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Exam : CAS-005

**Title : CompTIA SecurityX
Certification Exam**

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CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---------|--|
| Topic 1 | <ul style="list-style-type: none">Security Operations: This domain is designed for CompTIA security architects and covers analyzing data to support monitoring and response activities, as well as assessing vulnerabilities and recommending solutions to reduce attack surfaces. Candidates will apply threat-hunting techniques and utilize threat intelligence concepts to enhance operational security. |
| | |

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|---------|--|
| Topic 2 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governance, Risk, and Compliance: This section of the exam measures the skills of CompTIA security architects that cover the implementation of governance components based on organizational security requirements, including developing policies, procedures, and standards. Candidates will learn about managing security programs, including awareness training on phishing and social engineering. |
| Topic 3 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Engineering: This section measures the skills of CompTIA security architects that involve troubleshooting common issues related to identity and access management (IAM) components within an enterprise environment. Candidates will analyze requirements to enhance endpoint and server security while implementing hardware security technologies. This domain also emphasizes the importance of advanced cryptographic concepts in securing systems. |
| Topic 4 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Architecture: This domain focuses on analyzing requirements to design resilient systems, including the configuration of firewalls and intrusion detection systems. |

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CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q318-Q323):

NEW QUESTION # 318

Company A and Company D are merging. Company A's compliance reports indicate branch protections are not in place. A security analyst needs to ensure that potential threats to the software development life cycle are addressed. Which of the following should the analyst consider when completing this basic?

- A. If DAST code is being stored to a single code repository
- B. If DAST scans are routinely scheduled
- C. If role-based training is deployed: While important, training alone does not ensure continuous security assessment.
- D. If developers are unable to promote to production
- E. If role-based training is deployed

Answer: B

Explanation:

Dynamic Application Security Testing (DAST) is crucial for identifying and addressing security vulnerabilities during the software development life cycle (SDLC). Ensuring that DAST scans are routinely scheduled helps in maintaining a secure development process.

Why Routine DAST Scans?

Continuous Security Assessment: Regular DAST scans help in identifying vulnerabilities in real-time, ensuring they are addressed promptly.

Compliance: Routine scans ensure that the development process complies with security standards and regulations.

Proactive Threat Mitigation: Regular scans help in early detection and mitigation of potential security threats, reducing the risk of breaches.

Integration into SDLC: Ensures security is embedded within the development process, promoting a security-first approach.

Other options, while relevant, do not directly address the continuous assessment and proactive identification of threats:

A. If developers are unable to promote to production: This is more of an operational issue than a security assessment.

B. If DAST code is being stored to a single code repository: This concerns code management rather than security testing frequency.

Reference:

CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide

OWASP Testing Guide

NIST Special Publication 800-53, "Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations"

NEW QUESTION # 319

An organization recently migrated data to a new file management system. The architect decides to use a discretionary authorization model on the new system. Which of the following best explains the architect's choice?

- A. The responsibility of migrating data to the new file management system was outsourced to the vendor providing the platform.
- B. The legacy file management system did not support modern authentication techniques despite the business requirements.
- C. The permissions were not able to be migrated to the new system, and several stakeholders were made responsible for granting appropriate access.
- D. The data custodians were selected by business stakeholders to ensure backups of the file management system are maintained off site.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

In a Discretionary Access Control (DAC) model, the data owner or an assigned stakeholder has the authority to determine who can access resources. SecurityX CAS-005 IAM objectives describe DAC as user- or owner-controlled, where permissions can be granted or revoked at the owner's discretion.

In this scenario, because permissions from the legacy system could not be migrated, multiple stakeholders were made responsible for assigning and managing access—matching the DAC model's characteristics.

- * Option A relates to outsourcing, which does not define an access control model.
- * Option C is about authentication limitations, unrelated to the choice of DAC.
- * Option D describes backup responsibilities, which are operational tasks, not access control.

NEW QUESTION # 320

A company's internal network is experiencing a security breach, and the threat actor is still active. Due to business requirements, users in this environment are allowed to utilize multiple machines at the same time. Given the following log snippet:

□ Which of the following accounts should a security analyst disable to best contain the incident without impacting valid users?

- A. user-a
- B. user-b
- C. user-c
- D. user-d

Answer: C

Explanation:

User user-c is showing anomalous behavior across multiple machines, attempting to run administrative tools such as cmd.exe and appwiz.CPL, which are commonly used by attackers for system modification. The activity pattern suggests a lateral movement attempt, potentially indicating a compromised account.

User-a (A) and user-b (B) attempted to run applications but only on one machine, suggesting less likelihood of compromise.

User-d (D) was blocked running cmd.com, but user-c's pattern is more consistent with an attack technique.

NEW QUESTION # 321

An administrator brings the company's fleet of mobile devices into its PKI in order to align device WLAN NAC configurations with existing workstations and laptops. Thousands of devices need to be reconfigured in a cost-effective, time-efficient, and secure manner. Which of the following actions best achieve this goal? (Select two)

- A. Using the existing MDM solution to integrate with directory services for authentication and enrollment
- B. Deploying serverAuth extended key usage certificate templates
- C. Deploying clientAuth extended key usage certificate templates
- D. Deploying netAuth extended key usage certificate templates
- E. Submitting a CSR to the CA to obtain a single certificate that can be used across all devices
- F. Configuring SCEP on the CA with an OTP for bulk device enrollment

Answer: A,F

Explanation:

For bulk PKI enrollment:

MDM integration with directory services streamlines certificate request and deployment per device, leveraging existing authentication methods.

Simple Certificate Enrollment Protocol (SCEP) with one-time passwords allows automated, secure, large-scale certificate issuance without manual CSR handling.

clientAuth templates are used for device authentication, but selecting it alone is insufficient without automated enrollment mechanisms. A single certificate for all devices violates PKI security principles and compromises individual device accountability.

NEW QUESTION # 322

Which of the following key management practices ensures that an encryption key is maintained within the organization?

- A. Encrypting using a key stored in an on-premises hardware security module
- B. Encrypting using a key escrow process for storage of the encryption key
- C. Encrypting using encryption and key storage systems provided by the cloud provider
- D. Encrypting using server-side encryption capabilities provided by the cloud provider

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step by Step

Understanding the Scenario: The question is about ensuring that an organization retains control over its encryption keys. It focuses on different key storage and management methods.

Analyzing the Answer Choices:

A . Encrypting using a key stored in an on-premises hardware security module (HSM): This is the best option for maintaining complete control over encryption keys. An HSM is a dedicated, tamper-resistant hardware device specifically designed for secure key storage and cryptographic operations. Storing keys on-premises within an HSM ensures the organization has exclusive access.

Reference:

B . Encrypting using server-side encryption capabilities provided by the cloud provider: With server-side encryption, the cloud provider typically manages the encryption keys. This means the organization is relinquishing some control over the keys.

C . Encrypting using encryption and key storage systems provided by the cloud provider: Similar to option B, using cloud-provider-managed key storage systems means the organization doesn't have full, exclusive control over the keys.

D . Encrypting using a key escrow process for storage of the encryption key: Key escrow involves entrusting a third party with a copy of the encryption key. This introduces a potential security risk, as the organization no longer has sole control over the key. Also, the key is not maintained within the organization.

Why A is the Correct answer:

Control: On-premises HSMs provide the highest level of control over encryption keys. The organization has physical and logical control over the HSM and the keys stored within it.

Security: HSMs are designed to be tamper-resistant and protect keys from unauthorized access, even if the surrounding systems are compromised.

Compliance: In some industries, regulatory requirements may mandate that organizations maintain direct control over their encryption keys. On-premises HSMs can help meet these requirements.

CASP+ Relevance: HSMs, key management, and data encryption are fundamental topics in CASP+. The exam emphasizes understanding the security implications of different key management approaches.

Elaboration on Key Management Principles:

Key LifecycleManagement: Proper key management involves managing the entire lifecycle of a key, from generation and storage to rotation and destruction.

Separation of Duties: It's generally a good practice to separate the roles of key management and data encryption to enhance security.

Access Control: Strict access controls should be in place to limit who can access and use encryption keys.

In conclusion, using an on-premises HSM for key storage is the best way to ensure that an organization maintains control over its encryption keys. It provides the highest level of security and control, aligning with best practices in cryptography and key management as emphasized in the CASP+ exam objectives.

NEW QUESTION # 323

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