



# CompTIA

## Exam Questions CS0-003

CompTIA CySA+ Certification Beta Exam

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### NEW QUESTION 1

An employee accessed a website that caused a device to become infected with invasive malware. The incident response analyst has:

- created the initial evidence log.
- disabled the wireless adapter on the device.
- interviewed the employee, who was unable to identify the website that was accessed
- reviewed the web proxy traffic logs.

Which of the following should the analyst do to remediate the infected device?

- A. Update the system firmware and reimage the hardware.
- B. Install an additional malware scanner that will send email alerts to the analyst.
- C. Configure the system to use a proxy server for Internet access.
- D. Delete the user profile and restore data from backup.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Updating the system firmware and reimaging the hardware is the best action to perform to remediate the infected device, as it helps to ensure that the device is restored to a clean and secure state and that any traces of malware are removed. Firmware is a type of software that controls the low-level functions of a hardware device, such as a motherboard, hard drive, or network card. Firmware can be updated or flashed to fix bugs, improve performance, or enhance security. Reimaging is a process of erasing and restoring the data on a storage device, such as a hard drive or a solid state drive, using an image file that contains a copy of the operating system, applications, settings, and files. Reimaging can help to recover from system failures, data corruption, or malware infections. Updating the system firmware and reimaging the hardware can help to remediate the infected device by removing any malicious code or configuration changes that may have been made by the malware, as well as restoring any missing or damaged files or settings that may have been affected by the malware. This can help to prevent further damage, data loss, or compromise of the device or the network. The other actions are not as effective or appropriate as updating the system firmware and reimaging the hardware, as they do not address the root cause of the infection or ensure that the device is fully cleaned and secured. Installing an additional malware scanner that will send email alerts to the analyst may help to detect and remove some types of malware, but it may not be able to catch all malware variants or remove them completely. It may also create conflicts or performance issues with other security tools or systems on the device. Configuring the system to use a proxy server for Internet access may help to filter or monitor some types of malicious traffic or requests, but it may not prevent or remove malware that has already infected the device or that uses other methods of communication or propagation. Deleting the user profile and restoring data from backup may help to recover some data or settings that may have been affected by the malware, but it may not remove malware that has infected other parts of the system or that has persisted on the device.

### NEW QUESTION 2

A malicious actor has gained access to an internal network by means of social engineering. The actor does not want to lose access in order to continue the attack. Which of the following best describes the current stage of the Cyber Kill Chain that the threat actor is currently operating in?

- A. Weaponization
- B. Reconnaissance
- C. Delivery
- D. Exploitation

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The Cyber Kill Chain is a framework that describes the stages of a cyberattack from reconnaissance to actions on objectives. The exploitation stage is where attackers take advantage of the vulnerabilities they have discovered in previous stages to further infiltrate a target's network and achieve their objectives. In this case, the malicious actor has gained access to an internal network by means of social engineering and does not want to lose access in order to continue the attack. This indicates that the actor is in the exploitation stage of the Cyber Kill Chain. Official References:  
<https://www.lockheedmartin.com/en-us/capabilities/cyber/cyber-kill-chain.html>

### NEW QUESTION 3

An end-of-life date was announced for a widely used OS. A business-critical function is performed by some machinery that is controlled by a PC, which is utilizing the OS that is approaching the end-of-life date. Which of the following best describes a security analyst's concern?

- A. Any discovered vulnerabilities will not be remediated.
- B. An outage of machinery would cost the organization money.
- C. Support will not be available for the critical machinery
- D. There are no compensating controls in place for the OS.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A security analyst's concern is that any discovered vulnerabilities in the OS that is approaching the end-of-life date will not be remediated by the vendor, leaving the system exposed to potential attacks. The other options are not directly related to the security analyst's role or responsibility. Verified References: CompTIA Cybersecurity Analyst (CySA+) Certification Exam Objectives, page 9, section 2.21

### NEW QUESTION 4

A cybersecurity team lead is developing metrics to present in the weekly executive briefs. Executives are interested in knowing how long it takes to stop the spread of malware that enters the network.

Which of the following metrics should the team lead include in the briefs?

- A. Mean time between failures
- B. Mean time to detect
- C. Mean time to remediate
- D. Mean time to contain

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Mean time to contain is the metric that the cybersecurity team lead should include in the weekly executive briefs, as it measures how long it takes to stop the spread of malware that enters the network. Mean time to contain is the average time it takes to isolate and neutralize an incident or a threat, such as malware, from the time it is detected. Mean time to contain is an important metric for evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of the incident response process, as well as the potential impact and damage of the incident or threat. A lower mean time to contain indicates a faster and more successful response, which can reduce the risk and cost of the incident or threat. Mean time to contain can also be compared with other metrics, such as mean time to detect or mean time to remediate, to identify gaps or areas for improvement in the incident response process.

**NEW QUESTION 5**

Which of the following would help to minimize human engagement and aid in process improvement in security operations?

- A. OSSTMM
- B. SIEM
- C. SOAR
- D. QVVASP

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

SOAR stands for security orchestration, automation, and response, which is a term that describes a set of tools, technologies, or platforms that can help streamline, standardize, and automate security operations and incident response processes and tasks. SOAR can help minimize human engagement and aid in process improvement in security operations by reducing manual work, human errors, response time, or complexity. SOAR can also help enhance collaboration, coordination, efficiency, or effectiveness of security operations and incident response teams.

**NEW QUESTION 6**

A security program was able to achieve a 30% improvement in MTTR by integrating security controls into a SIEM. The analyst no longer had to jump between tools. Which of the following best describes what the security program did?

- A. Data enrichment
- B. Security control plane
- C. Threat feed combination
- D. Single pane of glass

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A single pane of glass is a term that describes a unified view or interface that integrates multiple tools or data sources into one dashboard or console. A single pane of glass can help improve security operations by providing visibility, correlation, analysis, and alerting capabilities across various security controls and systems. A single pane of glass can also help reduce complexity, improve efficiency, and enhance decision making for security analysts. In this case, a security program was able to achieve a 30% improvement in MTTR by integrating security controls into a SIEM, which provides a single pane of glass for security operations. Official References:

<https://www.eccouncil.org/cybersecurity-exchange/threat-intelligence/cyber-kill-chain-seven-steps-cyberattack>

**NEW QUESTION 7**

Which of the following best describes the document that defines the expectation to network customers that patching will only occur between 2:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m.?

- A. SLA
- B. LOI
- C. MOU
- D. KPI

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

SLA (Service Level Agreement) is the best term to describe the document that defines the expectation to network customers that patching will only occur between 2:00 a.m. and 4:00 a.m., as it reflects the agreement between a service provider and a customer that specifies the services, quality, availability, and responsibilities that are agreed upon. An SLA is a common type of document that is used in various industries and contexts, such as IT, telecom, cloud computing, or outsourcing. An SLA typically includes metrics and indicators to measure the performance and quality of the service, such as uptime, response time, or resolution time. An SLA also defines the consequences or remedies for any breaches or failures of the service, such as penalties, refunds, or credits. An SLA can help to manage customer expectations, formalize communication, improve productivity, and strengthen relationships. The other terms are not as accurate as SLA, as they describe different types of documents or concepts. LOI (Letter of Intent) is a document that outlines the main terms and conditions of a proposed agreement between two or more parties, before a formal contract is signed. An LOI is usually non-binding and expresses the intention or interest of the parties to enter into a future agreement. An LOI can help to clarify the key points of a deal, facilitate negotiations, or demonstrate commitment. MOU (Memorandum of Understanding) is a document that describes a mutual agreement or cooperation between two or more parties, without creating any legal obligations or commitments. An MOU is usually more formal than an LOI, but less formal than a contract. An MOU can help to establish a common ground, define roles and responsibilities, or outline expectations and goals. KPI (Key Performance Indicator) is a concept that refers to a measurable value that demonstrates how effectively an organization or individual is achieving its key objectives or goals. A KPI is usually quantifiable and specific, such as revenue growth, customer satisfaction, or employee retention. A KPI can help to track progress, evaluate performance, or identify areas for improvement.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

A security analyst has found the following suspicious DNS traffic while analyzing a packet capture:

- DNS traffic while a tunneling session is active.
- The mean time between queries is less than one second.
- The average query length exceeds 100 characters. Which of the following attacks most likely occurred?

- A. DNS exfiltration
- B. DNS spoofing
- C. DNS zone transfer

D. DNS poisoning

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

DNS exfiltration is a technique that uses the DNS protocol to transfer data from a compromised network or device to an attacker-controlled server. DNS exfiltration can bypass firewall rules and security products that do not inspect DNS traffic. The characteristics of the suspicious DNS traffic in the question match the indicators of DNS exfiltration, such as:

- > DNS traffic while a tunneling session is active: This implies that the DNS protocol is being used to create a covert channel for data transfer.
- > The mean time between queries is less than one second: This implies that the DNS queries are being sent at a high frequency to maximize the amount of data transferred.
- > The average query length exceeds 100 characters: This implies that the DNS queries are encoding large amounts of data in the subdomains or other fields of the DNS packets.

Official References:

- > <https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives>
- > <https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/topic/bypassing-security-products-via-dns-data-exfiltration/>
- > [https://www.reddit.com/r/CompTIA/comments/nvjuzt/dns\\_exfiltration\\_](https://www.reddit.com/r/CompTIA/comments/nvjuzt/dns_exfiltration_)

**NEW QUESTION 9**

After identifying a threat, a company has decided to implement a patch management program to remediate vulnerabilities. Which of the following risk management principles is the company exercising?

- A. Transfer
- B. Accept
- C. Mitigate
- D. Avoid

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Mitigate is the best term to describe the risk management principle that the company is exercising, as it means to reduce the likelihood or impact of a risk. By implementing a patch management program to remediate vulnerabilities, the company is mitigating the threat of cyberattacks that could exploit those vulnerabilities and compromise the security or functionality of the systems. The other terms are not as accurate as mitigate, as they describe different risk management principles. Transfer means to shift the responsibility or burden of a risk to another party, such as an insurer or a contractor. Accept means to acknowledge the existence of a risk and decide not to take any action to reduce it, usually because the risk is low or the cost of mitigation is too high. Avoid means to eliminate the possibility of a risk by changing the plans or activities that could cause it, such as cancelling a project or discontinuing a service.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

During an incident, an analyst needs to acquire evidence for later investigation. Which of the following must be collected first in a computer system, related to its volatility level?

- A. Disk contents
- B. Backup data
- C. Temporary files
- D. Running processes

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

The most volatile type of evidence that must be collected first in a computer system is running processes. Running processes are programs or applications that are currently executing on a computer system and using its resources, such as memory, CPU, disk space, or network bandwidth. Running processes are very volatile because they can change rapidly or disappear completely when the system is shut down, rebooted, logged off, or crashed. Running processes can also be affected by other processes or users that may modify or terminate them. Therefore, running processes must be collected first before any other type of evidence in a computer system.

**NEW QUESTION 10**

An incident response analyst notices multiple emails traversing the network that target only the administrators of the company. The email contains a concealed URL that leads to an unknown website in another country. Which of the following best describes what is happening? (Choose two.)

- A. Beaconing
- B. Domain Name System hijacking
- C. Social engineering attack
- D. On-path attack
- E. Obfuscated links
- F. Address Resolution Protocol poisoning

**Answer:** CE

**Explanation:**

A social engineering attack is a type of cyberattack that relies on manipulating human psychology rather than exploiting technical vulnerabilities. A social engineering attack may involve deceiving, persuading, or coercing users into performing actions that benefit the attacker, such as clicking on malicious links, divulging sensitive information, or granting access to restricted resources. An obfuscated link is a link that has been disguised or altered to hide its true destination or purpose. Obfuscated links are often used by attackers to trick users into visiting malicious websites or downloading malware. In this case, an incident response analyst notices multiple emails traversing the network that target only the administrators of the company. The email contains a concealed URL that leads to an unknown website in another country. This indicates that the analyst is witnessing a social engineering attack using obfuscated links.

**NEW QUESTION 15**

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. bree
- D. manning

**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  $9 \times 0.8 = 7.2$ , 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 18**

A company is implementing a vulnerability management program and moving from an on-premises environment to a hybrid IaaS cloud environment. Which of the following implications should be considered on the new hybrid environment?

- A. The current scanners should be migrated to the cloud
- B. Cloud-specific misconfigurations may not be detected by the current scanners
- C. Existing vulnerability scanners cannot scan IaaS systems
- D. Vulnerability scans on cloud environments should be performed from the cloud

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Cloud-specific misconfigurations are security issues that arise from improper or inadequate configuration of cloud resources, such as storage buckets, databases, virtual machines, or containers. Cloud-specific misconfigurations may not be detected by the current scanners that are designed for on-premises environments, as they may not have the visibility or access to the cloud resources or the cloud provider's APIs.

Therefore, one of the implications that should be considered on the new hybrid environment is that cloud-specific misconfigurations may not be detected by the current scanners.

**NEW QUESTION 22**

Which of the following best describes the goal of a disaster recovery exercise as preparation for possible incidents?

- A. To provide metrics and test continuity controls
- B. To verify the roles of the incident response team
- C. To provide recommendations for handling vulnerabilities
- D. To perform tests against implemented security controls

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is A. To provide metrics and test continuity controls.

A disaster recovery exercise is a simulation or a test of the disaster recovery plan, which is a set of procedures and resources that are used to restore the normal operations of an organization after a disaster or a major incident. The goal of a disaster recovery exercise is to provide metrics and test continuity controls, which are the measures that ensure the availability and resilience of the critical systems and processes of an organization. A disaster recovery exercise can help evaluate the effectiveness, efficiency, and readiness of the disaster recovery plan, as well as identify and address any gaps or issues.

The other options are not the best descriptions of the goal of a disaster recovery exercise. Verifying the roles of the incident response team (B) is a goal of an incident response exercise, which is a simulation or a test of the incident response plan, which is a set of procedures and roles that are used to detect, contain, analyze, and remediate an incident. Providing recommendations for handling vulnerabilities (C) is a goal of a vulnerability assessment, which is a process of identifying and prioritizing the weaknesses and risks in an organization's systems or network. Performing tests against implemented security controls (D) is a goal of a penetration test, which is an authorized and simulated attack on an organization's systems or network to evaluate their security posture and identify any vulnerabilities or misconfigurations.

**NEW QUESTION 27**

A security analyst performs a vulnerability scan. Based on the metrics from the scan results, the analyst must prioritize which hosts to patch. The analyst runs the tool and receives the following output:

```

Host    CVE: (Vulnerability Name)  Metrics
----    -
host01  CVE-2003-99992: (TransAtl)  DDS:NOA:HVT
host02  CVE-2004-99993: (TjBeP)    DDS:AEX:NOA
host03  CVE-2007-99996:          RCE:AEX:HVT
      (NarrowStairs)
host04  CVE-2009-99998:          UDD:NOA
      (Topendoor)

--- metrics ---
DDS: Denial of service vulnerability
RCE: Remote code execution vulnerability
UDD: Unauthorized disclosure of data vulnerability
AEX: Vulnerability is being exploited actively exploited
NOA: No authentication required
HVT: Host is a high value target
HEX: Host is externally available to public Internet

```

Which of the following hosts should be patched first, based on the metrics?

- A. host01
- B. host02
- C. host03
- D. host04

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Host03 should be patched first, based on the metrics, as it has the highest risk score and the highest number of critical vulnerabilities. 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. Host03 has a risk score of  $10 \times 0.9 = 9$ , which is higher than any other host. Host03 also has 5 critical vulnerabilities, which are the most severe and urgent to fix, as they can allow remote code execution, privilege escalation, or data loss. The other hosts have lower risk scores and lower numbers of critical vulnerabilities, so they can be patched later.

**NEW QUESTION 30**

Which of the following would a security analyst most likely use to compare TTPs between different known adversaries of an organization?

- A. MITRE ATTACK
- B. Cyber Kill Cham
- C. OWASP
- D. STIXTAXII

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

MITRE ATT&CK is a framework and knowledge base that describes the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) used by various adversaries in cyberattacks. MITRE ATT&CK can help security analysts compare TTPs between different known adversaries of an organization, as well as identify patterns, gaps, or trends in adversary behavior. MITRE ATT&CK can also help security analysts improve threat detection, analysis, and response capabilities, as well as share threat intelligence with other organizations or communities

**NEW QUESTION 32**

After conducting a cybersecurity risk assessment for a new software request, a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) decided the risk score would be too high. The CISO refused the software request. Which of the following risk management principles did the CISO select?

- A. Avoid
- B. Transfer
- C. Accept
- D. Mitigate

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Avoid is a risk management principle that describes the decision or action of not engaging in an activity or accepting a risk that is deemed too high or unacceptable. Avoiding a risk can eliminate the possibility or impact of the risk, as well as the need for any further risk management actions. In this case, the CISO decided the risk score would be too high and refused the software request. This indicates that the CISO selected the avoid principle for risk management.

**NEW QUESTION 35**

The Chief Information Security Officer is directing a new program to reduce attack surface risks and threats as part of a zero trust approach. The IT security team is required to come up with priorities for the program. Which of the following is the best priority based on common attack frameworks?

- A. Reduce the administrator and privileged access accounts
- B. Employ a network-based IDS
- C. Conduct thorough incident response
- D. Enable SSO to enterprise applications

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The best priority based on common attack frameworks for a new program to reduce attack surface risks and threats as part of a zero trust approach is to reduce

the administrator and privileged access accounts. Administrator and privileged access accounts are accounts that have elevated permissions or capabilities to perform sensitive or critical tasks on systems or networks, such as installing software, changing configurations, accessing data, or granting access. Reducing the administrator and privileged access accounts can help minimize the attack surface, as it can limit the number of potential targets or entry points for attackers, as well as reduce the impact or damage of an attack if an account is compromised.

#### NEW QUESTION 38

During an extended holiday break, a company suffered a security incident. This information was properly relayed to appropriate personnel in a timely manner and the server was up to date and configured with appropriate auditing and logging. The Chief Information Security Officer wants to find out precisely what happened. Which of the following actions should the analyst take first?

- A. Clone the virtual server for forensic analysis
- B. Log in to the affected server and begin analysis of the logs
- C. Restore from the last known-good backup to confirm there was no loss of connectivity
- D. Shut down the affected server immediately

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

The first action that the analyst should take in this case is to clone the virtual server for forensic analysis. Cloning the virtual server involves creating an exact copy or image of the server's data and state at a specific point in time. Cloning the virtual server can help preserve and protect any evidence or information related to the security incident, as well as prevent any tampering, contamination, or destruction of evidence. Cloning the virtual server can also allow the analyst to safely analyze and investigate the incident without affecting the original server or its operations.

#### NEW QUESTION 42

A security analyst is trying to identify anomalies on the network routing. Which of the following functions can the analyst use on a shell script to achieve the objective most accurately?

- A. `function x() { info=$(geoiplookup $1) && echo "$1 | $info" }`
- B. `function x() { info=$(ping -c 1 $1 | awk -F "/" 'END{print $5}') && echo "$1 | $info" }`
- C. `function x() { info=$(dig $(dig -x $1 | grep PTR | tail -n 1 | awk -F ".in-addr" '{print $1} ').origin.asn.cymru.com TXT +short) && echo "$1 | $info" }`
- D. `function x() { info=$(traceroute -m 40 $1 | awk 'END{print $1}') && echo "$1 | $info" }`

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The function that can be used on a shell script to identify anomalies on the network routing most accurately is: `function x() { info=$(dig $(dig -x $1 | grep PTR | tail -n 1 | awk -F ".in-addr" '{print $1} ').origin.asn.cymru.com`

`TXT +short) && echo "$1 | $info" }`

This function takes an IP address as an argument and performs two DNS lookups using the dig command. The first lookup uses the -x option to perform a reverse DNS lookup and get the hostname associated with the IP address. The second lookup uses the origin.asn.cymru.com domain to get the autonomous system number (ASN) and other information related to the IP address. The function then prints the IP address and the ASN information, which can help identify any routing anomalies or inconsistencies

#### NEW QUESTION 47

A security administrator has been notified by the IT operations department that some vulnerability reports contain an incomplete list of findings. Which of the following methods should be used to resolve this issue?

- A. Credentialed scan
- B. External scan
- C. Differential scan
- D. Network scan

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A credentialed scan is a type of vulnerability scan that uses valid credentials to log in to the scanned systems and perform a more thorough and accurate assessment of their vulnerabilities. A credentialed scan can access more information than a non-credentialed scan, such as registry keys, patch levels, configuration settings, and installed applications. A credentialed scan can also reduce the number of false positives and false negatives, as it can verify the actual state of the system rather than relying on inference or assumptions. The other types of scans are not related to the issue of incomplete findings, as they refer to different aspects of vulnerability scanning, such as the scope, location, or frequency of the scan. An external scan is a scan that is performed from outside the network perimeter, usually from the internet. An external scan can reveal how an attacker would see the network and what vulnerabilities are exposed to the public. An external scan cannot access internal systems or resources that are behind firewalls or other security controls. A differential scan is a scan that compares the results of two scans and highlights the differences between them. A differential scan can help identify changes in the network environment, such as new vulnerabilities, patched vulnerabilities, or new devices. A differential scan does not provide a complete list of findings by itself, but rather a summary of changes. A network scan is a scan that focuses on the network layer of the OSI model and detects vulnerabilities related to network devices, protocols, services, and configurations. A network scan can discover open ports, misconfigured firewalls, unencrypted traffic, and other network-related issues. A network scan does not provide information about the application layer or the host layer of the OSI model, such as web applications or operating systems.

#### NEW QUESTION 52

During security scanning, a security analyst regularly finds the same vulnerabilities in a critical application. Which of the following recommendations would best mitigate this problem if applied along the SDLC phase?

- A. Conduct regular red team exercises over the application in production
- B. Ensure that all implemented coding libraries are regularly checked
- C. Use application security scanning as part of the pipeline for the CI/CDflow
- D. Implement proper input validation for any data entry form

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Application security scanning is a process that involves testing and analyzing applications for security vulnerabilities, such as injection flaws, broken authentication, cross-site scripting, and insecure configuration. Application security scanning can help identify and fix security issues before they become exploitable by attackers. Using application security scanning as part of the pipeline for the continuous integration/continuous delivery (CI/CD) flow can help mitigate the problem of finding the same vulnerabilities in a critical application during security scanning. This is because application security scanning can be integrated into the development lifecycle and performed automatically and frequently as part of the CI/CD process.

**NEW QUESTION 55**

A company that has a geographically diverse workforce and dynamic IPs wants to implement a vulnerability scanning method with reduced network traffic. Which of the following would best meet this requirement?

- A. External
- B. Agent-based
- C. Non-credentialed
- D. Credentialed

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Agent-based vulnerability scanning is a method that involves installing software agents on the target systems or networks that can perform local scans and report the results to a central server or console. Agent-based vulnerability scanning can reduce network traffic, as the scans are performed locally and only the results are transmitted over the network. Agent-based vulnerability scanning can also provide more accurate and up-to-date results, as the agents can scan continuously or on-demand, regardless of the system or network status or location.

**NEW QUESTION 60**

An analyst wants to ensure that users only leverage web-based software that has been pre-approved by the organization. Which of the following should be deployed?

- A. Blocklisting
- B. Allowlisting
- C. Graylisting
- D. Webhooks

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The correct answer is B. Allowlisting.

Allowlisting is a technique that allows only pre-approved web-based software to run on a system or network, while blocking all other software. Allowlisting can help prevent unauthorized or malicious software from compromising the security of an organization. Allowlisting can be implemented using various methods, such as application control, browser extensions, firewall rules, or proxy servers<sup>12</sup>.

The other options are not the best techniques to ensure that users only leverage web-based software that has been pre-approved by the organization. Blocklisting (A) is a technique that blocks specific web-based software from running on a system or network, while allowing all other software. Blocklisting can be ineffective or inefficient, as it requires constant updates and may not catch all malicious software. Graylisting © is a technique that temporarily rejects or delays incoming messages from unknown or suspicious sources, until they are verified as legitimate. Graylisting is mainly used for email filtering, not for web-based software control. Webhooks (D) are a technique that allows web-based software to send or receive data from other web-based software in real time, based on certain events or triggers. Webhooks are not related to web-based software control, but rather to web-based software integration.

**NEW QUESTION 61**

New employees in an organization have been consistently plugging in personal webcams despite the company policy prohibiting use of personal devices. The SOC manager discovers that new employees are not aware of the company policy. Which of the following will the SOC manager most likely recommend to help ensure new employees are accountable for following the company policy?

- A. Human resources must email a copy of a user agreement to all new employees
- B. Supervisors must get verbal confirmation from new employees indicating they have read the user agreement
- C. All new employees must take a test about the company security policy during the onboarding process
- D. All new employees must sign a user agreement to acknowledge the company security policy

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The best action that the SOC manager can recommend to help ensure new employees are accountable for following the company policy is to require all new employees to sign a user agreement to acknowledge the company security policy. A user agreement is a document that defines the rights and responsibilities of the users regarding the use of the company's systems, networks, or resources, as well as the consequences of violating the company's security policy. Signing a user agreement can help ensure new employees are aware of and agree to comply with the company security policy, as well as hold them accountable for any breaches or incidents caused by their actions or inactions.

**NEW QUESTION 63**

Which of the following threat-modeling procedures is in the OWASP Web Security Testing Guide?

- A. Review Of security requirements
- B. Compliance checks
- C. Decomposing the application
- D. Security by design

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The OWASP Web Security Testing Guide (WSTG) includes a section on threat modeling, which is a structured approach to identify, quantify, and address the security risks associated with an application. The first step in the threat modeling process is decomposing the application, which involves creating use cases,

identifying entry points, assets, trust levels, and data flow diagrams for the application. This helps to understand the application and how it interacts with external entities, as well as to identify potential threats and vulnerabilities<sup>1</sup>. The other options are not part of the OWASP WSTG threat modeling process.

#### NEW QUESTION 67

An analyst is reviewing a vulnerability report and must make recommendations to the executive team. The analyst finds that most systems can be upgraded with a reboot resulting in a single downtime window. However, two of the critical systems cannot be upgraded due to a vendor appliance that the company does not have access to. Which of the following inhibitors to remediation do these systems and associated vulnerabilities best represent?

- A. Proprietary systems
- B. Legacy systems
- C. Unsupported operating systems
- D. Lack of maintenance windows

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Proprietary systems are systems that are owned and controlled by a specific vendor or manufacturer, and that use proprietary standards or protocols that are not compatible with other systems. Proprietary systems can pose a challenge for vulnerability management, as they may not allow users to access or modify their configuration, update their software, or patch their vulnerabilities. In this case, two of the critical systems cannot be upgraded due to a vendor appliance that the company does not have access to. This indicates that these systems and associated vulnerabilities are examples of proprietary systems as inhibitors to remediation

#### NEW QUESTION 72

There are several reports of sensitive information being disclosed via file sharing services. The company would like to improve its security posture against this threat. Which of the following security controls would best support the company in this scenario?

- A. Implement step-up authentication for administrators
- B. Improve employee training and awareness
- C. Increase password complexity standards
- D. Deploy mobile device management

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

The best security control to implement against sensitive information being disclosed via file sharing services is to improve employee training and awareness. Employee training and awareness can help educate employees on the risks and consequences of using file sharing services for sensitive information, as well as the policies and procedures for handling such information securely and appropriately. Employee training and awareness can also help foster a security culture and encourage employees to report any incidents or violations of information security.

#### NEW QUESTION 75

Which of the following concepts is using an API to insert bulk access requests from a file into an identity management system an example of?

- A. Command and control
- B. Data enrichment
- C. Automation
- D. Single sign-on

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Automation is the best concept to describe the example, as it reflects the use of technology to perform tasks or processes without human intervention. Automation can help to improve efficiency, accuracy, consistency, and scalability of various operations, such as identity and access management (IAM). IAM is a security framework that enables organizations to manage the identities and access rights of users and devices across different systems and applications. IAM can help to ensure that only authorized users and devices can access the appropriate resources at the appropriate time and for the appropriate purpose. IAM can involve various tasks or processes, such as authentication, authorization, provisioning, deprovisioning, auditing, or reporting. Automation can help to simplify and streamline these tasks or processes by using software tools or scripts that can execute predefined actions or workflows based on certain triggers or conditions. For example, automation can help to create, update, or delete user accounts in bulk based on a file or a database, rather than manually entering or modifying each account individually. The example in the question shows that an API is used to insert bulk access requests from a file into an identity management system. An API (Application Programming Interface) is a set of rules or specifications that defines how different software components or systems can communicate and exchange data with each other. An API can help to enable automation by providing a standardized and consistent way to access and manipulate data or functionality of a software component or system. The example in the question shows that an API is used to automate the process of inserting bulk access requests from a file into an identity management system, rather than manually entering each request one by one. The other options are not correct, as they describe different concepts or techniques. Command and control is a term that refers to the ability of an attacker to remotely control a compromised system or device, such as using malware or backdoors. Command and control is not related to what is described in the example. Data enrichment is a term that refers to the process of enhancing or augmenting existing data with additional information from external sources, such as adding demographic or behavioral attributes to customer profiles. Data enrichment is not related to what is described in the example. Single sign-on is a term that refers to an authentication method that allows users to access multiple systems or applications with one set of credentials, such as using a single username and password for different websites or services. Single sign-on is not related to what is described in the example.

#### NEW QUESTION 78

A virtual web server in a server pool was infected with malware after an analyst used the internet to research a system issue. After the server was rebuilt and added back into the server pool, users reported issues with the website, indicating the site could not be trusted. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the server issue?

- A. The server was configured to use SSL- to securely transmit data
- B. The server was supporting weak TLS protocols for client connections.
- C. The malware infected all the web servers in the pool.
- D. The digital certificate on the web server was self-signed

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

A digital certificate is a document that contains the public key and identity information of a web server, and is signed by a trusted third-party authority called a certificate authority (CA). A digital certificate allows the web server to establish a secure connection with the clients using the HTTPS protocol, and also verifies the authenticity of the web server. A self-signed certificate is a digital certificate that is not signed by a CA, but by the web server itself. A self-signed certificate can cause issues with the website, as it may not be trusted by the clients or their browsers. Clients may receive warnings or errors when trying to access the website, indicating that the site could not be trusted or that the connection is not secure. Official References:

- > <https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-new-comptia-cybersecurity-analyst-your-questions-answered>
- > <https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives>
- > <https://www.techtarget.com/searchsecurity/quiz/Sample-CompTIA-CySA-test-questions-with-answers>

**NEW QUESTION 83**

An incident response team found IoCs in a critical server. The team needs to isolate and collect technical evidence for further investigation. Which of the following pieces of data should be collected first in order to preserve sensitive information before isolating the server?

- A. Hard disk
- B. Primary boot partition
- C. Malicious files
- D. Routing table
- E. Static IP address

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The hard disk is the piece of data that should be collected first in order to preserve sensitive information before isolating the server. The hard disk contains all the files and data stored on the server, which may include evidence of malicious activity, such as malware installation, data exfiltration, or configuration changes. The hard disk should be collected using proper forensic techniques, such as creating an image or a copy of the disk and maintaining its integrity using hashing algorithms.

**NEW QUESTION 88**

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. Maximum log size
- D. Threshold value

**Answer:** D

**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 analysis.

**NEW QUESTION 91**

A company receives a penetration test report summary from a third party. The report summary indicates a proxy has some patches that need to be applied. The proxy is sitting in a rack and is not being used, as the company has replaced it with a new one. The CVE score of the vulnerability on the proxy is a 9.8. Which of the following best practices should the company follow with this proxy?

- A. Leave the proxy as is.
- B. Decommission the proxy.
- C. Migrate the proxy to the cloud.
- D. Patch the proxy

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

The best practice that the company should follow with this proxy is to decommission the proxy. Decommissioning the proxy involves removing or disposing of the proxy from the rack and the network, as well as deleting or wiping any data or configuration on the proxy. Decommissioning the proxy can help eliminate the vulnerability on the proxy, as well as reduce the attack surface, complexity, or cost of maintaining the network. Decommissioning the proxy can also free up space or resources for other devices or systems that are in use or needed by the company.

**NEW QUESTION 93**

A technician identifies a vulnerability on a server and applies a software patch. Which of the following should be the next step in the remediation process?

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

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The next step in the remediation process after applying a software patch is validation. Validation is a process that involves verifying that the patch has been successfully applied, that it has fixed the vulnerability, and that it has not caused any adverse effects on the system or application functionality or performance.

Validation can be done using various methods, such as scanning, testing, monitoring, or auditing.

**NEW QUESTION 98**

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, 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:

AppServ1:

Part 1

Scan Data	Compliance Report
<pre> root@INFOSEC:~# curl --head appserv1.fictionalorg.com:443 HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 21:15:15 GMT Server: Apache/2.4.48 (CentOS) Last-Modified: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 21:10:22 GMT ETag: "13520-58c407930177d" Accept-Ranges: bytes Content-Length: 79136 Vary: Accept-Encoding Cache-Control: max-age=3600 Expires: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 22:15:15 GMT Content-Type: text/html  root@INFOSEC:~# nmap --script ssl-enum-ciphers appserv1.fictionalorg.com -p 443  Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-26 16:07 CDT  Nmap scan report for AppSrv1.fictionalorg.com (10.21.4.68) Host is up (0.042s latency). rDNS record for 10.21.4.68: inaddrArpa.fictionalorg.com PORT      STATE SERVICE 443/tcp   open  https   ssl-enum-ciphers:     TLSv1.2:       ciphers:         TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 - strong       compressors:         NULL  _  least strength: strong  Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.63 seconds  root@INFOSEC:~# nmap --top-ports 10 appserv1.fictionalorg.com  Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-27 10:13 CDT  Nmap scan report for appserv1.fictionalorg.com (10.21.4.68) Host is up (0.15s latency). rDNS record for 10.21.4.68: appserv1.fictionalorg.com PORT      STATE SERVICE 80/tcp    open  http 443/tcp   open  https  Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.42 seconds                     </pre>	<p>Fill out the following report based on your analysis of the scan data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ1 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ2 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ3 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ4 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ1 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ2 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ3 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ4 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> </ul>

AppServ2:

Part 1

Scan Data	Compliance Report
<p>AppServ1 <u>AppServ2</u> AppServ3 AppServ4</p> <pre> root@INFOSEC:~# curl --head appsrv2.fictionalorg.com:443 HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 21:15:15 GMT Server: Apache/2.3.48 (CentOS) Last-Modified: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 21:10:22 GMT ETag: "13520-58c407930177d" Accept-Ranges: bytes Content-Length: 79136 Vary: Accept-Encoding Cache-Control: max-age=3600 Expires: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 22:15:15 GMT Content-Type: text/html  root@INFOSEC:~# nmap --script ssl-enum-ciphers appsrv2.fictionalorg.com -p 443  Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-26 16:07 CDT  Nmap scan report for AppSrv2.fictionalorg.com (10.21.4.69) Host is up (0.042s latency). rDNS record for 10.21.4.69: inaddrArpa.fictionalorg.com Not shown: 998 filtered ports PORT      STATE SERVICE 80/tcp    open  http 443/tcp   open  https   ssl-enum-ciphers:     TLSv1.0:       ciphers:         TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA - strong       compressors:         NULL     TLSv1.1:       ciphers:         TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA - strong       compressors:         NULL     TLSv1.2:       ciphers:         TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA - strong         TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 - strong       compressors:         NULL  _  least strength: strong  Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.63 seconds  root@INFOSEC:~# nmap --top-ports 10 appsrv2.fictionalorg.com  Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-27 10:13 CDT  Nmap scan report for appsrv2.fictionalorg.com (10.21.4.69) Host is up (0.15s latency). rDNS record for 10.21.4.69: appsrv2.fictionalorg.com PORT      STATE SERVICE 80/tcp    open  http 443/tcp   open  https  Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.42 seconds </pre>	<p>Fill out the following report based on your analysis of the scan data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ1 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ2 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ3 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ4 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ1 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ2 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ3 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ4 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> </ul>

AppServ3:

Part 1

Scan Data	Compliance Report
<p>AppServ1 AppServ2 AppServ3 AppServ4</p> <pre> root@INFOSEC:~# curl --head appsrv3.fictionalorg.com:443  HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 21:15:15 GMT Server: Apache/2.4.48 (CentOS) Last-Modified: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 21:10:22 GMT ETag: "13520-58c406780177e" Accept-Ranges: bytes Content-Length: 79136 Vary: Accept-Encoding Cache-Control: max-age=3600 Expires: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 22:15:15 GMT Content-Type: text/html  root@INFOSEC:~# nmap --script ssl-enum-ciphers appsrv3.fictionalorg.com -p 443  Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-26 16:07 CDT  Nmap scan report for AppSrv3.fictionalorg.com (10.21.4.70) Host is up (0.042s latency). rDNS record for 10.21.4.70: inaddrArpa.fictionalorg.com PORT      STATE SERVICE 80/tcp    open  http 443/tcp   open  https  _ ssl-enum-ciphers:  _   TLSv1.0:  _     ciphers:  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA - strong  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA - strong  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA - strong  _     compressors:  _       NULL  _   TLSv1.1:  _     ciphers:  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA - strong  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA - strong  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA - strong  _     compressors:  _       NULL  _   TLSv1.2:  _     ciphers:  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA - strong  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA - strong  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 - strong  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA - strong  _       TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 - strong  _     compressors:  _       NULL  _   _ least strength: strong  Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.63 seconds  root@INFOSEC:~# nmap --top-ports 10 appsrv3.fictionalorg.com  Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-27 10:13 CDT  Nmap scan report for appsrv3.fictionalorg.com (10.21.4.70) Host is up (0.15s latency). rDNS record for 10.21.4.70: appsrv3.fictionalorg.com PORT      STATE SERVICE 80/tcp    open  http 443/tcp   open  https  Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.42 seconds </pre>	<p>Fill out the following report based on your analysis of the scan data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ1 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ2 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ3 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ4 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ1 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ2 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ3 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ4 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> </ul>

AppServ4:

Part 1

Scan Data	Compliance Report
<p>AppServ1 AppServ2 AppServ3 AppServ4</p> <pre> root@INFOSEC:~# curl --head appsrv4.fictionalorg.com:443  HTTP/1.1 200 OK Date: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 21:15:15 GMT Server: Apache/2.4.48 (CentOS) Last-Modified: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 21:10:22 GMT ETag: "13520-58c406780177e" Accept-Ranges: bytes Content-Length: 79136 Vary: Accept-Encoding Cache-Control: max-age=3600 Expires: Wed, 26 Jun 2019 22:15:15 GMT Content-Type: text/html  root@INFOSEC:~# nmap --script ssl-enum-ciphers appsrv4.fictionalorg.com -p 443  Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-26 16:07 CDT  Nmap scan report for AppSrv4.fictionalorg.com (10.21.4.71) Host is up (0.042s latency). rDNS record for 10.21.4.71: inaddrArpa.fictionalorg.com PORT      STATE SERVICE 443/tcp   open  https  _ TLSv1.2:  _   ciphers:  _     TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA - strong  _     TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA - strong  _     TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 - strong  _     TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_CBC_SHA - strong  _     TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_256_GCM_SHA384 - strong  _   compressors:  _     NULL  _   _ least strength: strong  Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 8.63 seconds  root@INFOSEC:~# nmap --top-ports 10 appsrv4.fictionalorg.com  Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-27 10:13 CDT Nmap scan report for appsrv4.fictionalorg.com (10.21.4.71) Host is up (0.15s latency). rDNS record for 10.21.4.71: appsrv4.fictionalorg.com PORT      STATE SERVICE 80/tcp    open  http 443/tcp   open  https 8675/tcp  open  ssh  Nmap done: 1 IP address (1 host up) scanned in 0.42 seconds </pre>	<p>Fill out the following report based on your analysis of the scan data.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ1 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ2 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ3 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ4 is only using TLS 1.2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ1 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ2 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ3 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> AppServ4 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater</li> </ul>

Part 2:

Part 2

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Part 1:

- AppServ1 is only using TLS 1.2
- AppServ2 is only using TLS 1.2
- AppServ3 is only using TLS 1.2
- AppServ4 is only using TLS 1.2
- AppServ1 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater
- AppServ2 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater
- AppServ3 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater
- AppServ4 is using Apache 2.4.18 or greater

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 100**

An analyst has been asked to validate the potential risk of a new ransomware campaign that the Chief Financial Officer read about in the newspaper. The company is a manufacturer of a very small spring used in the newest fighter jet and is a critical piece of the supply chain for this aircraft. Which of the following would be the best threat intelligence source to learn about this new campaign?

- A. Information sharing organization

- B. Blogs/forums
- C. Cybersecurity incident response team
- D. Deep/dark web

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

An information sharing organization is a group or network of organizations that share threat intelligence, best practices, or lessons learned related to cybersecurity issues or incidents. An information sharing organization can help security analysts learn about new ransomware campaigns or other emerging threats, as well as get recommendations or guidance on how to prevent, detect, or respond to them. An information sharing organization can also help security analysts collaborate or coordinate with other organizations in the same industry or region that may face similar threats or challenges.

**NEW QUESTION 102**

An organization was compromised, and the usernames and passwords of all employees were leaked online. Which of the following best describes the remediation that could reduce the impact of this situation?

- A. Multifactor authentication
- B. Password changes
- C. System hardening
- D. Password encryption

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Multifactor authentication (MFA) is a security method that requires users to provide two or more pieces of evidence to verify their identity, such as a password, a PIN, a fingerprint, or a one-time code. MFA can reduce the impact of a credential leak because even if the attackers have the usernames and passwords of the employees, they would still need another factor to access the organization's systems and resources. Password changes, system hardening, and password encryption are also good security practices, but they do not address the immediate threat of compromised credentials.

References: CompTIA CySA+ Certification Exam Objectives, [What Is Multifactor Authentication (MFA)?]

**NEW QUESTION 103**

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