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The CS0-003 exam covers a wide range of topics related to cybersecurity, including threat management, vulnerability management, incident response, and compliance and assessment. To pass the exam, candidates are required to demonstrate their ability to identify and analyze cybersecurity threats, and to implement effective security measures to mitigate them. CS0-003 Exam also tests the candidates' knowledge of security tools and technologies, as well as their ability to communicate security-related issues to technical and non-technical stakeholders.

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## CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample

## Questions (Q123-Q128):

### NEW QUESTION # 123

A company is in the process of implementing a vulnerability management program, and there are concerns about granting the security team access to sensitive data.

a. Which of the following scanning methods can be implemented to reduce the access to systems while providing the most accurate vulnerability scan results?

- A. Credentialed network scanning
- B. Passive scanning
- **C. Agent-based scanning**
- D. Dynamic scanning

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

Agent-based scanning is a method that involves installing software agents on the target systems or networks that can perform local scans and report the results to a central server or console. Agent-based scanning can reduce the access to systems, as the agents do not require any credentials or permissions to scan the local system or network. Agent-based scanning can also provide the most accurate vulnerability scan results, as the agents can scan continuously or on-demand, regardless of the system or network status or location.

### NEW QUESTION # 124

Approximately 100 employees at your company have received a Phishing email. AS a security analyst, you have been tasked with handling this Situation.

Review the information provided and determine the following:

1. HOW many employees Clicked on the link in the Phishing email?
2. on how many workstations was the malware installed?
3. what is the executable file name of the malware?

**Answer:**

Explanation:

see the answer in explanation for this task.

Explanation:

1. How many employees clicked on the link in the phishing email?

According to the email server logs, 25 employees clicked on the link in the phishing email.

2. On how many workstations was the malware installed?

According to the file server logs, the malware was installed on 15 workstations.

3. What is the executable file name of the malware?

The executable file name of the malware is svchost.EXE.

Answers

- \* 1. 25
- \* 2. 15
- \* 3. svchost.EXE

### NEW QUESTION # 125

Which of the following BEST identifies the appropriate use of threat intelligence as a function of detection and response?

- A. To build a business security plan for an organization
- **B. To identify likely attack scenarios within an organization**
- C. To build a network segmentation strategy
- D. To identify weaknesses in an organization's security posture

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

Threat intelligence comprises information gathered that does one of the following things:

Educes and warns you about potential dangers not yet seen in the environment

- Identifies behavior that accompanies malicious activity
- Alerts you of ongoing malicious activity
- 

### NEW QUESTION # 126

The SOC receives a number of complaints regarding a recent uptick in desktop error messages that are associated with workstation access to an internal web application. An analyst, identifying a recently modified XML file on the web server, retrieves a copy of this file for review, which contains the following code:

Which of the following XML schema constraints would stop these desktop error messages from appearing?

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

#### Answer: D

Explanation:

The XML file contains JavaScript embedded within a <description> tag that executes an alert message, which is a common Cross-Site Scripting (XSS) attack vector. The issue occurs because the XML schema does not restrict the input to safe characters, allowing arbitrary script execution when the XML file is processed by a vulnerable application.

Solution: Implement Input Validation Using an XML Schema Constraint

Option B enforces a whitelist approach by allowing only alphanumeric characters and spaces ([a-zA-Z 0-9]\*).

This prevents the inclusion of malicious JavaScript or special characters such as <, >, or &, which are required for XSS injection.

Why are the other options incorrect?

Option A: Restricts input to a Social Security Number (SSN) format ([0-9]{3}-[0-9]{2}-[0-9]{4}). While it prevents JavaScript injection, it is too restrictive and would break legitimate text-based content in the XML.

Option C: Restricts input to only numeric values ([0-9]\*), preventing JavaScript injection but also breaking legitimate non-numeric content in the <description> field.

Option D: Restricts input to a single positive integer, which does not align with the expected text-based content.

Thus, Option B is the correct answer, as it enforces proper input validation while still allowing expected text input.

### NEW QUESTION # 127

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

#### Answer: C

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
- 3 What Is Privilege Escalation and How It Relates to Web Security | Acunetix
- 4 What Is Patching? | Best Practices For Patch Management - cWatch Blog

## NEW QUESTION # 128

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