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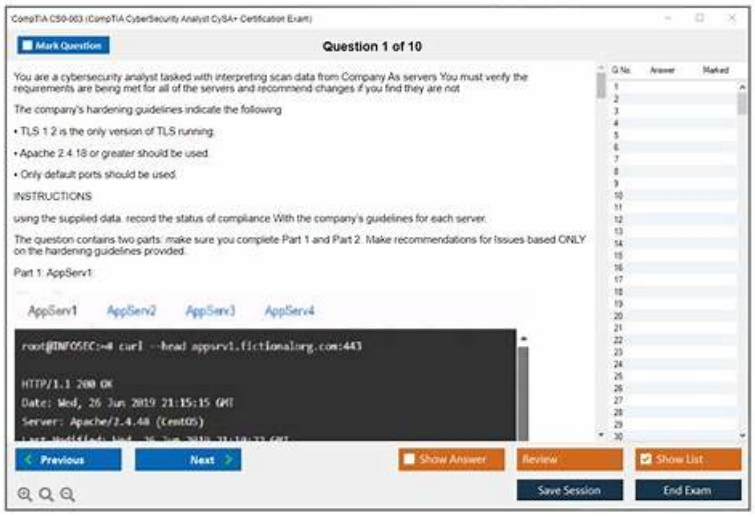

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The CySA+ certification is designed for IT professionals who have experience in the field of cybersecurity and want to take their skills to the next level. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification is vendor-neutral, meaning that it is not tied to any specific technology or product. This makes it a valuable certification for professionals who want to work in a variety of environments and with different technologies. The CySA+ certification is also recognized by the Department of Defense (DoD) as meeting the requirements for the Information Assurance Technical (IAT) Level II and III and the Information Assurance Management (IAM) Level I and II categories.

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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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.

CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q315-Q320):

NEW QUESTION # 315
A cybersecurity team has witnessed numerous vulnerability events recently that have affected operating systems. The team decides to implement host-based IPS, firewalls, and two-factor authentication. Which of the following does this most likely describe?

- A. Continuous authorization
- B. Hybrid network architecture
- C. System hardening
- D. Secure access service edge

Answer: C

Explanation:
The correct answer is
A) System hardening.
System hardening is the process of securing a system by reducing its attack surface, applying patches and updates, configuring security settings, and implementing security controls. System hardening can help prevent or mitigate vulnerability events that may affect operating systems. Host-based IPS, firewalls, and two-factor authentication are examples of security controls that can be applied to harden a system1.
The other options are not the best descriptions of the scenario. A hybrid network architecture (B) is a network design that combines on-premises and cloud-based resources, which may or may not involve system hardening. Continuous authorization is a security approach that monitors and validates the security posture of a system on an ongoing basis, which is different from system hardening. Secure access service edge (D) is a network architecture that delivers cloud-based security services to remote users and devices, which is also different from system hardening.

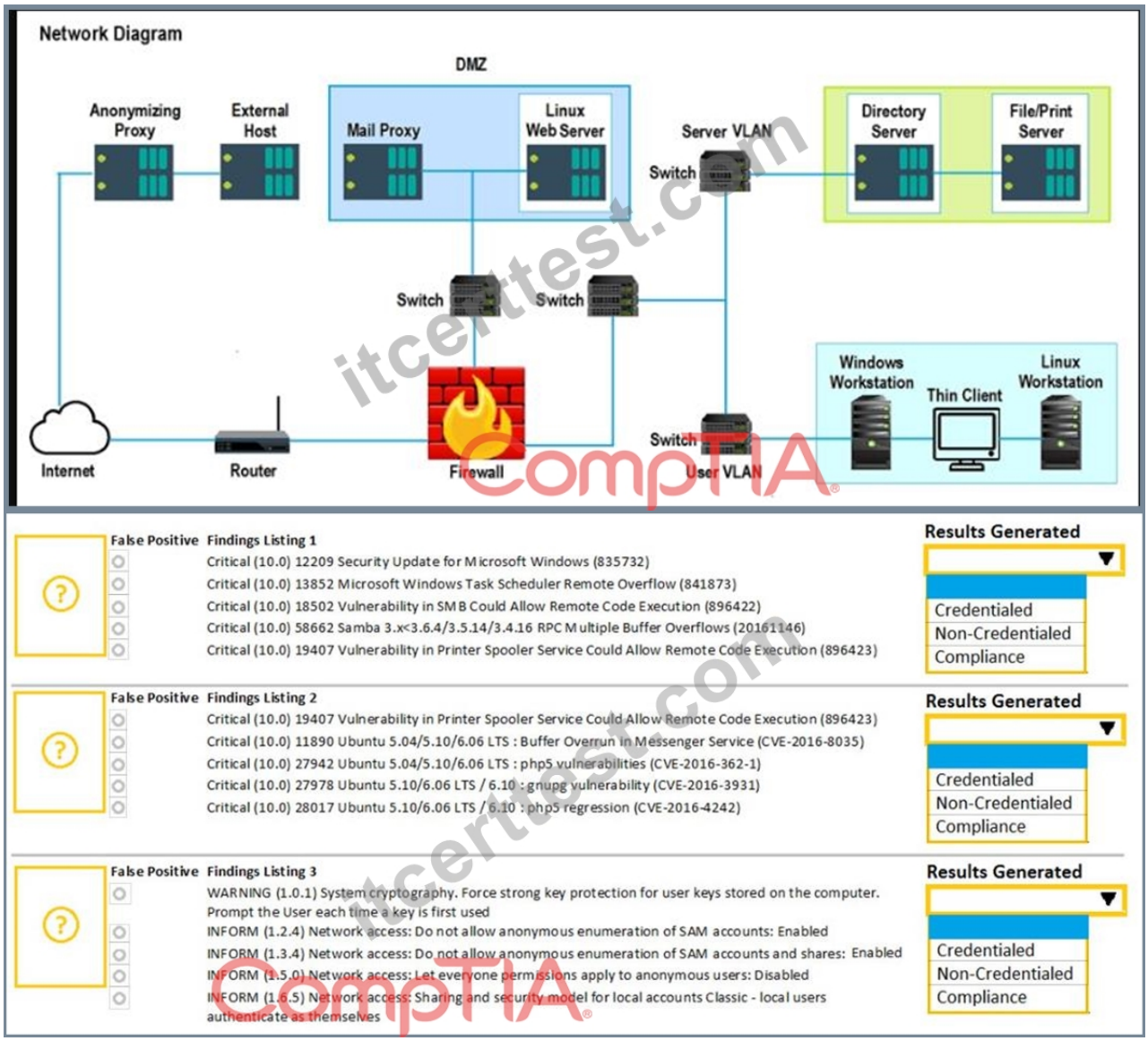
NEW QUESTION # 316
A systems administrator is reviewing after-hours traffic flows from data center servers and sees regular, outgoing HTTPS connections from one of the servers to a public IP address. The server should not be making outgoing connections after hours. Looking closer, the administrator sees this traffic pattern around the clock during work hours as well. Which of the following is the most likely explanation?

- A. Anomalous activity on unexpected ports
- B. A rogue network device
- C. Command-and-control beaconing activity
- D. Network host IP address scanning
- E. Data exfiltration

Answer: C

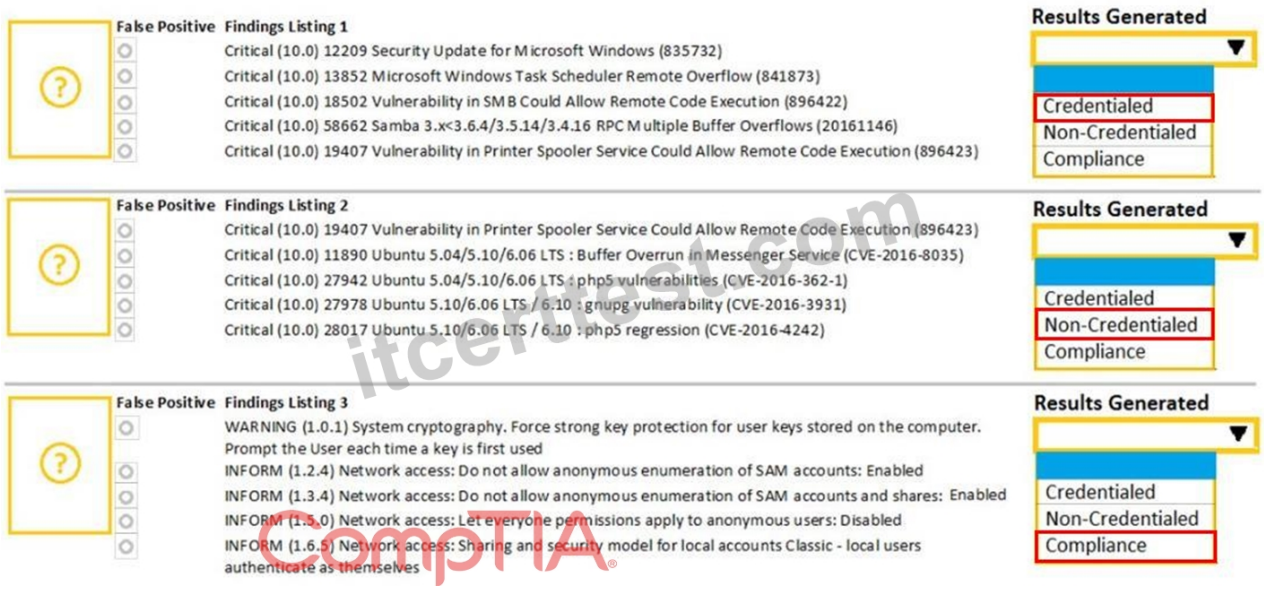
Explanation:
Command-and-control (C2) beaconing involves compromised systems communicating with an attacker's server at regular intervals, often using HTTPS to blend in with legitimate traffic. This is indicative of a potential compromise where malware communicates back to a command center. The persistent nature of the connections after hours and throughout the day suggests automated beaconing, which is a tell-tale sign of C2 activity. According to CompTIA CySA+, this type of activity should raise immediate suspicion and warrants further investigation and containment. While options B, C, D, and E might indicate other issues, they do not fit the pattern described as well as option A.

NEW QUESTION # 317
A security analyst performs various types of vulnerability scans. Review the vulnerability scan results to determine the type of scan that was executed and if a false positive occurred for each device.
Instructions:
Select the Results Generated drop-down option to determine if the results were generated from a credentialed scan, non-credentialed scan, or a compliance scan.
For ONLY the credentialed and non-credentialed scans, evaluate the results for false positives and check the findings that display false positives. NOTE: If you would like to uncheck an option that is currently selected, click on the option a second time.
Lastly, based on the vulnerability scan results, identify the type of Server by dragging the Server to the results.
The Linux Web Server, File-Print Server and Directory Server are draggable.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please select the Reset All button. When you have completed the simulation, please select the Done button to submit. Once the simulation is submitted, please select the Next button to continue.

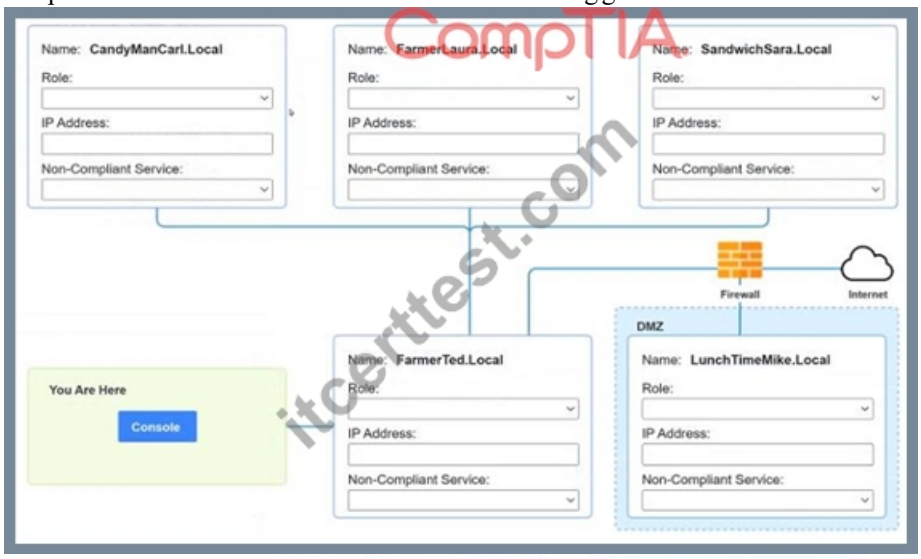


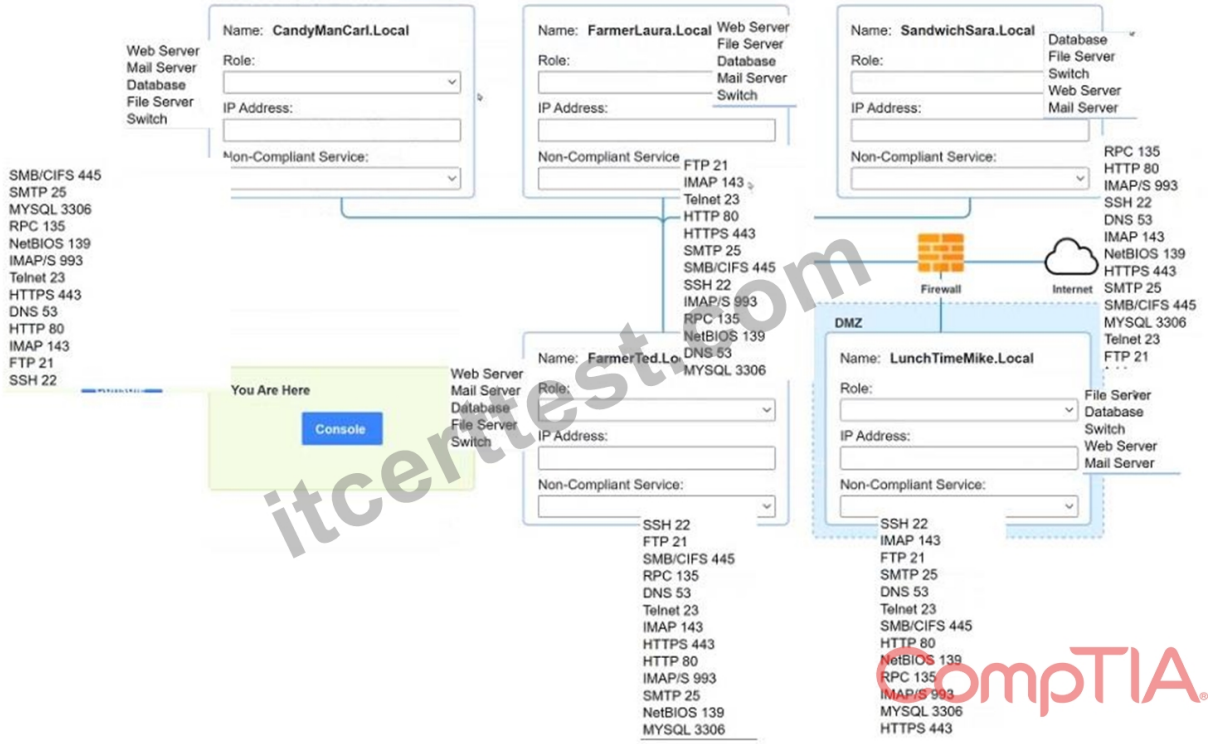
Answer:

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION # 318
You are a penetration tester who is reviewing the system hardening guidelines for a company. Hardening guidelines indicate the following.
There must be one primary server or service per device.
Only default port should be used
Non- secure protocols should be disabled.
The corporate internet presence should be placed in a protected subnet
Instructions :
Using the available tools, discover devices on the corporate network and the services running on these devices.
You must determine
ip address of each device
The primary server or service each device
The protocols that should be disabled based on the hardening guidelines

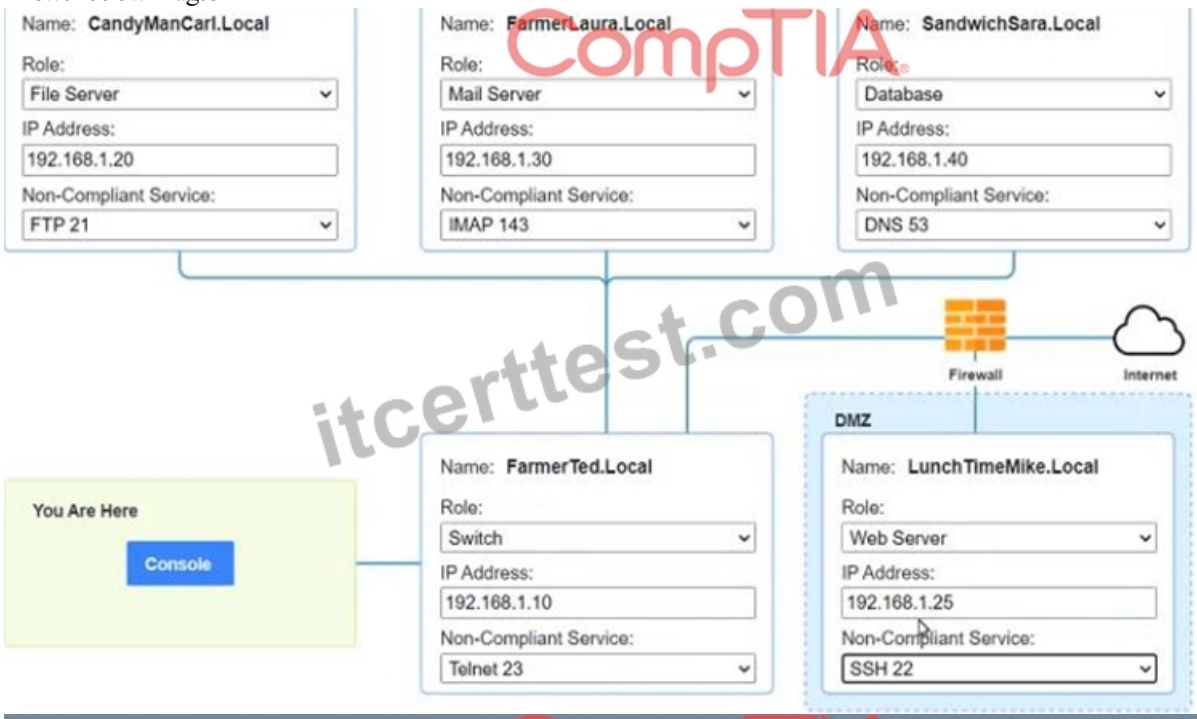


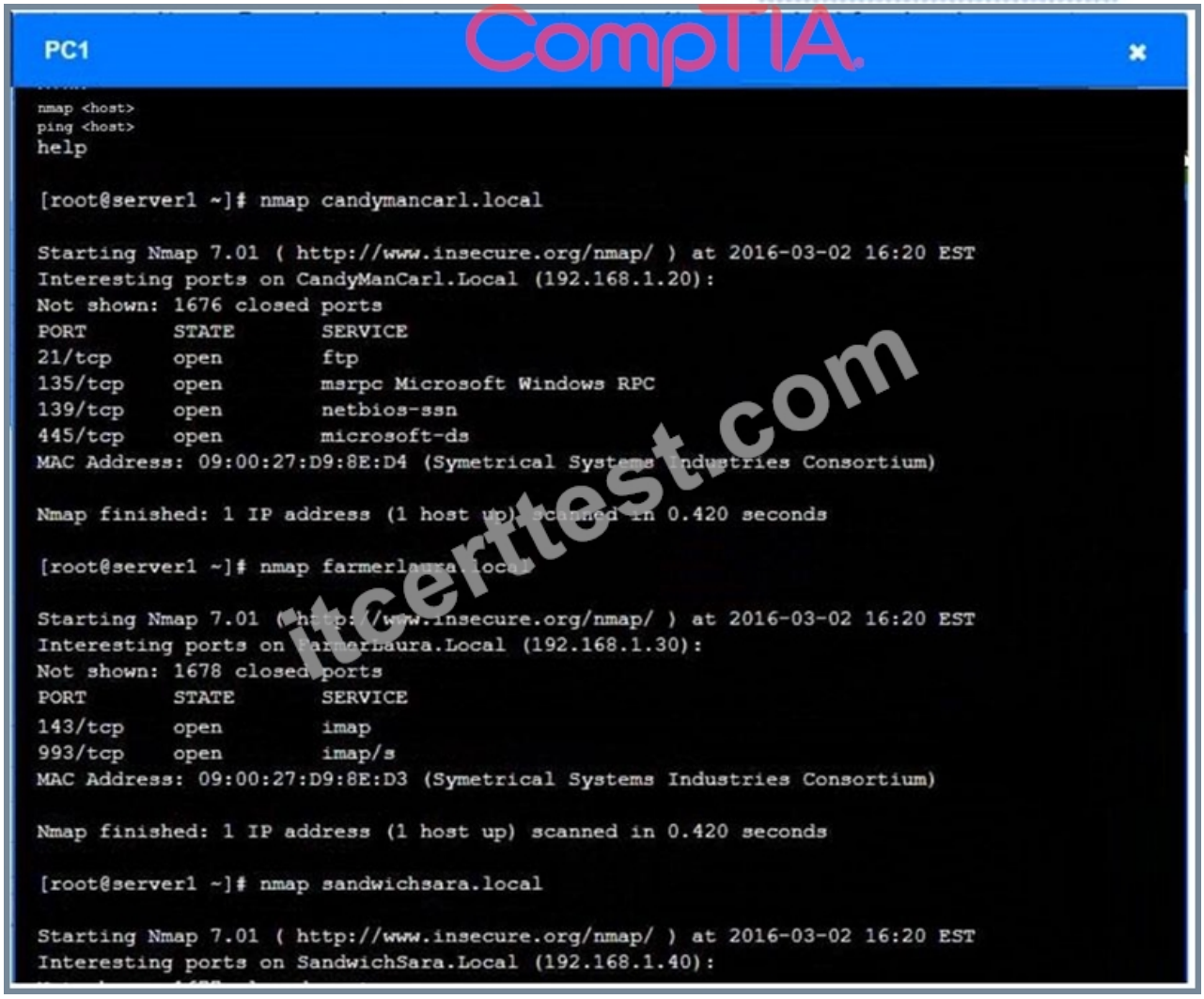


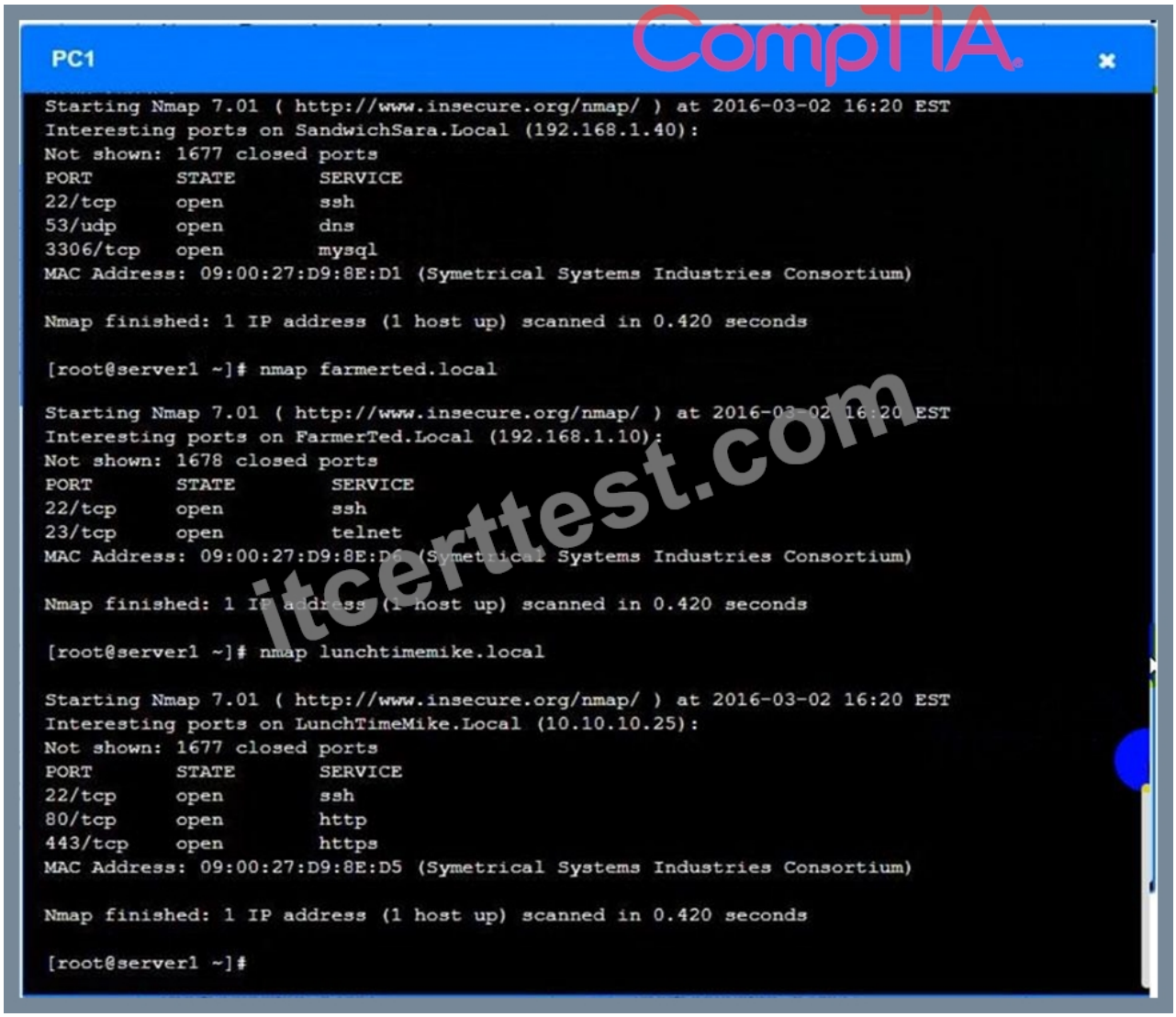
Answer:

Explanation:
see the answer below in explanation
Explanation:

Answer below images







NEW QUESTION # 319
A vulnerability scan shows the following vulnerabilities in the environment:

Asset Type	CVSS	Exploit Vector
Workstation	6.5	Unauthorized access due to RDP vulnerability
Storage Server	9.0	Unauthorized access due to server application vulnerability
Firewall	8.9	Web interface is vulnerable to unauthorized logins and configuration changes due to default password enablement.

At the same time, the following security advisory was released:
"A zero-day vulnerability with a CVSS score of 10 may be affecting your web server. The vendor is working on a patch or workaround." Which of the following actions should the security analyst take first?

- A. Run the vulnerability scan again to verify the presence of the critical finding and the zero-day vulnerability in the environment.
- B. Contact the web systems administrator and request that they shut down the asset.
- C. Monitor the patch releases for all items and escalate patching to the appropriate team.
- D. Forward the advisory to the web security team and initiate the prioritization strategy for the other vulnerabilities.

Answer: B

Explanation:

In this scenario, the security analyst is presented with multiple vulnerabilities, including a critical zero-day vulnerability affecting the web server with a CVSS score of 10. The CVSS (Common Vulnerability Scoring System) provides a standardized method for rating IT vulnerabilities, with a score of 10 indicating the highest severity.
Option A: Contact the web systems administrator and request that they shut down the asset.
Correct Choice: Given the critical nature of a zero-day vulnerability with a CVSS score of 10, immediate action is warranted to prevent potential exploitation. Shutting down the affected web server reduces the attack surface and mitigates the risk until a patch or workaround is available. This aligns with incident response best practices, where containment is a priority to prevent further damage.
Option B: Monitor the patch releases for all items and escalate patching to the appropriate team.
Incorrect Choice: While monitoring for patches is essential, it is a reactive approach. In the case of a zero-day vulnerability with active exploitation potential, waiting for a patch without implementing immediate protective measures exposes the organization to significant risk.
Option C: Run the vulnerability scan again to verify the presence of the critical finding and the zero-day vulnerability in the environment.
Incorrect Choice: Re-scanning may confirm the vulnerability's presence but does not address the immediate threat. Action to mitigate the risk should take precedence over verification, especially when the vulnerability is known and critical.
Option D: Forward the advisory to the web security team and initiate the prioritization strategy for the other vulnerabilities.
Incorrect Choice: Communicating with the web security team is important; however, in the face of a critical zero-day vulnerability, immediate action (such as shutting down the affected asset) is necessary before addressing other vulnerabilities.
Reference:
CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Exam Objective 3.2: "Given a scenario, perform incident response activities." This includes containment strategies to address active threats effectively.

NEW QUESTION # 320

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