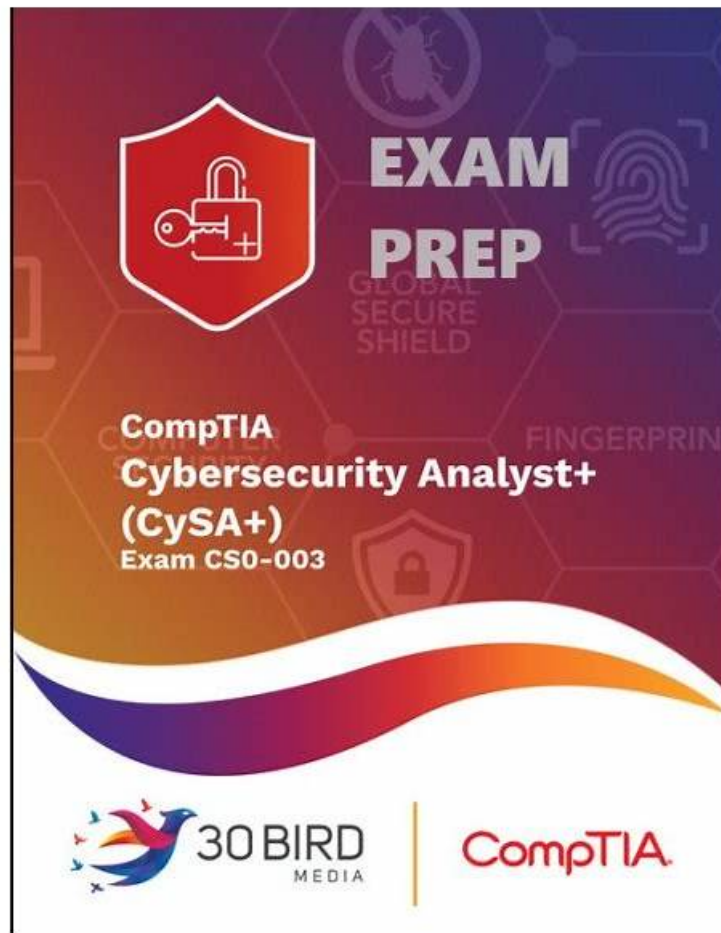


CS0-003 CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam neueste Studie Torrent & CS0-003 tatsächliche prep Prüfung



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Falls Sie in der Prüfung durchgefallen sind nach der Nutzung der CompTIA CS0-003 Dumps, können Sie volle Rückerstattung bekommen, womit Sie die Prüfungsunterlagen früher gekauft haben. Das ist die Garantie von Zertpruefung für alle Kunden. Diese Vorteile der ausgezeichneten Prüfungsunterlagen zur CompTIA CS0-003 Zertifizierung sind nicht die Worten, sondern von allen Kunden geprüft. Die Prüfungsunterlagen von Zertpruefung werden seit langem immer geprüft. Die CompTIA CS0-003 Prüfungsunterlagen von Zertpruefung sind die Ergebnisse der gesammelten Erfahrungen von IT-Eliten. Deshalb sind diese Dumps echt und die Unterlagen sind seit langem immer sehr populär.

CompTIA CS0-003 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• Reporting and Communication: This topic focuses on explaining the importance of vulnerability management and incident response reporting and communication.
Thema 2	• Security Operations: It focuses on analyzing indicators of potentially malicious activity, using tools and techniques to determine malicious activity, comparing threat intelligence and threat hunting concepts, and explaining the importance of efficiency and process improvement in security operations.

Thema 3	• Vulnerability Management: This topic discusses involving implementing vulnerability scanning methods, analyzing vulnerability assessment tool output, analyzing data to prioritize vulnerabilities, and recommending controls to mitigate issues. The topic also focuses on vulnerability response, handling, and management.
Thema 4	• Incident Response and Management: It is centered around attack methodology frameworks, performing incident response activities, and explaining preparation and post-incident phases of the life cycle.

>> CS0-003 Antworten <<

CS0-003 Unterlagen mit echte Prüfungsfragen der CompTIA Zertifizierung

Die Konkurrenz in unserer Gesellschaft wird immer heftiger. Unsere Zertpruefung ist noch bei vielen Prüfungskandidaten sehr beliebt, weil wir immer vom Standpunkt der Teilnehmer die Softwaren entwickeln. Z.B. die gut gekaufte CompTIA CS0-003 Prüfungssoftware wird von unserem professionellem Team entwickelt mit großer Menge Forschung der CompTIA CS0-003 Prüfung. Obwohl wir eine volle Rückerstattung für die Verlust des Tests versprechen, bestehen fast alle Kunde CompTIA CS0-003, die unsere Produkte benutzen. Was beweist die Vertrauenswürdigkeit und die Effizienz unserer CompTIA CS0-003 Prüfungsunterlagen.

Die CompTia Cybersecurity Analyst (CYSA+) -Zertifizierungsprüfung, auch als CS0-003-Prüfung bezeichnet, ist eine Zertifizierung, die das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten einer Person in Cybersicherheitsanalysen, Bedrohungsmanagement und Reaktion bewertet. Diese Zertifizierung richtet sich an Fachleute, die ihre Karriere im Bereich der Cybersicherheit vorantreiben und Analysten von Cybersicherheit werden möchten. Die Zertifizierung ist global anerkannt und ideal für Personen, die ihre Fähigkeiten und ihr Wissen im Bereich der Cybersicherheit validieren möchten.

Die CompTia Cybersecurity Analyst (CYSA+) -Zertifizierung, auch als CS0-003-Prüfung bezeichnet, ist eine global anerkannte Zertifizierung, die das Wissen und die Fähigkeiten einer Person auf dem Gebiet der Cybersicherheitsanalyse validiert. Diese Zertifizierung ist für Fachleute konzipiert, die sich auf den Bereich der Cybersicherheit spezialisieren möchten und ihre Fähigkeiten beim Erkennen, Verhindern und Reagieren von Cybersicherheitsbedrohungen verbessern möchten.

CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam CS0-003 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q385-Q390):

385. Frage

During a recent site survey, an analyst discovered a rogue wireless access point on the network. Which of the following actions should be taken first to protect the network while preserving evidence?

- **A. Disconnect the access point from the network**
- B. Run a packet sniffer to monitor traffic to and from the access point.
- C. Connect to the access point and examine its log files.
- D. Identify who is connected to the access point and attempt to find the attacker.

Antwort: A

Begründung:

The correct answer is D. Disconnect the access point from the network.

A rogue access point is a wireless access point that has been installed on a network without the authorization or knowledge of the network administrator. A rogue access point can pose a serious security risk, as it can allow unauthorized users to access the network, intercept network traffic, or launch attacks against the network or its devices¹²³⁴.

The first action that should be taken to protect the network while preserving evidence is to disconnect the rogue access point from the network. This will prevent any further damage or compromise of the network by blocking the access point from communicating with other devices or users. Disconnecting the rogue access point will also preserve its state and configuration, which can be useful for forensic analysis and investigation.

Disconnecting the rogue access point can be done physically by unplugging it from the network port or wirelessly by disabling its radio frequency⁵.

The other options are not the best actions to take first, as they may not protect the network or preserve evidence effectively. Option A is not the best action to take first, as running a packet sniffer to monitor traffic to and from the access point may not stop the rogue access point from causing harm to the network. A packet sniffer is a tool that captures and analyzes network packets, which are units of data that travel across a network. A packet sniffer can be useful for identifying and troubleshooting network

problems, but it may not be able to prevent or block malicious traffic from a rogue access point. Moreover, running a packet sniffer may require additional time and resources, which could delay the response and mitigation of the incident.

Option B is not the best action to take first, as connecting to the access point and examining its log files may not protect the network or preserve evidence. Connecting to the access point may expose the analyst's device or credentials to potential attacks or compromise by the rogue access point. Examining its log files may provide some information about the origin and activity of the rogue access point, but it may also alter or delete some evidence that could be useful for forensic analysis and investigation. Furthermore, connecting to the access point and examining its log files may not prevent or stop the rogue access point from continuing to harm the network.

Option C is not the best action to take first, as identifying who is connected to the access point and attempting to find the attacker may not protect the network or preserve evidence. Identifying who is connected to the access point may require additional tools or techniques, such as scanning for wireless devices or analyzing network traffic, which could take time and resources away from responding and mitigating the incident.

Attempting to find the attacker may also be difficult or impossible, as the attacker may use various methods to hide their identity or location, such as encryption, spoofing, or proxy servers. Moreover, identifying who is connected to the access point and attempting to find the attacker may not prevent or stop the rogue access point from causing further damage or compromise to the network.

386. Frage

An analyst receives alerts that state the following traffic was identified on the perimeter network firewall:

Source	Destination	IP reputation	Bytes sent	Bytes received	Action
192.168.1.14	172.16.2.8	low	64	0	allow
192.168.1.14	172.16.2.8	low	64	0	allow
192.168.0.4	172.16.2.8	low	512	512	allow
192.168.1.14	172.16.2.8	low	1512	960	allow
192.168.1.58	172.16.2.8	low	1985	354	allow
192.168.1.14	172.16.2.8	low	512	758	allow
192.168.1.58	172.16.2.8	low	64	0	allow
192.168.0.4	172.16.2.8	low	64	168468	allow
192.168.1.14	172.16.2.8	low	1289	154	allow

Which of the following best describes the indicator of compromise that triggered the alerts?

- A. Bandwidth saturation
- B. Anomalous activity
- C. Cryptomining
- D. Denial of service

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The given firewall logs indicate high outbound traffic with low IP reputation, sustained over time, which is a strong indicator of cryptomining activity.

* Option A (Anomalous activity) is a general term but does not specify why the activity is suspicious.

* Option B (Bandwidth saturation) occurs when network traffic is overwhelming, but cryptomining typically uses CPU/GPU power rather than overwhelming bandwidth.

* Option D (Denial of service - DoS) would result in continuous large requests, but cryptomining generates consistent, high-bandwidth outbound traffic rather than bursts of large requests.

Thus, C is the correct answer, as cryptomining generates unusual outbound network activity from internal hosts to mining pools.

387. Frage

Which of the following is a useful tool for mapping, tracking, and mitigating identified threats and vulnerabilities with the likelihood and impact of occurrence?

- A. Penetration test
- B. Risk register
- C. Vulnerability assessment
- D. Compliance report

Antwort: B

Begründung:

A risk register is a useful tool for mapping, tracking, and mitigating identified threats and vulnerabilities with the likelihood and impact of occurrence. A risk register is a document that records the details of all the risks identified in a project or an organization, such as their sources, causes, consequences, probabilities, impacts, and mitigation strategies. A risk register can help the security team to prioritize the risks based on their severity and urgency, and to monitor and control them throughout the project or the organization's lifecycle¹². A vulnerability assessment, a penetration test, and a compliance report are all methods or outputs of identifying and evaluating the threats and vulnerabilities, but they are not tools for mapping, tracking, and mitigating them³⁴⁵. References: What is a Risk Register? | Smartsheet, Risk Register: Definition & Example, Vulnerability Assessment vs. Penetration Testing: What's the Difference?, What is a Penetration Test and How Does It Work?, What is a Compliance Report? | Definition, Types, and Examples

388. Frage

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:

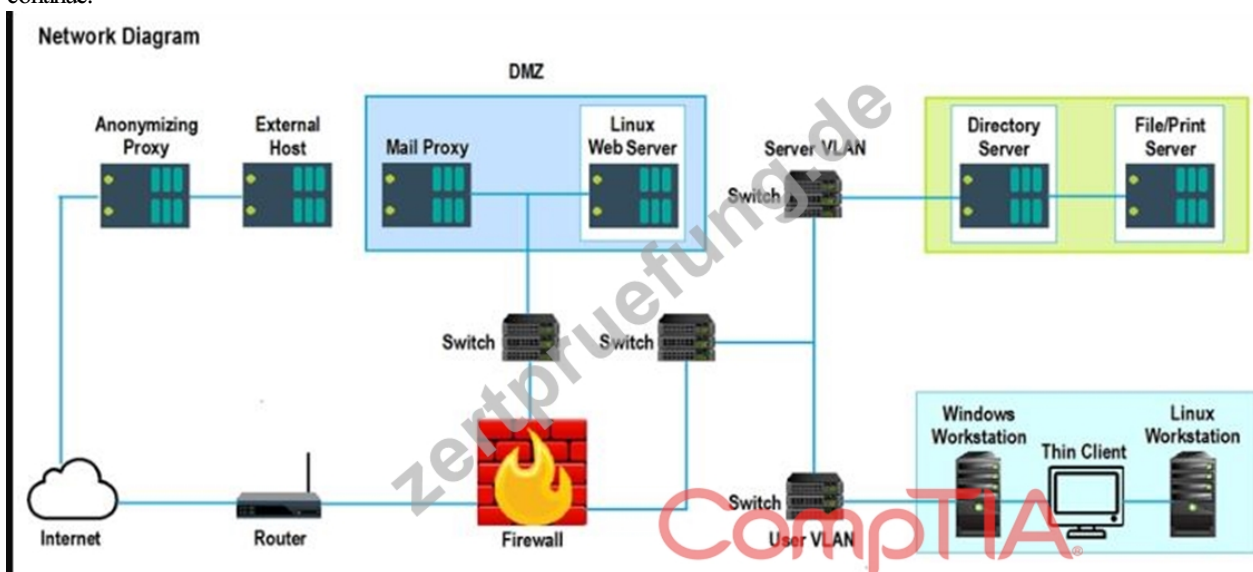
Select the Results Generated drop-down option to determine if the results were generated from a credentialed scan, non-credentialed scan, or a compliance scan.

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.



False Positive Findings Listing 1		Results Generated
	☐ Critical (10.0) 12209 Security Update for Microsoft Windows (835732)	 ▼ Credentialed Non-Credentialed Compliance
	☐ Critical (10.0) 13852 Microsoft Windows Task Scheduler Remote Overflow (841873)	
	☐ Critical (10.0) 18502 Vulnerability in SMB Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896422)	
	☐ Critical (10.0) 58662 Samba 3.x<3.6.4/3.5.14/3.4.16 RPC Multiple Buffer Overflows (20161146)	
	☐ Critical (10.0) 19407 Vulnerability in Printer Spooler Service Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896423)	
False Positive Findings Listing 2		Results Generated
	☐ Critical (10.0) 19407 Vulnerability in Printer Spooler Service Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896423)	 ▼ Credentialed Non-Credentialed Compliance
	☐ Critical (10.0) 11890 Ubuntu 5.04/5.10/6.06 LTS : Buffer Overrun in Messenger Service (CVE-2016-8035)	
	☐ Critical (10.0) 27942 Ubuntu 5.04/5.10/6.06 LTS : php5 vulnerabilities (CVE-2016-362-1)	
	☐ Critical (10.0) 27978 Ubuntu 5.10/6.06 LTS / 6.10 : gnupg vulnerability (CVE-2016-3931)	
	☐ Critical (10.0) 28017 Ubuntu 5.10/6.06 LTS / 6.10 : php5 regression (CVE-2016-4242)	
False Positive Findings Listing 3		Results Generated
	☐ WARNING (1.0.1) System cryptography. Force strong key protection for user keys stored on the computer. Prompt the User each time a key is first used	 ▼ Credentialed Non-Credentialed Compliance
	☐ INFORM (1.2.4) Network access: Do not allow anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts: Enabled	
	☐ INFORM (1.3.4) Network access: Do not allow anonymous enumeration of SAM accounts and shares: Enabled	
	☐ INFORM (1.5.0) Network access: Let everyone permissions apply to anonymous users: Disabled	
	☐ INFORM (1.6.5) Network access: Sharing and security model for local accounts Classic - local users authenticate as themselves	

Antwort:

Begründung:

False Positive Findings Listing 1		Results Generated
	☐ Critical (10.0) 12209 Security Update for Microsoft Windows (835732)	 ▼ Credentialed Non-Credentialed Compliance
	☐ Critical (10.0) 13852 Microsoft Windows Task Scheduler Remote Overflow (841873)	
	☐ Critical (10.0) 18502 Vulnerability in SMB Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896422)	
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	☐ Critical (10.0) 19407 Vulnerability in Printer Spooler Service Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896423)	
False Positive Findings Listing 2		Results Generated
	☐ Critical (10.0) 19407 Vulnerability in Printer Spooler Service Could Allow Remote Code Execution (896423)	 ▼ Credentialed Non-Credentialed Compliance
	☐ Critical (10.0) 11890 Ubuntu 5.04/5.10/6.06 LTS : Buffer Overrun in Messenger Service (CVE-2016-8035)	
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389. Frage

A security analyst needs to provide evidence of regular vulnerability scanning on the company's network for an auditing process. Which of the following is an example of a tool that can produce such evidence?

- A. Burp Suite
- B. OpenVAS
- C. Nmap
- D. Wireshark

Antwort: B

Begründung:

OpenVAS is an open-source tool that performs comprehensive vulnerability scanning and assessment on the network. It can generate reports and evidence of the scan results, which can be used for auditing purposes.

References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 5, page 199; CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5, page 207.

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