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CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q321-Q326):

NEW QUESTION # 321

A security analyst reviews the following results of a Nikto scan:

```
.....  

+ Server: Apache  

+ Root page / redirects to: https://www.proz.com/  

+ No CGI Directories found (use '-C all' to force check all possible dirs)  

+ File/dir '/crawler-pit/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)  

+ File/dir '/profiles/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)  

+ File/dir '/profile/$/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)  

+ File/dir '/profile//?' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)  

+ File/dir '/translate?/23725/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)  

+ File/dir '/profile/1273295/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)  

+ File/dir '/?sp=login/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)  

+ File/dir '/?sp=404/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)  

+ File/dir '/translation-news/wp-admin/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (500)  

+ "robots.txt" contains 10 entries which should be manually viewed.  

+ lines  

+ /crossdomain.xml contains 1 line which should be manually viewed for improper domains or wildcards.  

+ Server is using a wildcard certificate: "*.proz.com"  

+ DEBUG HTTP verb may show server debugging information. See http://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/e8z01xdh%28VS.80%29.aspx for details.  

+ /kboard/: KBoard Forum 0.3.0 and prior have a security problem in forum_edit_post.php, forum_post.php and forum_reply.php  

+ /lists/admin/: PHPList pre 2.6.4 contains a number of vulnerabilities including remote administrative access, harvesting user info and more. Default login to admin interface is admin/phplist  

+ /splashAdmin.php: Cobalt Qube 3 admin is running. This may have multiple security problems as described by www.scan-associates.net. These could not be tested remotely.  

+ /ssdef/: Siteseed pre 1.4.2 has 'major' security problems.  

+ /sshome/: Siteseed pre 1.4.2 has 'major' security problems.  

+ /tiki/: Tiki 1.7.2 and previous allowed restricted Wiki pages to be viewed via a 'URL trick'. Default login/pass could be admin/admin  

+ /tiki/tiki-install.php: Tiki 1.7.2 and previous allowed restricted Wiki pages to be viewed via a 'URL trick'. Default login/pass could be admin/admin  

+ /scripts/samples/details.idc: See RFP 9901; www.wiretrip.net  

+ OSVDB-396: /_vti_bin/shtml.exe: Attackers may be able to crash FrontPage by requesting a DOS device, like shtml.exe/aux.htm -- a DoS was not attempt ed.  

+ OSVDB-637: /~root/: Allowed to browse root's home directory.  

+ /cgi-bin/*: comes with IRIX 6.2; allows to view directories  

+ /forums//admin/config.php: PHP Config file may contain database IDs and passwords.  

+ /forums//admin/config.php: PHP Config file may contain database IDs and passwords.  

+ /forums//administrator/config.php: PHP Config file may contain database IDs and passwords.
```

Which of the following should the security administrator investigate next?

- A. tiki
- B. phpList
- **C. shtml.exe**
- D. sshome

Answer: C

Explanation:

The security administrator should investigate shtml.exe next, as it is a potential vulnerability that allows remote code execution on the web server. Nikto scan results indicate that the web server is running Apache on Windows, and that the shtml.exe file is accessible in the /scripts/ directory. This file is part of the Server Side Includes (SSI) feature, which allows dynamic content generation on web pages. However, if the SSI feature is not configured properly, it can allow attackers to execute arbitrary commands on the web server by injecting malicious code into the URL or the web page12. Therefore, the security administrator should check the SSI configuration and permissions, and remove or disable the shtml.exe file if it is not needed. References:

Nikto-Penetration testing. Introduction, Web application scanning with Nikto

NEW QUESTION # 322

A security analyst noticed the following entry on a web server log:

Warning:

fopen (http://127.0.0.1:16) : failed to open stream

Connection refused in /hj/var/www/showimage.php on line 7

Which of the following malicious activities was most likely attempted?

- A. RCE
- **B. SSRF**
- C. XSS
- D. CSRF

Answer: B

Explanation:

The malicious activity that was most likely attempted is SSRF (Server-Side Request Forgery). This is a type of attack that exploits a vulnerable web application to make requests to other resources on behalf of the web server. In this case, the attacker tried to use the fopen function to access the local loopback address (127.0.0.1) on port 16, which could be a service that is not intended to be exposed to the public. The connection was refused, indicating that the port was closed or filtered. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 2: Software and Application Security, page 66.

NEW QUESTION # 323

A Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) has determined through lessons learned and an associated after-action report that staff members who use legacy applications do not adequately understand how to differentiate between non-malicious emails and phishing emails. Which of the following should the CISO include in an action plan to remediate this issue?

- A. Multifactor authentication on all systems
- B. Replacement of legacy applications
- C. Awareness training and education
- D. Organizational governance

Answer: C

Explanation:

Awareness training and education are essential to help staff recognize phishing emails and understand safe email practices, particularly when using legacy applications that might not have the latest security features. Training helps build a culture of security mindfulness, which is critical for preventing social engineering attacks. According to CompTIA Security+ and CySA+ frameworks, user education is a fundamental aspect of organizational defense against phishing. Options like replacing applications or implementing MFA (while helpful) do not directly address the need for user awareness in this scenario.

NEW QUESTION # 324

An analyst needs to provide recommendations based on a recent vulnerability scan:

Plug-in name	ComptIA.	Family
SMB use domain SID to enumerate users		Windows : User management
SYN scanner		Port scanners
SSL certificate cannot be trusted		General
Scan not performed with admin privileges		Settings

Which of the following should the analyst recommend addressing to ensure potential vulnerabilities are identified?

- A. Scan not performed with admin privileges
- B. SYN scanner
- C. SSL certificate cannot be trusted
- D. SMB use domain SID to enumerate users

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is because scanning without admin privileges can limit the scope and accuracy of the vulnerability scan, and potentially miss some critical vulnerabilities that require higher privileges to detect. According to the OWASP Vulnerability Management Guide1, "scanning without administrative privileges will result in a large number of false negatives and an incomplete scan". Therefore, the analyst should recommend addressing this issue to ensure potential vulnerabilities are identified.

NEW QUESTION # 325

A new SOC manager reviewed findings regarding the strengths and weaknesses of the last tabletop exercise in order to make improvements.

Which of the following should the SOC manager utilize to improve the process?

- A. The lessons-learned register
- B. The incident response playbook
- C. The incident response plan
- D. The most recent audit report

Answer: A

Explanation:

The lessons-learned register is an essential document that captures insights and feedback from past exercises or incidents, highlighting what went well and what did not. By utilizing this register, the SOC manager can identify specific areas for improvement and develop actionable steps to enhance future response efforts.

NEW QUESTION # 326

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