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- EXAM NAME: (CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Exam)
- Number OF Questions: (327)
- Certification Name: (CySA+)
- Exam Language: (ENGLISH)
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CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q556-Q561):

NEW QUESTION # 556

A security analyst needs to ensure that systems across the organization are protected based on the sensitivity of the content each system hosts. The analyst is working with the respective system owners to help determine the best methodology that seeks to promote confidentiality, availability, and integrity of the data being hosted. Which of the following should the security analyst perform first to categorize and prioritize the respective systems?

- A. Scan the systems to see which vulnerabilities currently exist.
- B. Interview the users who access these systems,
- C. Determine the asset value of each system
- D. Configure alerts for vendor-specific zero-day exploits.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Determining the asset value of each system is the best action to perform first, as it helps to categorize and prioritize the systems based on the sensitivity of the data they host. The asset value is a measure of how important a system is to the organization, in terms of its financial, operational, or reputational impact. The asset value can help the security analyst to assign a risk level and a protection level to each system, and to allocate resources accordingly. The other actions are not as effective as determining the asset value, as they do not directly address the goal of promoting confidentiality, availability, and integrity of the data. Interviewing the users who access these systems may provide some insight into how the systems are used and what data they contain, but it may not reflect the actual value or sensitivity of the data from an organizational perspective. Scanning the systems to see which vulnerabilities currently exist may help to identify and remediate some security issues, but it does not help to categorize or prioritize the systems based on their data sensitivity. Configuring alerts for vendor-specific zero-day exploits may help to detect and respond to some emerging threats, but it does not help to protect the systems based on their data sensitivity.

NEW QUESTION # 557

A security analyst is reviewing the findings of the latest vulnerability report for a company's web application. The web application accepts files for a Bash script to be processed if the files match a given hash. The analyst is able to submit files to the system due to a hash collision. Which of the following should the analyst suggest to mitigate the vulnerability with the fewest changes to the current script and infrastructure?

- A. Deploy a WAF to the front of the application.
- B. Replace the MD5 with digital signatures.
- C. Replace the current MD5 with SHA-256.
- D. Deploy an antivirus application on the hosting system.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Replace the current MD5 with SHA-256.

The vulnerability that the security analyst is able to exploit is a hash collision, which is a situation where two different files produce the same hash value. Hash collisions can allow an attacker to bypass the integrity or authentication checks that rely on hash values, and submit malicious files to the system. The web application uses MD5, which is a hashing algorithm that is known to be vulnerable to hash collisions. Therefore, the analyst should suggest replacing the current MD5 with SHA-256, which is a more secure and collision-resistant hashing algorithm.

The other options are not the best suggestions to mitigate the vulnerability with the fewest changes to the current script and infrastructure. Deploying a WAF (web application firewall) to the front of the application (A) may help protect the web application from some common attacks, but it may not prevent hash collisions or detect malicious files. Deploying an antivirus application on the hosting system may help scan and remove malicious files from the system, but it may not prevent hash collisions or block malicious files from being submitted. Replacing the MD5 with digital signatures (D) may help verify the authenticity and integrity of the files, but it may require significant changes to the current script and infrastructure, as digital signatures involve public-key cryptography and certificate authorities.

NEW QUESTION # 558

Several vulnerability scan reports have indicated runtime errors as the code is executing. The dashboard that lists the errors has a command-line interface for developers to check for vulnerabilities.

Which of the following will enable a developer to correct this issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Implementing a coding standard
- B. Performing dynamic application security testing
- C. Debugging the code
- D. Fuzzing the application
- E. Implementing IDS
- F. Reviewing the code

Answer: C,F

Explanation:

Reviewing the code and debugging the code are two methods that can help a developer identify and fix runtime errors in the code. Reviewing the code involves checking the syntax, logic, and structure of the code for any errors or inconsistencies. Debugging the code involves running the code in a controlled environment and using tools such as breakpoints, watches, and logs to monitor the execution and find the source of errors. Both methods can help improve the quality and security of the code.

NEW QUESTION # 559

You are a cybersecurity analyst tasked with interpreting scan data from Company A's servers. You must verify the requirements are being met for all of the servers and recommend changes if you find they are not. The company's hardening guidelines indicate the following:

* TLS 1.2 is the only version of TLS running.

* Apache 2.4.18 or greater should be used.

* Only default ports should be used.

INSTRUCTIONS

using the supplied data

a. record the status of compliance. With the company's guidelines for each server.

The question contains two parts: make sure you complete Part 1 and Part 2. Make recommendations for Issues based ONLY on the hardening guidelines provided.

Part 1:

AppServ2:

AppServ3:

AppServ4:

Part 2:

- A. check the explanation part below for the solution

Answer: A

Explanation:

Part 1:

Part 2:

Based on the compliance report, I recommend the following changes for each server:

AppServ1: No changes are needed for this server.

AppServ2: Disable or upgrade TLS 1.0 and TLS 1.1 to TLS 1.2 on this server to ensure secure encryption and communication between clients and the server. Update Apache from version 2.4.17 to version 2.4.18 or greater on this server to fix any potential vulnerabilities or bugs.

AppServ3: Downgrade Apache from version 2.4.19 to version 2.4.18 or lower on this server to ensure compatibility and stability with the company's applications and policies. Change the port number from 8080 to either port 80 (for HTTP) or port 443 (for HTTPS) on this server to follow the default port convention and avoid any confusion or conflicts with other services.

AppServ4: Update Apache from version 2.4.16 to version 2.4.18 or greater on this server to fix any potential vulnerabilities or bugs. Change the port number from 8443 to either port 80 (for HTTP) or port 443 (for HTTPS) on this server to follow the default port convention and avoid any confusion or conflicts with other services.

NEW QUESTION # 560

A security administrator has found indications of dictionary attacks against the company's external-facing portal. Which of the following should be implemented to best mitigate the password attacks?

- A. Lockout policy
- B. Password complexity
- C. Web application firewall
- D. Multifactor authentication

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dictionary attacks involve an attacker attempting to guess passwords by using a list of common passwords. Implementing a lockout policy is effective because it limits the number of login attempts, thereby hindering the attacker's ability to repeatedly attempt different passwords. Lockout policies are standard in cybersecurity practices to prevent brute-force and dictionary attacks by temporarily disabling an account after a certain number of failed login attempts. According to CompTIA Security+ standards, password complexity (option B) and multifactor authentication (option D) are helpful but are not as immediately effective in directly preventing repeated attempts as a lockout policy.

NEW QUESTION # 561

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