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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 (C) 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 (Q316-Q321):

NEW QUESTION # 316

A SIEM alert is triggered based on execution of a suspicious one-liner on two workstations in the organization's environment. An analyst views the details of these events below:

Which of the following statements best describes the intent of the attacker, based on this one-liner?

- A. Attacker is attempting to install persistence mechanisms on the target machine.
- B. Attacker is utilizing custom malware to download an additional script.
- C. Attacker is escalating privileges via JavaScript.
- **D. Attacker is executing PowerShell script "AccessToken.ps1".**

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION # 317

A company brings in a consultant to make improvements to its website. After the consultant leaves, a web developer notices unusual activity on the website and submits a suspicious file containing the following code to the security team:

Which of the following did the consultant do?

- A. Implemented clickjacking
- **B. Implanted a backdoor**
- C. Implemented privilege escalation
- D. Patched the web server

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Implanted a backdoor.

A backdoor is a method that allows an unauthorized user to access a system or network without the permission or knowledge of the owner. A backdoor can be installed by exploiting a software vulnerability, by using malware, or by physically modifying the hardware or firmware of the device. A backdoor can be used for various malicious purposes, such as stealing data, installing malware, executing commands, or taking control of the system.

In this case, the consultant implanted a backdoor in the website by using an HTML and PHP code snippet that displays an image of a shutdown button and an alert message that says "Exit". However, the code also echoes the remote address of the server, which means that it sends the IP address of the visitor to the attacker. This way, the attacker can identify and target the visitors of the website and use their IP addresses to launch further attacks or gain access to their devices.

The code snippet is an example of a clickjacking attack, which is a type of interface-based attack that tricks a user into clicking on a hidden or disguised element on a webpage. However, clickjacking is not the main goal of the consultant, but rather a means to implant the backdoor. Therefore, option C is incorrect.

Option B is also incorrect because privilege escalation is an attack technique that allows an attacker to gain higher or more permissions than they are supposed to have on a system or network. Privilege escalation can be achieved by exploiting a software vulnerability, by using malware, or by abusing misconfigurations or weak access controls. However, there is no evidence that the consultant implemented privilege escalation on the website or gained any elevated privileges.

Option D is also incorrect because patching is a process of applying updates to software to fix errors, improve performance, or enhance security. Patching can prevent or mitigate various types of attacks, such as exploits, malware infections, or denial-of-service attacks. However, there is no indication that the consultant patched the web server or improved its security in any way.

References:

- 1 What Is a Backdoor & How to Prevent Backdoor Attacks (2023)
- 2 What is Clickjacking? Tutorial & Examples | Web Security Academy

NEW QUESTION # 318

Which of the following does a security policy do?

- A. Establishes a cost model for security activity
- B. Enables management to define system access rules
- **C. Identifies and clarifies security goals and objectives**
- D. Allows management to define system recovery requirements

Answer: C

Explanation:

A security policy provides the high-level direction from leadership by defining the organization's security goals and objectives. It does not dive into cost models, specific access controls, or recovery procedures - that detail is reserved for standards, guidelines, and procedures.

NEW QUESTION # 319

A company has a primary control in place to restrict access to a sensitive database. However, the company discovered an authentication vulnerability that could bypass this control. Which of the following is the best compensating control?

- A. Implementing intrusion detection software to alert security teams of unauthorized access attempts
- B. Running regular penetration tests to identify and address new vulnerabilities
- **C. Deploying an additional layer of access controls to verify authorized individuals**
- D. Conducting regular security awareness training of employees to prevent social engineering attacks

Answer: C

Explanation:

Deploying an additional layer of access controls to verify authorized individuals is the best compensating control for the authentication vulnerability that could bypass the primary control. A compensating control is a security measure that is implemented to mitigate the risk of a vulnerability or a threat when the primary control is not sufficient or feasible. A compensating control should provide a similar or greater level of protection as the primary control, and should be closely related to the vulnerability or the threat it is addressing. In this case, the primary control is to restrict access to a sensitive database, and the vulnerability is an authentication bypass. Therefore, the best compensating control is to deploy an additional layer of access controls, such as multifactor authentication, role-based access control, or encryption, to verify the identity and the authorization of the individuals who are accessing the database. This way, the compensating control can prevent unauthorized access to the database, even if the primary control is bypassed. Running regular penetration tests, conducting regular security awareness training, and implementing intrusion detection software are all good security practices, but they are not compensating controls for the authentication vulnerability, as they do not provide a similar or greater level of protection as the primary control, and they are not closely related to the vulnerability or the threat they are addressing. Reference: Compensating Controls: An Impermanent Solution to an IT ... - Tripwire, What is Multifactor Authentication (MFA)? | Duo Security, Role-Based Access Control (RBAC) and Role-Based Security, [What is a Penetration Test and How Does It Work?]

NEW QUESTION # 320

Which of the following concepts is using an API to insert bulk access requests from a file into an identity management system an example of?

- **A. Automation**
- B. Command and control
- C. Single sign-on
- D. Data enrichment

Answer: A

Explanation:

Automation is the best concept to describe the example, as it reflects the use of technology to perform tasks or processes without

human intervention. Automation can help to improve efficiency, accuracy, consistency, and scalability of various operations, such as identity and access management (IAM). IAM is a security framework that enables organizations to manage the identities and access rights of users and devices across different systems and applications. IAM can help to ensure that only authorized users and devices can access the appropriate resources at the appropriate time and for the appropriate purpose. IAM can involve various tasks or processes, such as authentication, authorization, provisioning, deprovisioning, auditing, or reporting.

Automation can help to simplify and streamline these tasks or processes by using software tools or scripts that can execute predefined actions or workflows based on certain triggers or conditions. For example, automation can help to create, update, or delete user accounts in bulk based on a file or a database, rather than manually entering or modifying each account individually. The example in the question shows that an API is used to insert bulk access requests from a file into an identity management system. An API (Application Programming Interface) is a set of rules or specifications that defines how different software components or systems can communicate and exchange data with each other. An API can help to enable automation by providing a standardized and consistent way to access and manipulate data or functionality of a software component or system. The example in the question shows that an API is used to automate the process of inserting bulk access requests from a file into an identity management system, rather than manually entering each request one by one. The other options are not correct, as they describe different concepts or techniques. Command and control is a term that refers to the ability of an attacker to remotely control a compromised system or device, such as using malware or backdoors. Command and control is not related to what is described in the example.

Data enrichment is a term that refers to the process of enhancing or augmenting existing data with additional information from external sources, such as adding demographic or behavioral attributes to customer profiles.

Data enrichment is not related to what is described in the example. Single sign-on is a term that refers to an authentication method that allows users to access multiple systems or applications with one set of credentials, such as using a single username and password for different websites or services. Single sign-on is not related to what is described in the example.

NEW QUESTION # 321

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