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The feedback collected was used to design our products through interviews with top CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam CS0-003 exam professionals. You are certain to see questions similar to the questions on this CompTIA CS0-003 exam dumps on the main CS0-003 Exam. All you have to do is select the right answer, which is already in the CompTIA CS0-

003 questions. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam CS0-003 exam dumps have mock exams that give you real-life exam experience.

The CS0-003 Exam is designed to test the candidate's ability to identify and analyze cybersecurity threats, assess the impact of those threats, and implement effective strategies to mitigate them. CS0-003 exam covers a wide range of topics including threat management, vulnerability management, incident response, security architecture and toolsets. It is a comprehensive exam that requires a thorough understanding of cybersecurity principles and practices.

CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q364-Q369):

NEW QUESTION # 364
Which of the following characteristics ensures the security of an automated information system is the most effective and economical?

- A. Originally designed to provide necessary security
- B. Customized to meet specific security threats
- C. Optimized prior to the addition of security
- D. Subjected to intense security testing

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed Explanation:The most effective and economical way to ensure the security of an automated information system is to design it with security in mind from the outset. This is often referred to as
"security by design." Here's a breakdown of each option and why option A is correct:
* A. Originally designed to provide necessary security
* Explanation: Systems designed with security from the beginning integrate secure practices and considerations during the development process. This approach mitigates the need for costly and complex retroactive security implementations, which are common in systems where security was an afterthought.
* Cost Efficiency: Security implementations at the design stage can be embedded into the system architecture, reducing the costs associated with later modifications.
* Effectiveness: Security-by-design approaches often result in robust systems that are more resilient to vulnerabilities because they address security concerns at each development phase.
* B. Subjected to intense security testing
* While rigorous security testing (such as penetration testing and vulnerability assessments) is essential, it is reactive. Security testing is more effective when applied to systems already designed with foundational security principles, ensuring that tests identify potential flaws in an inherently secure system.
* C. Customized to meet specific security threats
* Customizing security to meet specific threats addresses unique risks, but such a targeted approach may miss new or emerging threats not initially considered. It also risks neglecting fundamental security practices that apply universally, leading to potential vulnerabilities.
* D. Optimized prior to the addition of security
* Optimizing a system before adding security features may enhance performance but does not guarantee security. Security cannot be effectively added onto a system as an afterthought without incurring additional costs or creating potential weaknesses.
References:
* NIST SP 800-160: Systems Security Engineering, which emphasizes designing systems with security integrated from the beginning.
* OWASP Security by Design Principles: Explores how security considerations are most effective when included early in development.

NEW QUESTION # 365
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. Data exfiltration
- B. Network host IP address scanning
- C. C2 beaconing activity
- D. A rogue network device
- E. Anomalous activity on unexpected ports

Answer: C

Explanation:
Explanation
The most likely explanation for this traffic pattern is C2 beaconing activity. C2 stands for command and control, which is a phase of the Cyber Kill Chain that involves the adversary attempting to establish communication with a successfully exploited target. C2 beaconing activity is a type of network traffic that indicates a compromised system is sending periodic messages or signals to an attacker's system using various protocols, such as HTTP(S), DNS, ICMP, or UDP. C2 beaconing activity can enable the attacker to remotely control or manipulate the target system or network using various methods, such as malware callbacks, backdoors, botnets, or covert channels.

NEW QUESTION # 366
The DevSecOps team is remediating a Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) issue on the company's public- facing website. Which of the following is the best mitigation technique to address this issue?

- A. Implement MFA in front of the web server.
- B. Put a forward proxy in front of the web server.
- C. Install a Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) in front of the web server.
- D. Place a Web Application Firewall (WAF) in front of the web server.

Answer: D

Explanation:
* Server-Side Request Forgery (SSRF) occurs when an attacker manipulates a web server to make unauthorized internal or external requests, often to access internal resources or exfiltrate data.
* A Web Application Firewall (WAF) is the best mitigation because it:
* Filters and blocks malicious requests before they reach the server.
* Prevents attackers from sending unauthorized requests to internal services.
* Can detect and block SSRF patterns in incoming traffic.
Why Not Other Options?
* B (CASB) # Used for cloud access control, not effective against SSRF.
* C (Forward Proxy) # Helps with outbound traffic control, but SSRF involves incoming requests.
* D (MFA) # Helps with authentication but does NOT prevent SSRF attacks.
Reference: CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003, Chapter 6: "Application Security and Secure Coding," Section:
"Preventing SSRF and Web Exploits."

NEW QUESTION # 367
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 escalating privileges via JavaScript.
- B. Attacker is executing PowerShell script "AccessToken.psr.
- C. Attacker is utilizing custom malware to download an additional script.
- D. Attacker is attempting to install persistence mechanisms on the target machine.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The one-liner script is utilizing JavaScript to execute a PowerShell command that downloads and runs a script from an external source, indicating the use of custom malware to download an additional script. References:
CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 4: Security Operations and Monitoring, page 156.

NEW QUESTION # 368
Which of the following best describes the key goal of the containment stage of an incident response process?

- A. To communicate goals and objectives of theincidentresponse plan
- B. To prevent data follow-on actions by adversary exfiltration
- C. To get services back up and running
- D. To limit further damage from occurring

Answer: D

Explanation:
The key goal of the containment stage in an incident response process is to limit further damage from occurring. This involves taking immediate steps to isolate the affected systems or network segments to prevent the spread of the incident and mitigate its impact. Containment strategies can be short-term, to quickly stop the incident, or long-term, to prepare for the eradication and recovery phases.

NEW QUESTION # 369
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