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The cyber incident response domain covers the identification, analysis, and response to cybersecurity incidents, while the compliance and assessment domain involves understanding and implementing the various laws, regulations, and compliance requirements. Passing the CompTIA CySA+ certification exam can boost your career prospects in the cybersecurity field, as it validates your knowledge and skills in cybersecurity analysis, helping you stand out from the rest of the competition.

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## Quiz 2026 Marvelous CompTIA CS0-003: CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Examcollection Dumps

Customizable CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam (CS0-003) practice exams allow you to adjust the time and CompTIA CS0-003 questions numbers according to your practice needs. Scenarios of our CS0-003 Practice Tests are similar to the actual CS0-003 exam. You feel like sitting in the real CS0-003 exam while taking these CS0-003 practice exams.

CompTIA CySA+ certification is also beneficial for IT professionals who are looking to advance their career in cybersecurity. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification provides a foundation for advanced cybersecurity certifications such as the Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP) and the Certified Ethical Hacker (CEH) certification.

CompTIA CS0-003 exam is the latest version of the CySA+ certification exam. It was released in November 2020 and includes updated content and new exam objectives. CS0-003 Exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge required to perform the job

of a cybersecurity analyst. It covers a range of topics, including threat management, vulnerability management, incident response, security architecture and toolsets, and more. CS0-003 exam consists of 85 multiple-choice and performance-based questions and has a time limit of 165 minutes.

## CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q296-Q301):

### NEW QUESTION # 296

ID

Source

Destination

Protocol

Service

1

172.16.1.1

172.16.1.10

ARP

AddrResolve

2

172.16.1.10

172.16.1.20

TCP 135

RPC Kerberos

3

172.16.1.10

172.16.1.30

TCP 445

SMB WindowsExplorer

4

172.16.1.30

5.29.1.5

TCP 443

HTTPS Browser.exe

5

11.4.11.28

172.16.1.1

TCP 53

DNS Unknown

6

20.109.209.108

172.16.1.1

TCP 443

HTTPS WUS

7

172.16.1.25

bank.backup.com

TCP 21

FTP FileZilla

Which of the following represents the greatest concerns with regard to potential data exfiltration? (Select two.)

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5
- G. 6

**Answer: A,E**

Explanation:

- \* D (4: HTTPS traffic to an external IP - 5.29.1.5)
  - \* The log entry shows an internal system (172.16.1.30) communicating with an external IP (5.29.1.5) over TCP 443 (HTTPS) using Browser.exe.
  - \* HTTPS traffic to an unknown external IP could indicate data exfiltration, as attackers often use encrypted channels to disguise stolen data transfers.
  - \* G (7: FTP traffic to an external backup server - bank.backup.com)
  - \* The log entry indicates that an internal machine (172.16.1.25) is transferring data to bank.backup.com using FTP (port 21) and FileZilla.
  - \* FTP is a major concern because it is an outdated, unencrypted protocol that can be exploited for data exfiltration. If unauthorized, this could be a serious data breach.
- Other Options:
- \* A (ARP traffic) # Not a concern (Just address resolution)
  - \* B (RPC Kerberos traffic) # Normal for authentication
  - \* C (SMB traffic) # Internal file sharing
  - \* \*E (DNS traffic) # Common, though could be exfiltration in some cases, but not in this log)
  - \* F (WUS traffic) # Appears to be Windows Update Service traffic, likely legitimate Reference: CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003, Chapter 5: "Network Security Monitoring and Analysis," Section: "Detecting Data Exfiltration"

### NEW QUESTION # 297

Which of the following stakeholders are most likely to receive a vulnerability scan report?

(Choose two.)

- A. Legal
- B. Marketing
- C. Executive management
- D. Law enforcement
- E. Product owner
- F. Systems administration

**Answer: E,F**

### NEW QUESTION # 298

A company is concerned with finding sensitive file storage locations that are open to the public. The current internal cloud network is flat. Which of the following is the best solution to secure the network?

- A. Deploy MFA to cloud storage locations.
- B. Configure logging and monitoring to the SIEM.
- C. Roll out an IDS.
- D. Implement segmentation with ACLs.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Implementing segmentation with ACLs is the best solution to secure the network. Segmentation is the process of dividing a network into smaller subnetworks, or segments, based on criteria such as function, location, or security level. Segmentation can help improve the network performance, scalability, and manageability, as well as enhance the network security by isolating the sensitive or critical data and systems from the rest of the network. ACLs are Access Control Lists, which are rules or policies that specify which users, devices, or applications can access a network segment or resource, and which actions they can perform. ACLs can help enforce the principle of least privilege, and prevent unauthorized or malicious access to the network segments or resources<sup>12</sup>. Configuring logging and monitoring to the SIEM, deploying MFA to cloud storage locations, and rolling out an IDS are all good security practices, but they are not the best solution to secure the network.

Logging and monitoring to the SIEM can help detect and analyze the network events and incidents, but they do not prevent them. MFA can help authenticate the users who access the cloud storage locations, but it does not protect the network from attacks or breaches. IDS can help identify and alert the network intrusions, but it does not block them<sup>34</sup>. References: Network Segmentation: What It Is and How to Do It Right, What is an Access Control List (ACL)? | IBM, What is SIEM? | Microsoft Security, What is Multifactor Authentication (MFA)? | Duo Security, [What is an Intrusion Detection System (IDS)? | IBM]

### NEW QUESTION # 299

An analyst needs to provide recommendations based on a recent vulnerability scan:

Which of the following should the analyst recommend addressing to ensure potential vulnerabilities are identified?

- A. SMB use domain SID to enumerate users
- B. SSL certificate cannot be trusted
- C. SYN scanner
- **D. Scan not performed with admin privileges**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

This is because scanning without admin privileges can limit the scope and accuracy of the vulnerability scan, and potentially miss some critical vulnerabilities that require higher privileges to detect. According to the OWASP Vulnerability Management Guide 1, "scanning without administrative privileges will result in a large number of false negatives and an incomplete scan". Therefore, the analyst should recommend addressing this issue to ensure potential vulnerabilities are identified.

### NEW QUESTION # 300

Which of the following best describes the process of requiring remediation of a known threat within a given time frame?

- A. Best-effort patching
- B. MOU
- **C. SLA**
- D. Organizational governance

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

An SLA (Service Level Agreement) is a contract or agreement between a service provider and a customer that defines the expected level of service, performance, quality, and availability of the service. An SLA also specifies the responsibilities, obligations, and penalties for both parties in case of non-compliance or breach of the agreement. An SLA can help organizations to ensure that their security services are delivered in a timely and effective manner, and that any security incidents or vulnerabilities are addressed and resolved within a specified time frame. An SLA can also help to establish clear communication, expectations, and accountability between the service provider and the customer<sup>12</sup>

An MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) is a document that expresses a mutual agreement or understanding between two or more parties on a common goal or objective. An MOU is not legally binding, but it can serve as a basis for future cooperation or collaboration. An MOU may not be suitable for requiring remediation of a known threat within a given time frame, as it does not have the same level of enforceability, specificity, or measurability as an SLA.

Best-effort patching is an informal and ad hoc approach to applying security patches or updates to systems or software. Best-effort patching does not follow any defined process, policy, or schedule, and relies on the availability and discretion of the system administrators or users. Best-effort patching may not be effective or efficient for requiring remediation of a known threat within a given time frame, as it does not guarantee that the patches are applied correctly, consistently, or promptly. Best-effort patching may also introduce new risks or vulnerabilities due to human error, compatibility issues, or lack of testing.

Organizational governance is the framework of rules, policies, procedures, and processes that guide and direct the activities and decisions of an organization. Organizational governance can help to establish the roles, responsibilities, and accountabilities of different stakeholders within the organization, as well as the goals, values, and principles that shape the organizational culture and behavior. Organizational governance can also help to ensure compliance with internal and external standards, regulations, and laws. Organizational governance may not be sufficient for requiring remediation of a known threat within a given time frame, as it does not specify the details or metrics of the service delivery or performance. Organizational governance may also vary depending on the size, structure, and nature of the organization.

### NEW QUESTION # 301

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