

CompTIA

CS0-003 Exam

CompTIA CyberSecurity Analyst CySA+ Certification Exam

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Version: 10.4

Question: 1	
A recent zero-day vulnerability is being actively exploited, requires no use escalation, and has a significant impact to confidentiality and integrity but the following CVE metrics would be most accurate for this zero-day threat	not to availability. Which of
A. CVSS: 31/AV: N/AC: L/PR: N/UI: N/S: U/C: H/1: K/A: L B. CVSS:31/AV:K/AC:L/PR:H/UI:R/S:C/C:H/I:H/A:L C. CVSS:31/AV:N/AC:L/PR:N/UI:H/S:U/C:L/I:N/A:H D. CVSS:31/AV:L/AC:L/PR:R/UI:R/S:U/C:H/I:L/A:H	
	Answer: A
Explanation:	
This answer matches the description of the zero-day threat. The attack verattack complexity is low (AC:L), no privileges are required (PR:N), no user the scope is unchanged (S:U), the confidentiality and integrity impacts are availability impact is low (A:L). Official Reference: https://nvd.nist.gov/vul	interaction is required (UI:N), high (C:H/I:H), and the
Question: 2	
Which of the following tools would work best to prevent the exposure of I	PII outside of an organization?
A. PAM	
B. IDS	
C. PKI	
D. DLP	
	Answer: D
Explanation:	
Data loss prevention (DLP) is a tool that can prevent the exposure of PII or monitoring, detecting, and blocking sensitive data in motion, in use, or at	
Question: 3	

An organization conducted a web application vulnerability assessment against the corporate website,

and the following output was observed:

1	Alerts (17)
	> NAbsence of Anti-CSRF Tokens
> Content Security Policy (CSP) Header Not Set (6)	
	> Cross-Domain Misconfiguration (34)
Г	> P Directory Browsing (11)
	> Missing Anti-clickjacking Header (2)
	➢ Cookie No HttpOnly Flag (4)
	→ P Cookie Without Secure Flag
	> Cookie with SameSite Attribute None (2)
	> P Cookie without SameSite Attribute (5)
	> PCross-Domain JavaScript Source File Inclusion
	> PTimestamp Disclosure - Unix (569)
	> № X-Content-Type-Options Header Missing (42)
	> CORS Header
	▶ Information Disclosure - Sensitive Information in URL (2)
	> ► Information Disclosure - Suspicious Comments (43)
	> Na Loosely Scoped Cookie (5)
	> № Re-examine Cache-control Directives (33)

Which of the following tuning recommendations should the security analyst share?

- A. Set an HttpOnlvflag to force communication by HTTPS
- B. Block requests without an X-Frame-Options header
- C. Configure an Access-Control-Allow-Origin header to authorized domains
- D. Disable the cross-origin resource sharing header

Answer: B	ver: B

Explanation:

The output shows that the web application is vulnerable to clickjacking attacks, which allow an attacker to overlay a hidden frame on top of a legitimate page and trick users into clicking on malicious links. Blocking requests without an X-Frame-Options header can prevent this attack by instructing the browser to not display the page within a frame.

Question: 4

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

A. Lessons learned

Questions & Answers PDF Page 4 B. Service-level agreement C. Playbook D. Affected hosts E. Risk score F. Education plan Answer: D, E 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 Reference: https://www.first.org/cvss/ **Question: 5** The Chief Executive Officer of an organization recently heard that exploitation of new attacks in the industry was happening approximately 45 days after a patch was released. Which of the following would best protect this organization?

- A. A mean time to remediate of 30 days
- B. A mean time to detect of 45 days
- C. A mean time to respond of 15 days
- D. Third-party application testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

A mean time to remediate (MTTR) is a metric that measures how long it takes to fix a vulnerability after it is discovered. A MTTR of 30 days would best protect the organization from the new attacks that are exploited 45 days after a patch is released, as it would ensure that the vulnerabilities are fixed before they are exploited

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