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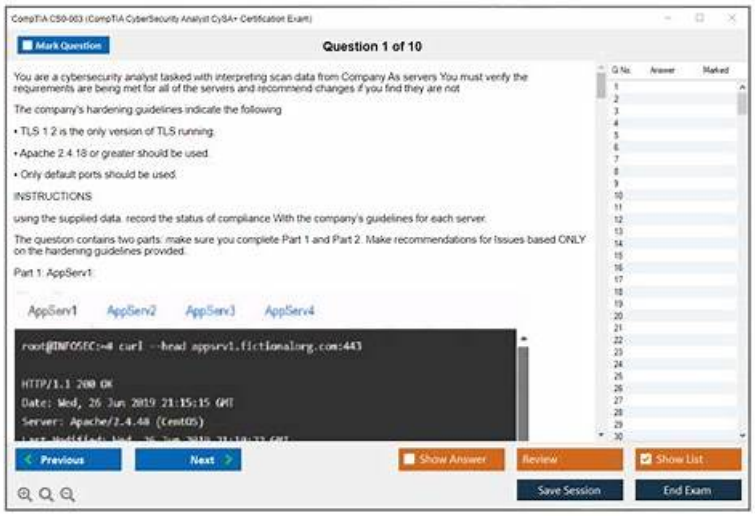

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The CySA+ certification is ideal for professionals who are looking to advance their careers in the cybersecurity industry. It is a vendor-neutral certification, which means that it is not tied to any specific technology or product. This makes it a valuable credential for professionals who work with different technologies and tools. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification is recognized by many organizations and is a requirement for many cybersecurity roles.

CompTIA CS0-003 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Vulnerability Management: This topic discusses involving implementing vulnerability scanning methods, analyzing vulnerability assessment tool output, analyzing data to prioritize vulnerabilities, and recommending controls to mitigate issues. The topic also focuses on vulnerability response, handling, and management.
Topic 2	• Incident Response and Management: It is centered around attack methodology frameworks, performing incident response activities, and explaining preparation and post-incident phases of the life cycle.
Topic 3	• Security Operations: It focuses on analyzing indicators of potentially malicious activity, using tools and techniques to determine malicious activity, comparing threat intelligence and threat hunting concepts, and explaining the importance of efficiency and process improvement in security operations.
Topic 4	• Reporting and Communication: This topic focuses on explaining the importance of vulnerability management and incident response reporting and communication.

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The memory needs clues, but also the effective information is connected to systematic study, in order to deepen the learner's impression, avoid the quick forgetting. Therefore, we can see that in the actual CS0-003 exam questions, how the arrangement plays a crucial role in the teaching effect. The CS0-003 Study Guide in order to allow the user to form a complete system of knowledge structure, the qualification CS0-003 examination of test interpretation and supporting course practice organic reasonable arrangement together.

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 Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q520-Q525):

NEW QUESTION # 520
A security analyst receives the below information about the company's systems. They need to prioritize which systems should be given the resources to improve security.
Host
OS
Key Software
AV
Server 1
Windows Server 2008 R2
Microsoft IIS
Kaspersky
Server 2
Ubuntu Server 22.04 LTS
Apache 2.4.29
None
Computer 1
Windows 11 Professional
N/A
Windows Defender
Computer 2
Windows 10 Professional
N/A
Windows Defender
Which of the following systems should the analyst remediate first?

- A. Computer 2
- B. Computer 1
- C. Server 1
- D. Server 2

Answer: C

Explanation:
Server 1is runningWindows Server 2008 R2, anend-of-life operating system, which no longer receives security patches from Microsoft, making it highly vulnerable. Additionally, runningMicrosoft IISon this outdated OS exacerbates the risk. Even though it has antivirus software, the outdated OS presents a much more critical threat vector compared to other systems listed, all of which are on supported operating systems.
Reference:
Chapple & Seidl,CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide(Sybex, 2023), Chapter 7: "Missing Patches" section highlights that outdated operating systems should be prioritized for remediation due to critical vulnerabilities

NEW QUESTION # 521
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: C

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 # 522
Which of the following is the first step that should be performed when establishing a disaster recovery plan?

- A. Identity applications to be run during a disaster
- B. Determine the site to be used during a disaster
  C Demonstrate adherence to a standard disaster recovery process
- C. Agree on the goals and objectives of the plan

Answer: C

Explanation:
The first step that should be performed when establishing a disaster recovery plan is to agree on the goals and objectives of the plan. The goals and objectives of the plan should define what the plan aims to achieve, such as minimizing downtime, restoring critical functions, ensuring data integrity, or meeting compliance requirements. The goals and objectives of the plan should also be aligned with the business needs and priorities of the organization and be measurable and achievable.

NEW QUESTION # 523
The Chief Information Security Officer for an organization recently received approval to install a new EDR solution. Following the installation, the number of alerts that require remediation by an analyst has tripled.
Which of the following should the organization utilize to best centralize the workload for the internal security team? (Select two).

- A. SOAR
- B. DLP
- C. NGFW
- D. SIEM
- E. MSP
- F. XDR

Answer: A,D

Explanation:
SOAR (Security Orchestration, Automation and Response) and SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) are solutions that can help centralize the workload for the internal security team by collecting, correlating, and analyzing alerts from different sources, such as EDR. SOAR can also automate and streamline incident response workflows, while SIEM can provide dashboards and reports for security monitoring and compliance. References: What is EDR? Endpoint Detection & Response, How Does the Cyber Kill Chain Protect Against Attacks?; What is EDR Solution?, EDR solutions secure diverse endpoints through central monitoring

NEW QUESTION # 524
An analyst recommends that an EDR agent collect the source IP address, make a connection to the firewall, and create a policy to block the malicious source IP address across the entire network automatically. Which of the following is the best option to help the

analyst implement this recommendation?

- A. SOAR
- B. SLA
- C. IoC
- D. SIEM

Answer: A

Explanation:
SOAR (Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response) is the best option to help the analyst implement the recommendation, as it reflects the software solution that enables security teams to integrate and coordinate separate tools into streamlined threat response workflows and automate repetitive tasks. SOAR is a term coined by Gartner in 2015 to describe a technology that combines the functions of security incident response platforms, security orchestration and automation platforms, and threat intelligence platforms in one offering. SOAR solutions help security teams to collect inputs from various sources, such as EDR agents, firewalls, or SIEM systems, and perform analysis and triage using a combination of human and machine power. SOAR solutions also allow security teams to define and execute incident response procedures in a digital workflow format, using automation to perform low-level tasks or actions, such as blocking an IP address or quarantining a device. SOAR solutions can help security teams to improve efficiency, consistency, and scalability of their operations, as well as reduce mean time to detect (MTTD) and mean time to respond (MTTR) to threats. The other options are not as suitable as SOAR, as they do not match the description or purpose of the recommendation. SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) is a software solution that collects and analyzes data from various sources, such as logs, events, or alerts, and provides security monitoring, threat detection, and incident response capabilities. SIEM solutions can help security teams to gain visibility, correlation, and context of their security data, but they do not provide automation or orchestration features like SOAR solutions. SLA (Service Level Agreement) is a document that defines the expectations and responsibilities between a service provider and a customer, such as the quality, availability, or performance of the service. SLAs can help to manage customer expectations, formalize communication, and improve productivity and relationships, but they do not help to implement technical recommendations like SOAR solutions. IoC (Indicator of Compromise) is a piece of data or evidence that suggests a system or network has been compromised by a threat actor, such as an IP address, a file hash, or a registry key. IoCs can help to identify and analyze malicious activities or incidents, but they do not help to implement response actions like SOAR solutions.

NEW QUESTION # 525
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