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The CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) certification verifies that successful candidates have the knowledge and skills required to detect and analyze indicators of malicious activity, understand threat intelligence and threat management, respond to attacks and vulnerabilities, perform incident response, and report and communicate related activity.

Maximum of 85 questions
Multiple choice and performance-based
165 minutes
750 (on a scale of 100-900)
English, Japanese

Incident Response Analyst
Security Architect
Cybersecurity Engineer
Threat Hunter
Cybersecurity Analyst
Vulnerability Analyst
Security Operations Center (SOC) Analyst
Application Security Analyst
Threat Intelligence Analyst

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CompTIA CS0-003 exam is the latest version of the CySA+ certification exam. It was released in November 2020 and includes updated content and new exam objectives. CS0-003 exam is designed to test the skills and knowledge required to perform the job of a cybersecurity analyst. It covers a range of topics, including threat management, vulnerability management, incident response, security architecture and toolsets, and more. CS0-003 exam consists of 85 multiple-choice and performance-based questions and has a time limit of 165 minutes.

CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) certification exam, also known as CS0-003, is a highly respected and in-demand certification in the field of cybersecurity. CS0-003 Exam is designed to validate the skills of professionals who are responsible for detecting, preventing, and responding to cybersecurity threats. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification is designed to equip candidates with the knowledge and skills necessary to analyze data and identify potential cyber threats, as well as develop and implement effective cybersecurity strategies.

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By concluding quintessential points into CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam practice materials, you can pass the exam with the least time while huge progress. Our experts are responsible to make in-depth research on the exams who contribute to growth of our CS0-003 practice materials. Their highly accurate exam point can help you detect flaws on the review process and trigger your enthusiasm about the exam. What is more, CS0-003 practice materials can fuel your speed and the professional backup can relieve you of stress of the challenge.

CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification, also known as the CS0-003 Exam, is a globally recognized certification that validates the knowledge and skills of an individual in the field of cybersecurity analysis. CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam certification is designed for professionals who wish to specialize in the field of cybersecurity and want to enhance their skills in detecting, preventing, and responding to cybersecurity threats.

CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q433-Q438):

NEW QUESTION # 433
Which of the following is often used to keep the number of alerts to a manageable level when establishing a process to track and

analyze violations?

- A. Log retention
- B. Log rotation
- C. Threshold value
- D. Maximum log size

Answer: C

Explanation:
A threshold value is a parameter that defines the minimum or maximum level of a metric or event that triggers an alert. For example, a threshold value can be set to alert when the number of failed login attempts exceeds 10 in an hour, or when the CPU usage drops below 20% for more than 15 minutes. By setting a threshold value, the process can filter out irrelevant or insignificant alerts and focus on the ones that indicate a potential problem or anomaly. A threshold value can help to reduce the noise and false positives in the alert system, and improve the efficiency and accuracy of the analysis12

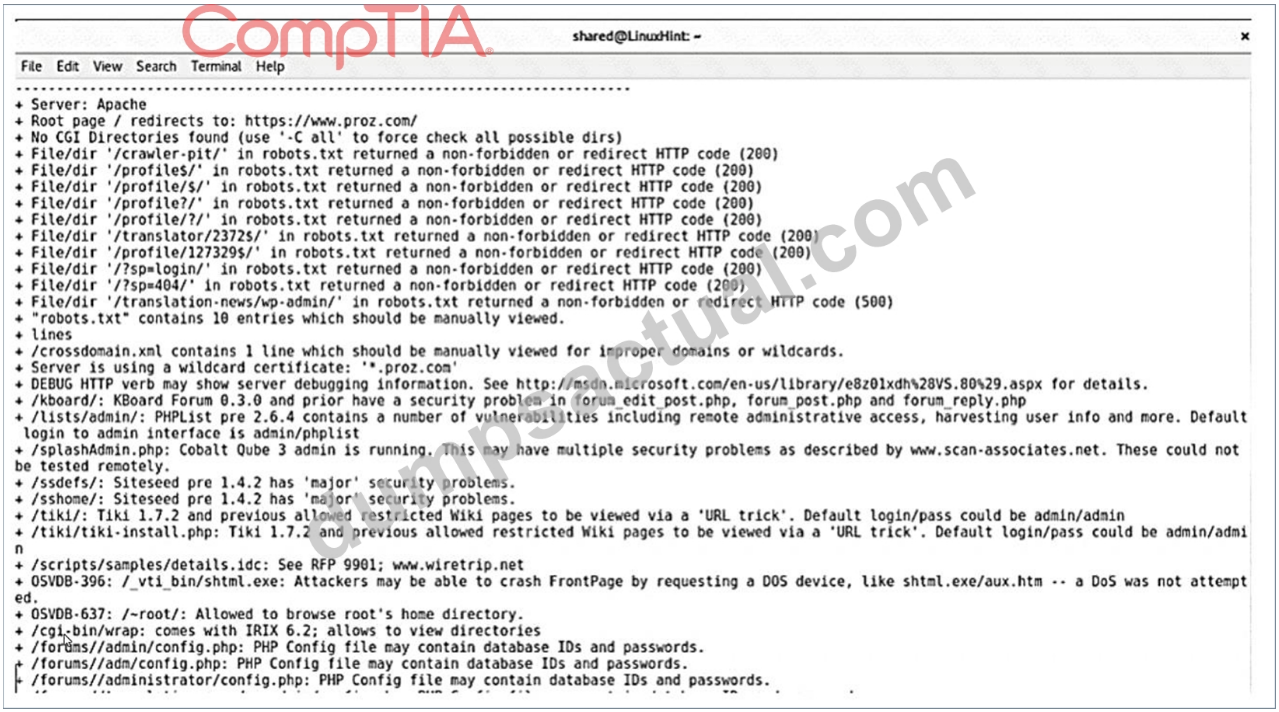
NEW QUESTION # 434
A security analyst needs to identify a computer based on the following requirements to be mitigated:
The attack method is network-based with low complexity.
No privileges or user action is needed.
The confidentiality and availability level is high, with a low integrity level.
Given the following CVSS 3.1 output:
Computer1: CVSS3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:L/A:H
Computer2: CVSS3.1/AV:L/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:L/A:H
Computer3: CVSS3.1/AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:L/A:H
Computer4: CVSS3.1/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:L/A:H
Which of the following machines should the analyst mitigate?

- A. Computer2
- B. Computer4
- C. Computer3
- D. Computer1

Answer: B

Explanation:
Comprehensive Detailed
To match the mitigation criteria, we analyze each machine's CVSS (Common Vulnerability Scoring System) attributes:
Attack Vector (AV): N for network (matches the requirement of network-based attack).
Attack Complexity (AC): L for low (meets the requirement for low complexity).
Privileges Required (PR): N for none (indicating no privileges are needed).
User Interaction (UI): N for none (matches the requirement that no user action is needed).
Confidentiality (C), Integrity (I), and Availability (A): Requires high confidentiality and availability with low integrity.
From these criteria:
Computer1 requires user interaction (UI:R), which disqualifies it.
Computer2 has a local attack vector (AV:L), which disqualifies it for a network-based attack.
Computer3 has a high attack complexity (AC:H), which does not meet the low complexity requirement.
Computer4 meets all criteria: network attack vector, low complexity, no privileges, no user interaction, and appropriate confidentiality, integrity, and availability levels.
Thus, Computer4 is the correct answer.
Reference:
NIST NVD (National Vulnerability Database): CVSS vector standards.
CVSS 3.1 User Guide: Explanation of each CVSS metric and its application in vulnerability prioritization.

NEW QUESTION # 435
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 '/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 '/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 '/translator/2372$/' in robots.txt returned a non-forbidden or redirect HTTP code (200)
+ File/dir '/profile/127329$/' 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.
+ /ssdefs/: 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/admi
n
+ /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/wrap: comes with IRIX 6.2; allows to view directories
+ /forums//admin/config.php: PHP Config file may contain database IDs and passwords.
+ /forums//adm/config.php: PHP Config file may contain database IDs and passwords.
+ /forums//administrator/config.php: PHP Config file may contain database IDs and passwords.
```

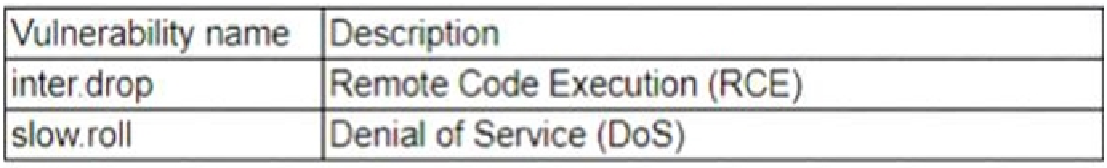
Which of the following should the security administrator investigate next?

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

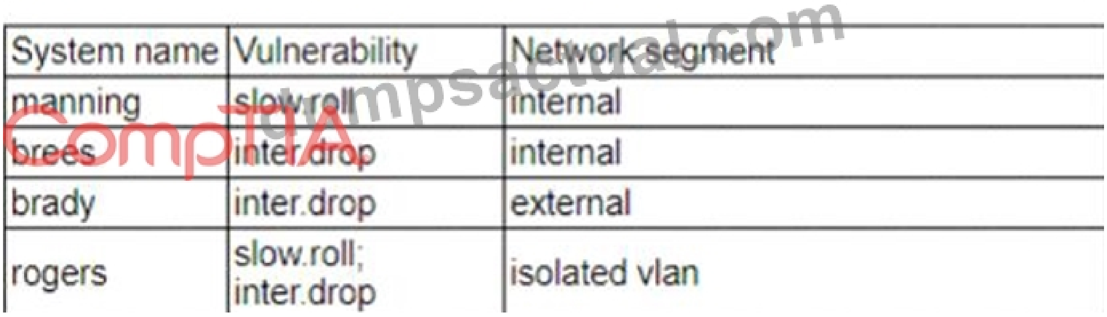
Answer: A

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 # 436
Patches for two highly exploited vulnerabilities were released on the same Friday afternoon. Information about the systems and vulnerabilities is shown in the tables below:



Vulnerability name	Description
inter.drop	Remote Code Execution (RCE)
slow.roll	Denial of Service (DoS)



System name	Vulnerability	Network segment
manning	slow.roll	internal
brees	inter.drop	internal
brady	inter.drop	external
rogers	slow.roll; inter.drop	isolated vlan

Which of the following should the security analyst prioritize for remediation?

- A. rogers
- B. brady
- C. manning
- D. brees

Answer: B

Explanation:
Brady should be prioritized for remediation, as it has the highest risk score and the highest number of affected users. The risk score is calculated by multiplying the CVSS score by the exposure factor, which is the percentage of systems that are vulnerable to the exploit. Brady has a risk score of 9 x 0.8 = 7.2, which is higher than any other system. Brady also has 500 affected users, which is more than any other system. Therefore, patching brady would reduce the most risk and impact for the organization. The other systems have lower risk scores and lower numbers of affected users, so they can be remediated later.

NEW QUESTION # 437
An organization recently changed its BC and DR plans. Which of the following would best allow for the incident response team to test the changes without any impact to the business?

- A. Simulate an incident by shutting down power to the primary data center.
- B. Compare the current plan to lessons learned from previous incidents.
- C. Migrate active workloads from the primary data center to the secondary location.
- D. Perform a tabletop drill based on previously identified incident scenarios.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Performing a tabletop drill based on previously identified incident scenarios is the best way to test the changes to the BC and DR plans without any impact to the business, as it is a low-cost and low-risk method of exercising the plans and identifying any gaps or issues. A tabletop drill is a type of BC/DR exercise that involves gathering key personnel from different departments and roles and discussing how they would respond to a hypothetical incident scenario. A tabletop drill does not involve any actual simulation or disruption of the systems or processes, but rather relies on verbal communication and documentation review. A tabletop drill can help to ensure that everyone is familiar with the BC/DR plans, that the plans reflect the current state of the organization, and that the plans are consistent and coordinated across different functions. The other options are not as suitable as performing a tabletop drill, as they involve more cost, risk, or impact to the business. Simulating an incident by shutting down power to the primary data center is a type of BC/DR exercise that involves creating an actual disruption or outage of a critical system or process, and observing how the organization responds and recovers. This type of exercise can provide a realistic assessment of the BC/DR capabilities, but it can also cause significant impact to the business operations, customers, and reputation. Migrating active workloads from the primary data center to the secondary location is a type of BC/DR exercise that involves switching over from one system or site to another, and verifying that the backup system or site can support the normal operations. This type of exercise can help to validate the functionality and performance of the backup system or site, but it can also incur high costs, complexity, and potential errors or failures. Comparing the current plan to lessons learned from previous incidents is a type of BC/DR activity that involves reviewing past experiences and outcomes, and identifying best practices or improvement opportunities. This activity can help to update and refine the BC/DR plans, but it does not test or validate them in a simulated or actual scenario

NEW QUESTION # 438
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