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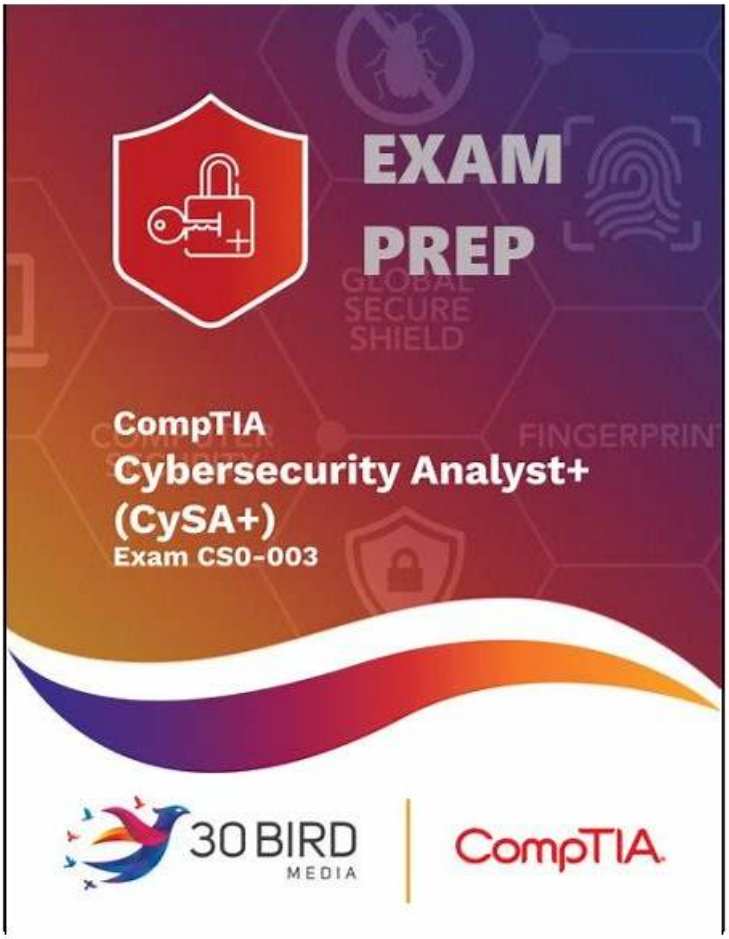

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CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification is a globally recognized certification that is designed for IT professionals who are involved in the cybersecurity field. It is an intermediate-level certification that covers a wide range of cybersecurity topics, including threat management, vulnerability management, incident response, and compliance and assessment. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification is ideal for professionals who are looking to advance their careers in cybersecurity and want to demonstrate their skills and knowledge in this field.

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CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) certification is designed to provide IT professionals with the skills and knowledge necessary to identify and respond to security issues in a variety of environments. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification is recognized globally and is becoming increasingly important as cybersecurity threats continue to evolve and become more sophisticated. The CySA+ certification exam, also known as CompTIA CS0-003, is a rigorous test that covers a wide range of topics related to cybersecurity.

CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q83-Q88):

NEW QUESTION # 83
A cybersecurity analyst is reviewing SIEM logs and observes consistent requests originating from an internal host to a blocklisted external server. Which of the following best describes the activity that is
taking place?

- A. Data exfiltration
- B. Scanning
- C. Rogue device
- D. Beaconing

Answer: D

Explanation:
Beaconing is the best term to describe the activity that is taking place, as it refers to the periodic communication between an infected host and a blocklisted external server. Beaconing is a common technique used by malware to establish a connection with a command-and-control (C2) server, which can provide instructions, updates, or exfiltration capabilities to the malware. Beaconing can vary in frequency, duration, and payload, depending on the type and sophistication of the malware. The other terms are not as accurate as beaconing, as they describe different aspects of malicious activity. Data exfiltration is the unauthorized transfer of data from a compromised system to an external destination, such as a C2 server or a cloud storage service. Data exfiltration can be a goal or a consequence of malware infection, but it does not necessarily involve blocklisted servers or consistent requests. Rogue device is a device that is connected to a network without authorization or proper security controls. Rogue devices can pose a security risk, as they can introduce malware, bypass firewalls, or access sensitive data. However, rogue devices are not necessarily infected with malware or communicating with blocklisted servers. Scanning is the process of probing a network or a system for vulnerabilities, open ports, services, or other information. Scanning can be performed by legitimate administrators or malicious actors, depending on the intent and authorization. Scanning does not imply consistent requests or blocklisted servers, as it can target any network or system.

NEW QUESTION # 84
A SOC analyst observes reconnaissance activity from an IP address. The activity follows a pattern of short bursts toward a low number of targets. An open-source review shows that the IP has a bad reputation. The perimeter firewall logs indicate the inbound traffic was allowed. The destination hosts are high-value assets with EDR agents installed. Which of the following is the best action for the SOC to take to protect against any further activity from the source IP?

- A. Activate the scan signatures for the IP on the NGFWs.
- B. Create a SIEM signature to trigger on any activity from the source IP subnet detected by the web proxy or firewalls for immediate notification.
- C. Add the IP address to the EDR deny list.
- D. Implement a prevention policy for the IP on the WAF

Answer: C

Explanation:
In this scenario, adding the IP address to the EDR (Endpoint Detection and Response) deny list is an immediate and effective way to block further reconnaissance activities from the malicious source. EDR solutions are designed to provide advanced endpoint security, including blocking specific IP addresses and preventing potentially harmful traffic. This proactive step aligns with CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) best practices for threat prevention and response. While other options, such as using SIEM for monitoring (option B) or WAF policies (option C), provide additional layers of security, they do not directly block the threat in the same immediate way that adding the IP to the EDR deny list does.

NEW QUESTION # 85
A security analyst must preserve a system hard drive that was involved in a litigation request Which of the following is the best method to ensure the data on the device is not modified?

- A. Generate a hash value and make a backup image.
- B. Perform a memory scan dump to collect residual data.
- C. Protect the device with a complex password.
- D. Encrypt the device to ensure confidentiality of the data.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Explanation
Generating a hash value and making a backup image is the best method to ensure the data on the device is not modified, as it creates a verifiable copy of the original data that can be used for forensic analysis. Encrypting the device, protecting it with a password, or performing a memory scan dump do not prevent the data from being altered or deleted. Verified References: CompTIA CySA+ CS0-002 Certification Study Guide, page
3291

NEW QUESTION # 86
During a tabletop exercise, engineers discovered that an ICS could not be updated due to hardware versioning incompatibility. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. Legacy system
- B. Business process interruption
- C. Degrading functionality
- D. Configuration management

Answer: A

Explanation:
The most likely cause of the issue where an ICS (Industrial Control System) could not be updated due to hardware versioning incompatibility is a legacy system. Legacy systems often have outdated hardware and software that may not be compatible with modern updates and patches. This can pose significant challenges in maintaining security and operational efficiency.

NEW QUESTION # 87
A cybersecurity analyst has recovered a recently compromised server to its previous state. Which of the following should the analyst perform next?

- A. Eradication
- B. Forensic analysis
- C. Reporting
- D. Isolation

Answer: B

Explanation:
After recovering a compromised server to its previous state, the analyst should perform forensic analysis to determine the root cause,

impact, and scope of the incident, as well as to identify any indicators of compromise, evidence, or artifacts that can be used for further investigation or prosecution. References:
CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 6, page 244; CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 6, page 253.

NEW QUESTION # 88
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