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CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification is an intermediate-level certification that is designed for IT professionals who are involved in the cybersecurity field. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification exam 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 recognized by employers worldwide and is in high demand. It is an ideal certification 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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2026 Updated CompTIA CS0-003: Exam CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Practice

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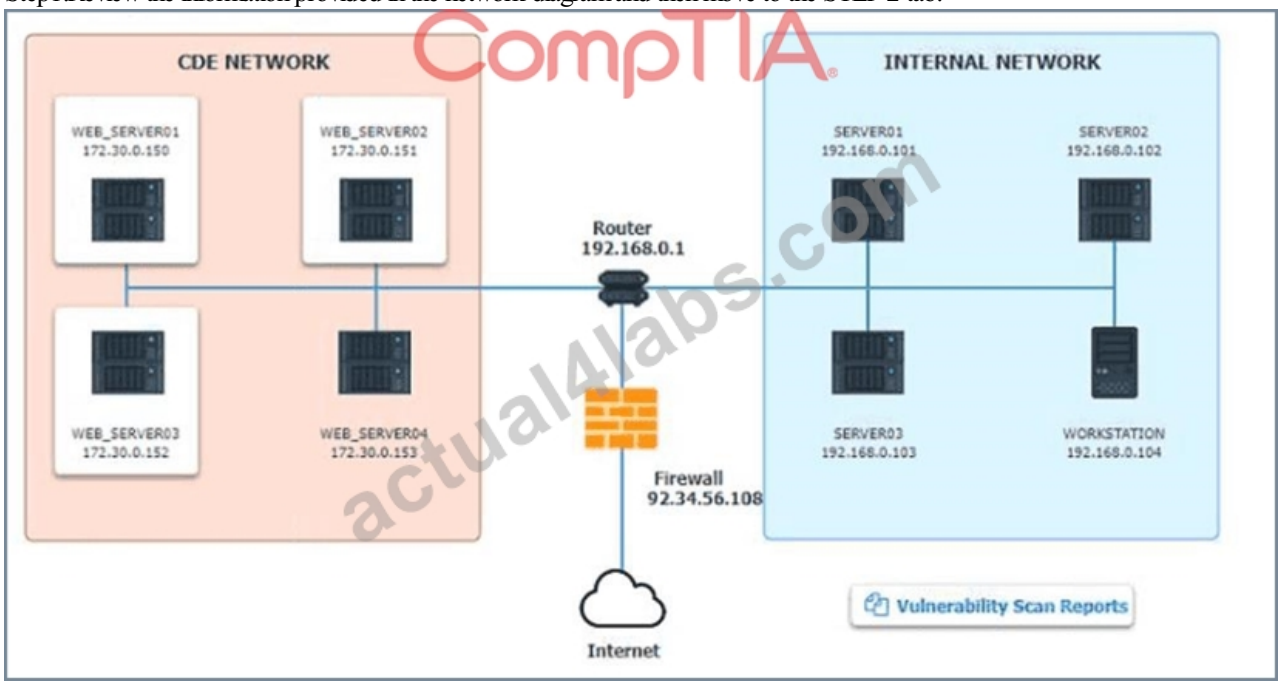
CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam, also known as CS0-003, is a certification exam designed for IT professionals who want to establish their skills in cybersecurity analysis. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification is the most recent addition to the CompTIA IT certifications and is well recognized globally. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification exam measures the skills required to configure and use threat detection tools, analyze data, and identify vulnerabilities, threats, and risks to an organization's security.

CompTIA CS0-003, also known as the CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification exam, is a globally recognized certification designed to validate the skills and knowledge required to perform intermediate-level cybersecurity analysis. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification helps IT professionals to advance their career in cybersecurity by demonstrating their expertise in identifying and addressing security threats and vulnerabilities.

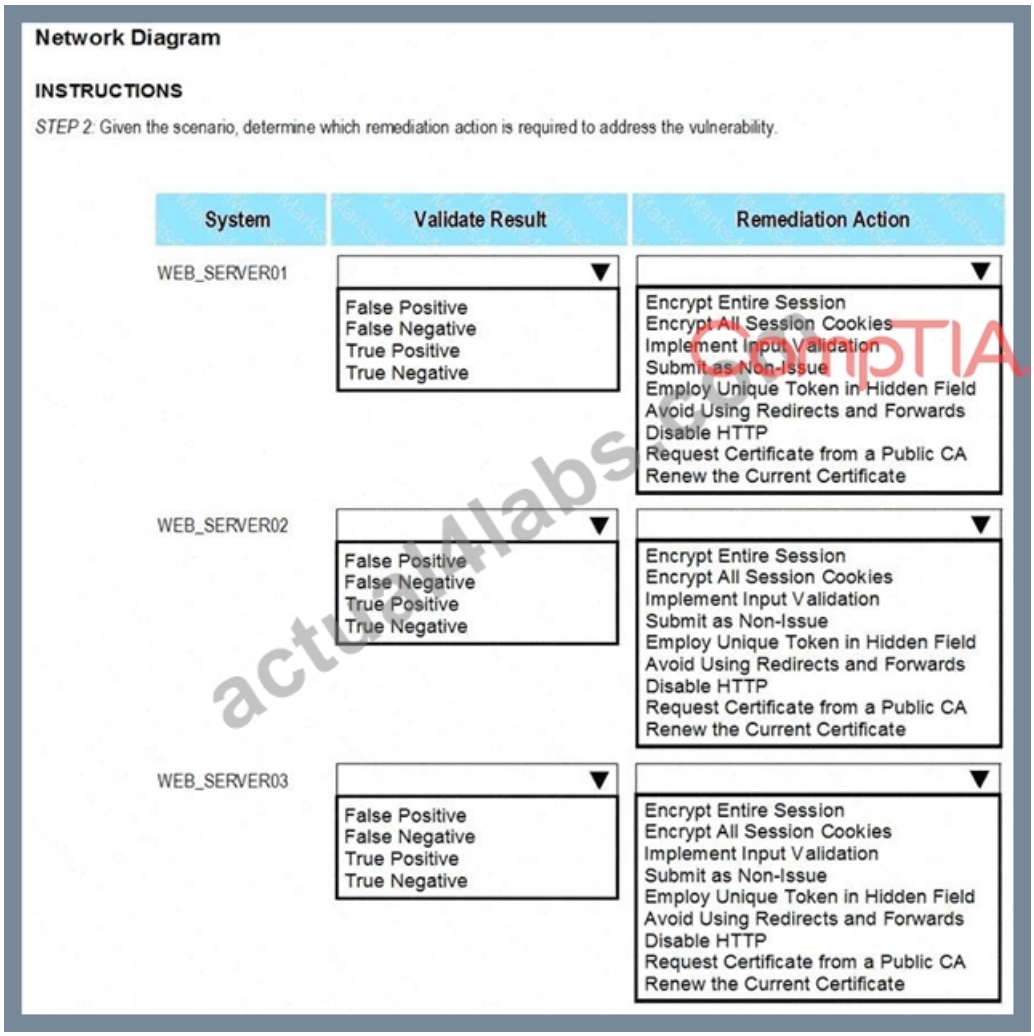
CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q173-Q178):

NEW QUESTION # 173
The developers recently deployed new code to three web servers. A daffy automated external device scan report shows server

vulnerabilities that are failure items according to PCI DSS.
If the venerability is not valid, the analyst must take the proper steps to get the scan clean.
If the venerability is valid, the analyst must remediate the finding.
After reviewing the information provided in the network diagram, select the STEP 2 tab to complete the simulation by selecting the correct Validation Result and Remediation Action for each server listed using the drop-down options.
INTRUCTIONS:
The simulation includes 2 steps.
Step1:Review the information provided in the network diagram and then move to the STEP 2 tab.



STEP 2: Given the Scenario, determine which remediation action is required to address the vulnerability.



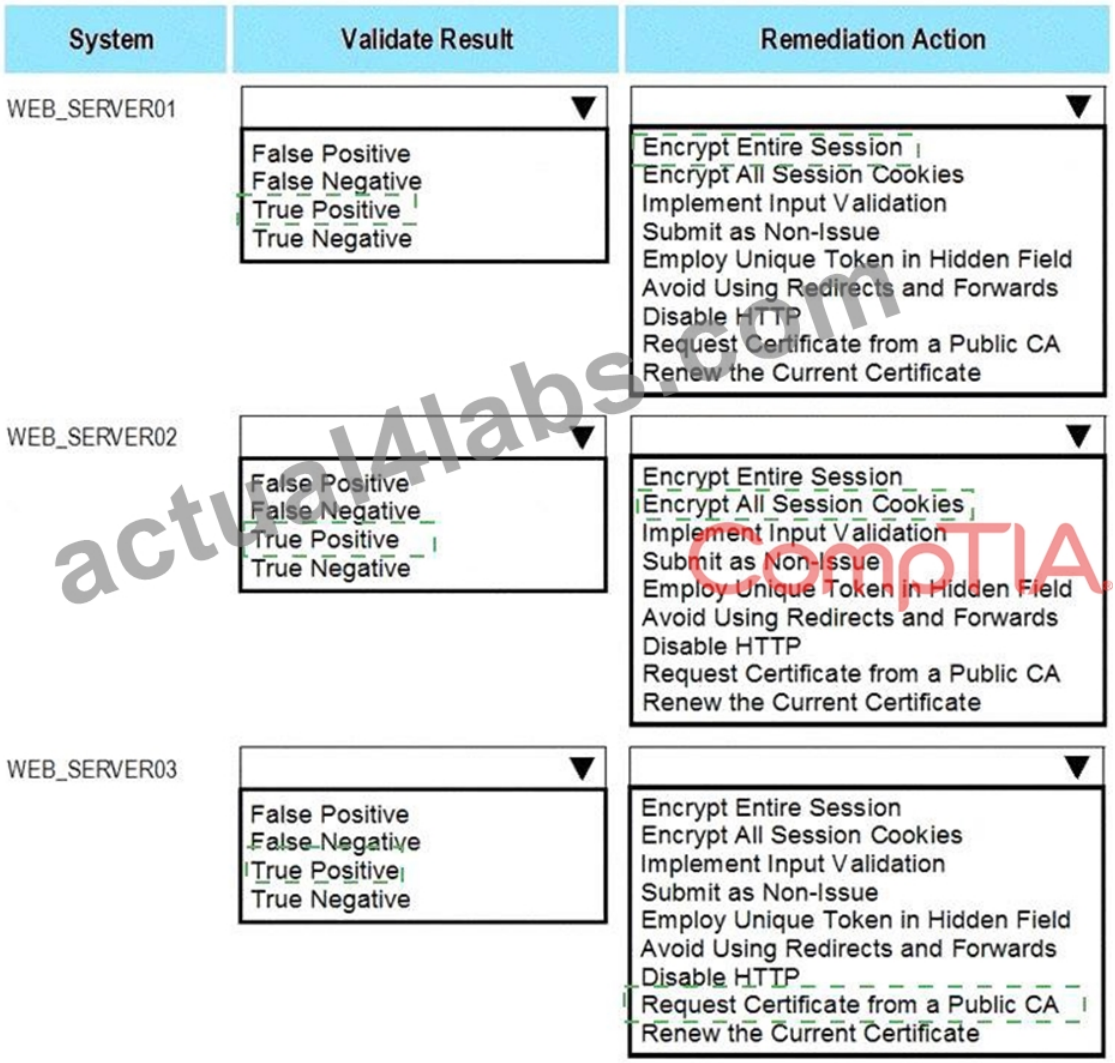
Answer:

Explanation:

Network Diagram

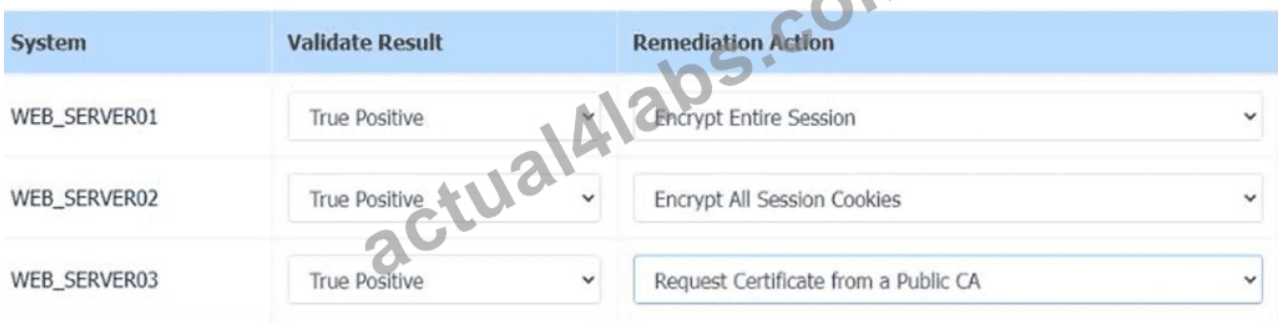
INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 2: Given the scenario, determine which remediation action is required to address the vulnerability.



INSTRUCTIONS

STEP 2: Given the scenario, determine which remediation action is required to address the vulnerability.



NEW QUESTION # 174

A SOC manager who recently switched companies notices that their new company's SOC analysts have significantly poorer operational metrics compared to their previous company, without any major difference in alert volume or team size. Which of the

following are most likely to be the cause? (Choose two.)

- A. Absence of single pane of glass
- B. Morale issues among SOC staff
- C. Lack of SOAR implementation
- D. Usage of API gateways
- E. Use of OSSTMM
- F. Integration of webhooks

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
Without a SOAR platform, analysts must perform many tasks manually, slowing response times and reducing operational efficiency. Low staff morale also directly impacts analyst performance, leading to slower investigations, reduced accuracy, and overall poorer SOC metrics.

NEW QUESTION # 175
A security audit for unsecured network services was conducted, and the following output was generated:

```
#nmap --top-ports 7 192.29.0.5

PORT          STATE          SERVICE
21            closed         ftp
22            open           ssh
23            filtered       telnet
636           open           ldaps
1723          open           pptp
443           closed         https
3389          closed         ms-term-server
```


Which of the following services should the security team investigate further? (Select two).

- A. 0
- B. 1
- C. 2
- D. 3
- E. 4
- F. 5

Answer: B,C

Explanation:
The output shows the results of a port scan, which is a technique used to identify open ports and services running on a network host. Port scanning can be used by attackers to discover potential vulnerabilities and exploit them, or by defenders to assess the security posture and configuration of their network devices1 The output lists six ports that are open on the target host, along with the service name and version associated with each port. The service name indicates the type of application or protocol that is using the port, while the version indicates the specific release or update of the service. The service name and version can provide useful information for both attackers and defenders, as they can reveal the capabilities, features, and weaknesses of the service.
Among the six ports listed, two are particularly risky and should be investigated further by the security team:
port 23 and port 636.
Port 23 is used by Telnet, which is an old and insecure protocol for remote login and command execution.
Telnet does not encrypt any data transmitted over the network, including usernames and passwords, which makes it vulnerable to eavesdropping, interception, and modification by attackers. Telnet also has many known vulnerabilities that can allow attackers to gain unauthorized access, execute arbitrary commands, or cause denial-of-service attacks on the target host23 Port 636 is used by

LDAP over SSL/TLS (LDAPS), which is a protocol for accessing and modifying directory services over a secure connection. LDAPS encrypts the data exchanged between the client and the server using SSL/TLS certificates, which provide authentication, confidentiality, and integrity. However, LDAPS can also be vulnerable to attacks if the certificates are not properly configured, verified, or updated.
For example, attackers can use self-signed or expired certificates to perform man-in-the-middle attacks, spoofing attacks, or certificate revocation attacks on LDAPS connections.
Therefore, the security team should investigate further why port 23 and port 636 are open on the target host, and what services are running on them. The security team should also consider disabling or replacing these services with more secure alternatives, such as SSH for port 23 and StartTLS for port 6362

NEW QUESTION # 176
Which of the following stakeholders are most likely to receive a vulnerability scan report?
(Choose two.)

- A. Legal
- B. Marketing
- C. Law enforcement
- D. Product owner
- E. Executive management
- F. Systems administration

Answer: E,F

Explanation:
Executive management and systems administration are the most likely stakeholders to receive a vulnerability scan report because they are responsible for overseeing the security posture and remediation efforts of the organization. Law enforcement, marketing, legal, and product owner are less likely to be involved in the vulnerability management process or need access to the scan results.

NEW QUESTION # 177
After updating the email client to the latest patch, only about 15% of the workforce is able to use email.
Windows 10 users do not experience issues, but Windows 11 users have constant issues. Which of the following did the change management team fail to do?

- A. Testing
- B. Rollback
- C. Validation
- D. Implementation

Answer: A

Explanation:
Testing is a crucial step in any change management process, as it ensures that the change is compatible with the existing systems and does not cause any errors or disruptions. In this case, the change management team failed to test the email client patch on Windows 11 devices, which resulted in a widespread issue for the users.
Testing would have revealed the problem before the patch was deployed, and allowed the team to fix it or postpone the change.

NEW QUESTION # 178
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