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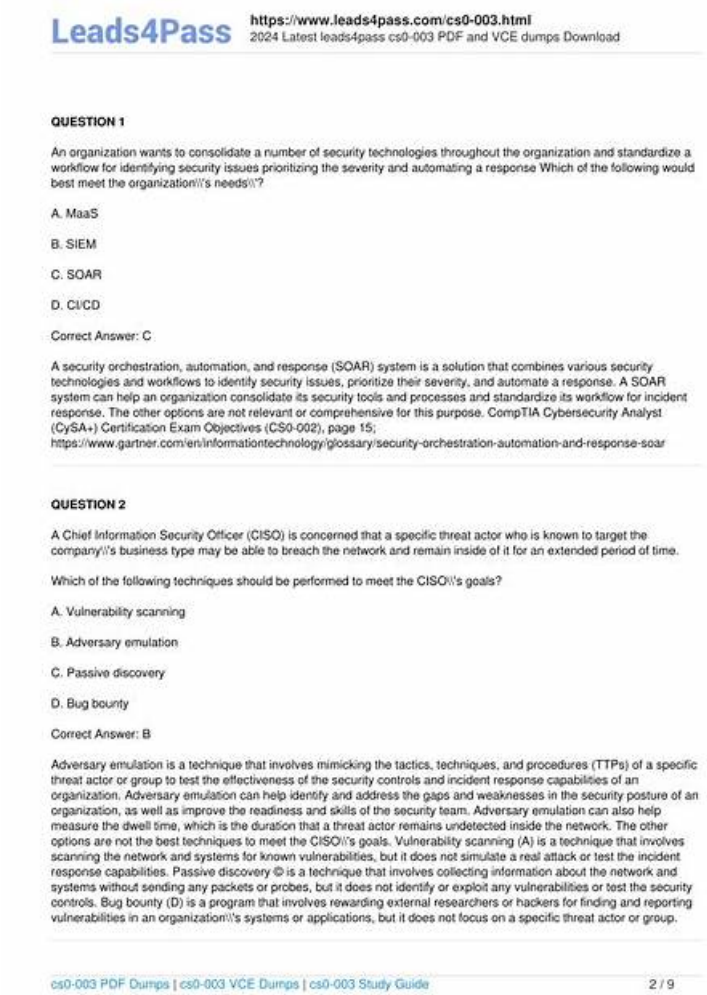

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QUESTION 1

An organization wants to consolidate a number of security technologies throughout the organization and standardize a workflow for identifying security issues prioritizing the severity and automating a response Which of the following would best meet the organization\\'s needs\\'?

A. MaaS

B. SIEM

C. SOAR

D. CI/CD

Correct Answer: C

A security orchestration, automation, and response (SOAR) system is a solution that combines various security technologies and workflows to identify security issues, prioritize their severity, and automate a response. A SOAR system can help an organization consolidate its security tools and processes and standardize its workflow for incident response. The other options are not relevant or comprehensive for this purpose. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Objectives (CS0-002), page 15; https://www.gartner.com/en/informationtechnology/glossary/security-orchestration-automation-and-response-soar

QUESTION 2

A Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is concerned that a specific threat actor who is known to target the company\\'s business type may be able to breach the network and remain inside of it for an extended period of time.

Which of the following techniques should be performed to meet the CISO\\'s goals?

A. Vulnerability scanning

B. Adversary emulation

C. Passive discovery

D. Bug bounty

Correct Answer: B

Adversary emulation is a technique that involves mimicking the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of a specific threat actor or group to test the effectiveness of the security controls and incident response capabilities of an organization. Adversary emulation can help identify and address the gaps and weaknesses in the security posture of an organization, as well as improve the readiness and skills of the security team. Adversary emulation can also help measure the dwell time, which is the duration that a threat actor remains undetected inside the network. The other options are not the best techniques to meet the CISO\\'s goals. Vulnerability scanning (A) is a technique that involves scanning the network and systems for known vulnerabilities, but it does not simulate a real attack or test the incident response capabilities. Passive discovery © is a technique that involves collecting information about the network and systems without sending any packets or probes, but it does not identify or exploit any vulnerabilities or test the security controls. Bug bounty (D) is a program that involves rewarding external researchers or hackers for finding and reporting vulnerabilities in an organization\\'s systems or applications, but it does not focus on a specific threat actor or group.

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CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q250-Q255):

NEW QUESTION # 250
Which of the following evidence collection methods is most likely to be acceptable in court cases?

- A. Copying all access files at the time of the incident
- B. Providing a bit-level image of the hard drive
- C. Creating a file-level archive of all files
- D. Providing a full system backup inventory

Answer: B

Explanation:
A bit-level image is a forensic-grade copy that preserves all data on a disk, including unallocated space, deleted files, and metadata. This is the most legally defensible form of digital evidence collection, as it ensures that no potential evidence is missed.
Copying all access files (Option A) only captures live files and omits deleted or system-level artifacts that may be critical.
Creating a file-level archive (Option B) is insufficient because it does not capture system metadata or slack space where forensic artifacts reside.
Providing a full system backup inventory (Option C) may include important files, but it lacks forensic integrity because backups often modify timestamps and do not capture all system states.
Thus, the correct answer is D, as a bit-level image ensures forensic integrity and completeness of evidence.

NEW QUESTION # 251
An analyst is evaluating the following vulnerability report:
Which of the following vulnerability report sections provides information about the level of impact on data confidentiality if a successful exploitation occurs?

- A. Profile
- B. Vulnerability
- C. Metrics
- D. Payloads

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is B. Metrics.
The Metrics section of the vulnerability report provides information about the level of impact on data confidentiality if a successful exploitation occurs. The Metrics section contains the CVE dictionary entry and the CVSS base score of the vulnerability. CVE stands for Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures and it is a standardized system for identifying and naming vulnerabilities. CVSS stands for Common Vulnerability Scoring System and it is a standardized system for measuring and rating the severity of vulnerabilities.
The CVSS base score is a numerical value between 0 and 10 that reflects the intrinsic characteristics of a vulnerability, such as its exploitability, impact, and scope. The CVSS base score is composed of three metric groups: Base, Temporal, and Environmental. The Base metric group captures the characteristics of a vulnerability that are constant over time and across user environments. The Base metric group consists of six metrics: Attack Vector, Attack Complexity, Privileges Required, User Interaction, Scope, and Impact. The Impact metric measures the effect of a vulnerability on the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of the affected resources.

In this case, the CVSS base score of the vulnerability is 9.8, which indicates a critical severity level. The Impact metric of the CVSS base score is 6.0, which indicates a high impact on confidentiality, integrity, and availability. Therefore, the Metrics section provides information about the level of impact on data confidentiality if a successful exploitation occurs.
The other sections of the vulnerability report do not provide information about the level of impact on data confidentiality if a successful exploitation occurs. The Payloads section contains links to request and response payloads that demonstrate how the vulnerability can be exploited. The Payloads section can help an analyst to understand how the attack works, but it does not provide a quantitative measure of the impact. The Vulnerability section contains information about the type, group, and description of the vulnerability. The Vulnerability section can help an analyst to identify and classify the vulnerability, but it does not provide a numerical value of the impact. The Profile section contains information about the authentication, times viewed, and aggressiveness of the vulnerability. The Profile section can help an analyst to assess the risk and priority of the vulnerability, but it does not provide a specific measure of the impact on data confidentiality.
References:
[1] CVE - Common Vulnerabilities and Exposures (CVE)
[2] Common Vulnerability Scoring System SIG
[3] CVSS v3.1 Specification Document
[4] CVSS v3.1 User Guide
[5] How to Read a Vulnerability Report - Security Boulevard

NEW QUESTION # 252
A security analyst identifies a device on which different malware was detected multiple times, even after the systems were scanned and cleaned several times. Which of the following actions would be most effective to ensure the device does not have residual malware?

- A. Update the device and scan offline in safe mode.
- B. Upgrade the device to the latest OS version.
- C. Download a secondary scanner and rescan the device.
- D. Replace the hard drive and reimage the device.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Reimaging the device is the most effective way to eliminate persistent malware because some sophisticated malware, such as rootkits and firmware-level threats, can survive traditional scans and removals.
* If a system keeps getting reinfected after cleaning, it may indicate a deeply embedded persistent threat, possibly in:
* The Master Boot Record (MBR) or EFI firmware.
* A compromised system restore point.
* A hidden backdoor left by the malware.
Why Not Other Options?
* A (Update and scan in safe mode) # Might help, but if malware is persistent, it will likely return.
* C (Upgrade OS) # Does not necessarily remove malware; some malware survives OS upgrades.
* D (Secondary scanner) # Useful for detection but does not guarantee complete removal.
Best Practice:
* Replace the hard drive to eliminate firmware-level infections.
* Reimage the system from a known-good source.
* Update the OS and security patches before reconnecting to the network.
Reference: CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003, Chapter 4: "Incident Response and Forensics," Section: "Malware Removal and System Recovery."

NEW QUESTION # 253
A security analyst is reviewing events that occurred during a possible compromise. The analyst obtains the following log:
Which of the following is most likely occurring, based on the events in the log?

- A. An adversary is performing a password stuffing attack..
- B. An adversary is performing a vulnerability scan.
- C. An adversary is attempting to find the shortest path of compromise.
- D. An adversary is escalating privileges.

Answer: C

Explanation:
1. Analyze the Log Evidence: The log displays a specific sequence of rapid-fire events (within 18 seconds) characteristic of automated reconnaissance tools used to map Active Directory environments.
* 20:06:05 (LDAP Reads): The attacker queries the directory for high-value groups (Domain Admins) and critical infrastructure (Domain Servers). They are not trying to log in; they are reading the membership lists to see who is important and where the servers are.
* 20:06:09 (EDR Enumeration): The attacker checks the local Administrators group. This is to see if the current compromised user has admin rights or who does.
* 20:06:23 (SMB Connections): The host PC021 attempts to connect to multiple other hosts. This indicates the attacker is testing where they can move laterally using the credentials or access they currently have.
2. Why this is "Finding the Shortest Path" (Option A): This behavior is the textbook signature of tools like BloodHound (or its data collector, SharpHound).
* Concept: Adversaries use these tools to visualize relationships in Active Directory. They query LDAP to find out: "I am User A. Which computers can I access? Who is a Domain Admin? Is a Domain Admin logged into a computer I can access?"
* Goal: The tool calculates the mathematical "shortest path" (graph theory) from the attacker's current low-level foothold to the ultimate target (Domain Admin).
* The combination of LDAP querying (mapping the graph) and SMB connection attempts (verifying sessions/local admin rights) confirms the adversary is mapping out the network to find the most efficient route to total compromise.
Why the other options are incorrect:
* B. An adversary is performing a vulnerability scan: Vulnerability scanners (like Nessus or Qualys) typically probe ports and services to identify unpatched software (CVEs). They generally do not focus on querying LDAP for "Domain Admins" group membership as their primary action.
* C. An adversary is escalating privileges: While the attacker intends to escalate privileges eventually, the logs show enumeration (Discovery phase). They are currently looking for the path to escalate, not actively exploiting a vulnerability (like a kernel exploit) to change their privilege level in this specific snapshot.
* D. An adversary is performing a password stuffing attack: Password stuffing involves high volumes of failed authentication attempts against a login service. The logs here show read operations and connection attempts, not the "Invalid Credential" errors associated with stuffing.

NEW QUESTION # 254
The vulnerability analyst reviews threat intelligence regarding emerging vulnerabilities affecting workstations that are used within the company:
Which of the following vulnerabilities should the analyst be most concerned about, knowing that end users frequently click on malicious links sent via email?

- A. Vulnerability A
- B. Vulnerability B
- C. Vulnerability C
- D. Vulnerability D

Answer: B

Explanation:
Vulnerability B is the vulnerability that the analyst should be most concerned about, knowing that end users frequently click on malicious links sent via email. Vulnerability B is a remote code execution vulnerability in Microsoft Outlook that allows an attacker to run arbitrary code on the target system by sending a specially crafted email message. This vulnerability is very dangerous, as it does not require any user interaction or attachment opening to trigger the exploit. The attacker only needs to send an email to the victim's Outlook account, and the code will execute automatically when Outlook connects to the Exchange server. This vulnerability has a high severity rating of 9.8 out of 10, and it affects all supported versions of Outlook.
Therefore, the analyst should prioritize patching this vulnerability as soon as possible to prevent potential compromise of the workstations.

NEW QUESTION # 255
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