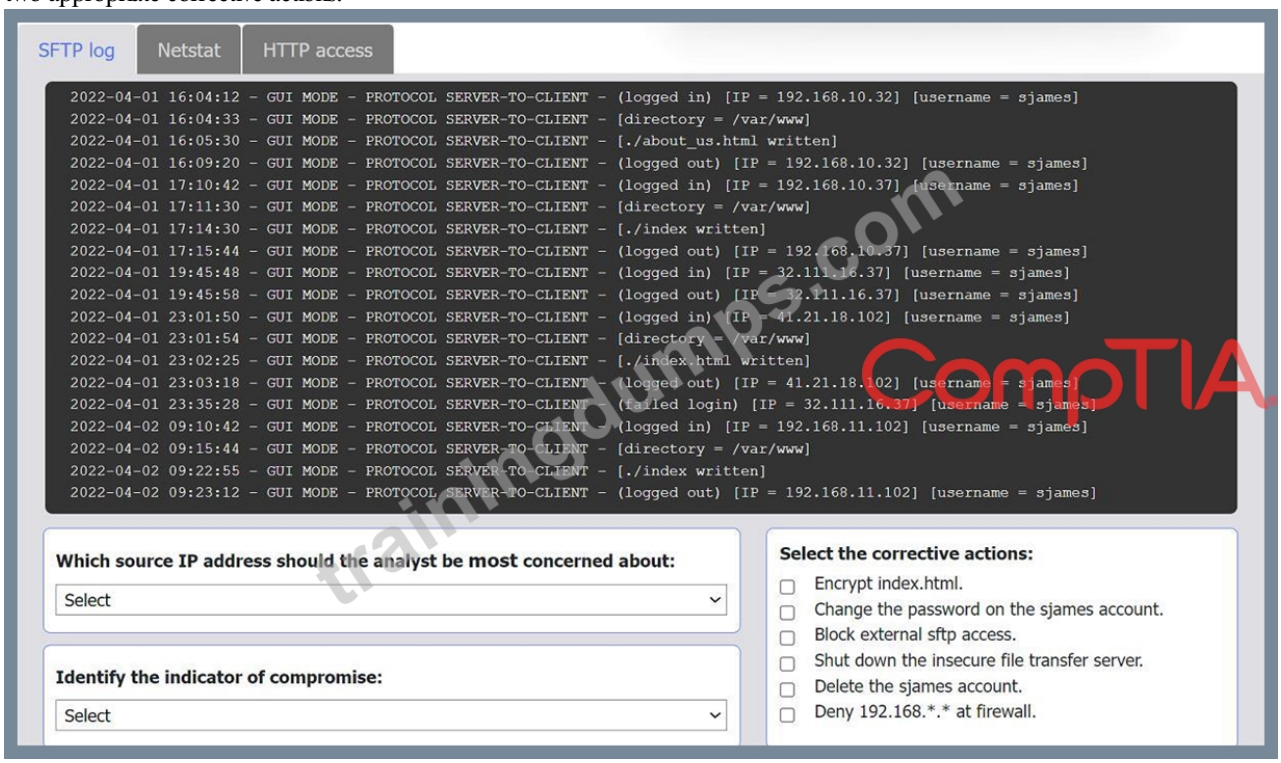
Answer: A

Explanation:
To determine the correct priority, you must filter the options by applying the rules from Security Policy 1006 in the order of importance dictated by the scenario.
"The Company shall prioritize patching of publicly available systems and services over patching of internally available system."
* Option A: Internal System
* Option B: External System (Keep)
* Option C: External System (Keep)
* Option D: Internal System
Result: Eliminate Options A and D. We are now choosing between B and C.
"In situations where a choice must be made between confidentiality and availability, the Company shall prioritize confidentiality of data over availability of systems and data." To apply this, you must read the CVSS v3.1 Vector String for the remaining options. The relevant metrics are C (Confidentiality) and A (Availability).
* Option B (CAP.SHIELD): C:H / I:N / A:N
* Confidentiality: High (C:H)
* Availability: None (A:N)
* Interpretation: This vulnerability allows for a significant breach of data confidentiality.
* Option C (LOKI.DAGGER): C:N / I:N / A:H
* Confidentiality: None (C:N)
* Availability: High (A:H)
* Interpretation: This vulnerability allows for a significant disruption of service (DoS).
Conclusion: Since the policy explicitly prioritizes Confidentiality (Option B) over Availability (Option C), Option B is the highest priority.
The exam expects you to parse raw CVSS strings to assess risk. Here is the breakdown for the correct answer (Option B):
Metric
Code
Value
Meaning
AV
AV:N
Network
The vulnerability is exploitable remotely via the network (most dangerous).
AC
AC:L
Low
No complex conditions are required to exploit.
PR
PR:N
None
No privileges are required (unauthenticated).
UI
UI:N
None
No user interaction is required.
C
C:H
High
Confidentiality Impact. Total loss of confidentiality.
A
A:N
None
Availability Impact. No impact to uptime.

NEW QUESTION # 89
An organization's website was maliciously altered.

INSTRUCTIONS

Review information in each tab to select the source IP the analyst should be concerned about, the indicator of compromise, and the two appropriate corrective actions.



SFTP log | Netstat | HTTP access

```
2022-04-01 16:04:12 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (logged in) [IP = 192.168.10.32] [username = sjames]
2022-04-01 16:04:33 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - [directory = /var/www]
2022-04-01 16:05:30 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - [./about_us.html written]
2022-04-01 16:09:20 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (logged out) [IP = 192.168.10.32] [username = sjames]
2022-04-01 17:10:42 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (logged in) [IP = 192.168.10.37] [username = sjames]
2022-04-01 17:11:30 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - [directory = /var/www]
2022-04-01 17:14:30 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - [./index written]
2022-04-01 17:15:44 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (logged out) [IP = 192.168.10.37] [username = sjames]
2022-04-01 19:45:48 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (logged in) [IP = 32.111.16.37] [username = sjames]
2022-04-01 19:45:58 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (logged out) [IP = 32.111.16.37] [username = sjames]
2022-04-01 23:01:50 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (logged in) [IP = 41.21.18.102] [username = sjames]
2022-04-01 23:01:54 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - [directory = /var/www]
2022-04-01 23:02:25 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - [./index.html written]
2022-04-01 23:03:18 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (logged out) [IP = 41.21.18.102] [username = sjames]
2022-04-01 23:35:28 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (failed login) [IP = 32.111.16.37] [username = sjames]
2022-04-02 09:10:42 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (logged in) [IP = 192.168.11.102] [username = sjames]
2022-04-02 09:15:44 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - [directory = /var/www]
2022-04-02 09:22:55 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - [./index written]
2022-04-02 09:23:12 - GUI MODE - PROTOCOL SERVER-TO-CLIENT - (logged out) [IP = 192.168.11.102] [username = sjames]
```

Which source IP address should the analyst be most concerned about:

Select
41.21.18.102
192.168.11.102
192.168.10.37
52.110.26.27
192.168.10.32
32.111.16.37

Select the corrective actions:

- [ ] Encrypt index.html.
- [ ] Change the password on the sjames account.
- [ ] Block external sftp access.
- [ ] Shut down the insecure file transfer server.
- [ ] Delete the sjames account.
- [ ] Deny 192.168.*.* at firewall.

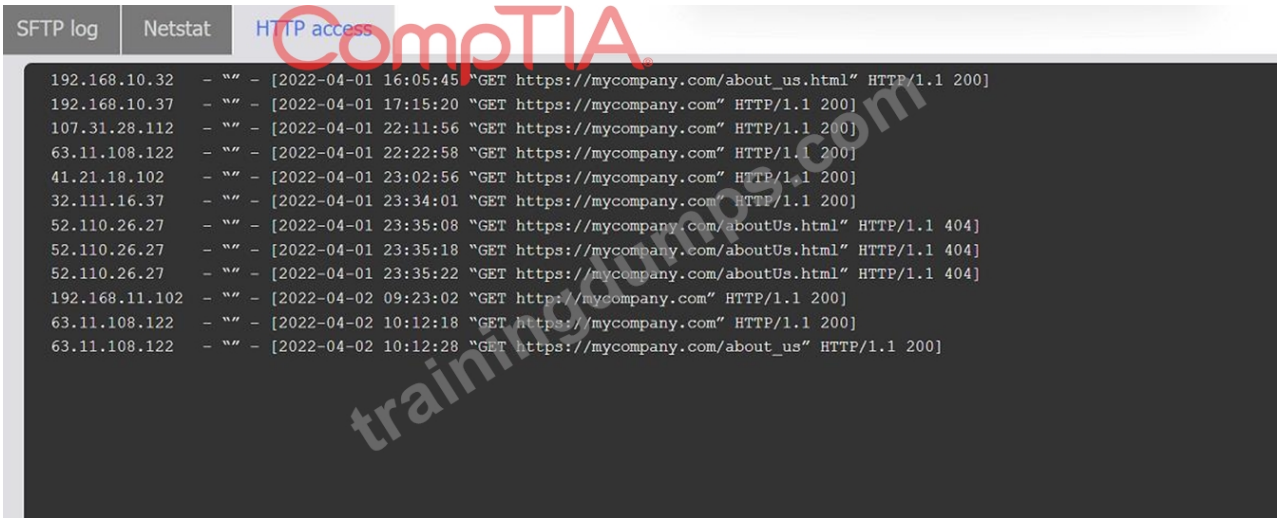
Identify the indicator of compromise:

Select
404 server error
Modified index.html file
Unauthorized username
Modified about_us file
Repeated failed logins

Select

SFTP log | Netstat | HTTP access

```
> netstat -ano
TCP     0.0.0.0:22          0.0.0.0:0           LISTENING       1600
TCP     127.0.0.1:1960      127.0.0.1:49722     ESTABLISHED     1000
TCP     127.0.0.1:1960      127.0.0.1:49022     ESTABLISHED     1000
TCP     127.0.0.1:49722     127.0.0.1:1960      ESTABLISHED     4912
TCP     127.0.0.1:49800     127.0.0.1:1960      ESTABLISHED     4228
TCP     127.0.0.1:49801     127.0.0.1:1961      ESTABLISHED     4228
TCP     127.0.0.1:38666     41.21.18.102:22     ESTABLISHED     4940
TCP     127.0.0.1:55356     192.168.10.32:22    ESTABLISHED     5112
TCP     127.0.0.1:37654     192.168.10.37:22    ESTABLISHED     5104
TCP     127.0.0.1:55357     32.111.16.37:22     TIME_WAIT          0
TCP     127.0.0.1:52744     32.111.16.37:22     TIME_WAIT          0
TCP     127.0.0.1:56751     32.111.16.37:22     TIME_WAIT          0
TCP     127.0.0.1:39882     104.17.18.29:22     SYN_SENT        4992
```

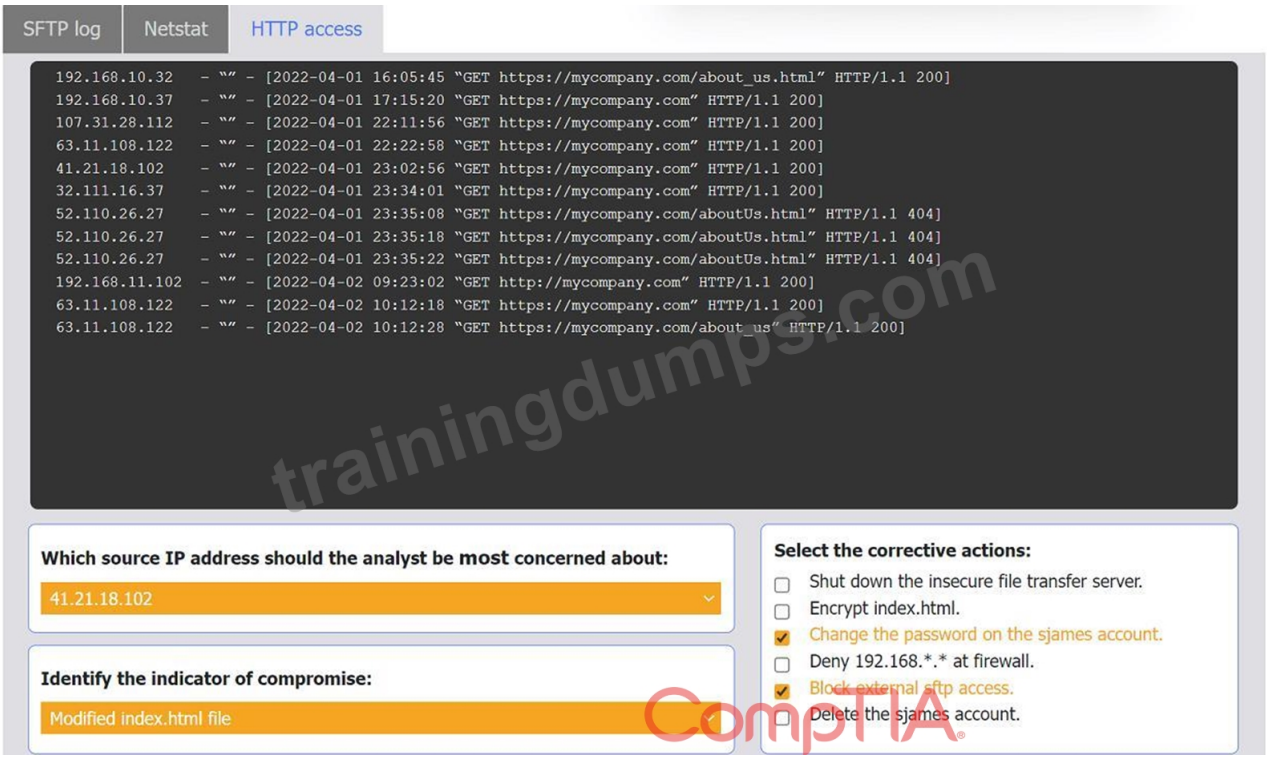


Answer:

Explanation:
see the explanation for step by step solution.
Explanation:
Step 1: Analyzing the SFTP Log
The SFTP log provides a record of file transfer and login activities:
* User "sjames" logged in from several IP addresses:
* 192.168.10.32 and 192.168.10.37 (internal network IPs)
* 32.111.16.37 and 41.21.18.102 (external IPs)
* We see file alterations in the /var/www directory, which is commonly the web directory.
* Modified files: about_us.html, index.html
* Suspicious activity:
* 192.168.11.102 and 41.21.18.102 modified the files.
* 32.111.16.37 had failed login attempts, indicating possible unauthorized access attempts.
The most suspicious IP here is 41.21.18.102, as it's associated with direct file modifications, possibly indicating unauthorized access.
Step 2: Reviewing Netstat
The netstat output shows active connections and their states:
* IP 41.21.18.102 has an ESTABLISHED connection with port 22, commonly used for SFTP.
* IP 32.111.16.37 is also attempting connections, and 32.111.16.37 connections are in a TIME_WAIT state, showing prior connections were recently closed.
The netstat output reaffirms 41.21.18.102 is actively connected and potentially involved in malicious activities.
Step 3: Checking the HTTP Access Log
The HTTP Access log shows access to about_us.html:
* 32.111.16.37 repeatedly accessed /about_us.html with 404 errors, indicating attempts to reach non- existing pages.
* 41.21.18.102 accessed the 200 status code, showing successful page requests, but since this IP was modifying files directly on the server, it might be testing or verifying changes.
Again, 41.21.18.102 stands out as it matches both successful file modification and page request patterns, while 32.111.16.37 shows unsuccessful attempts.
Step 4: Selecting the IP of Concern
Based on the above analysis:
* answer: 41.21.18.102 should be the IP of concern due to its direct file modifications on critical web files (about_us.html, index.html).
Step 5: Identifying the Indicator of Compromise
Potential indicators include unauthorized file modifications:
* Modified index.html file is the correct answer, as it indicates direct changes to website content and is often a clear sign of compromise.
Step 6: Selecting Corrective Actions
To mitigate and prevent further compromise:
* Change the password on the "sjames" account: The account was used across various IPs, indicating potential account compromise.
* Block external SFTP access: Restricting SFTP to internal IPs only would prevent unauthorized external modifications. Since 41.21.18.102 was external, this would stop similar threats.
Summary

* IP of Concern: 41.21.18.102
* Indicator of Compromise: Modified index.html file
* Corrective Actions:
* Change the password on the sjames account
* Block external SFTP access

These selections address both the immediate security breach and implement a preventative measure against future unauthorized access.



NEW QUESTION # 90
A high volume of failed RDP authentication attempts was logged on a critical server within a one- hour period. All of the attempts originated from the same remote IP address and made use of a single valid domain user account. Which of the following would be the most effective mitigating control to reduce the rate of success of this brute-force attack?

- A. Installing a third-party remote access tool and disabling RDP on all devices
- B. Enabling a user account lockout after a limited number of failed attempts
- C. Implementing a firewall block for the remote system's IP address
- D. Increasing the verbosity of log-on event auditing on all devices

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 91
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