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## CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q154-Q159):

### NEW QUESTION # 154

Which of the following AI concerns is most adequately addressed by input sanitation?

- A. Model inversion
- B. Non-explainable model
- C. Prompt Injection
- D. Data poisoning

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Input sanitation is a critical process in cybersecurity that involves validating and cleaning data provided by users to prevent malicious

inputs from causing harm. In the context of AI concerns:

A: Model inversion involves an attacker inferring sensitive data from model outputs, typically requiring sophisticated methods beyond just manipulating input data.

B: Prompt Injection is a form of attack where an adversary provides malicious input to manipulate the behavior of AI models, particularly those dealing with natural language processing (NLP). Input sanitation directly addresses this by ensuring that inputs are cleaned and validated to remove potentially harmful commands or instructions that could alter the AI's behavior.

C: Data poisoning involves injecting malicious data into the training set to compromise the model. While input sanitation can help by filtering out bad data, data poisoning is typically addressed through robust data validation and monitoring during the model training phase, rather than real-time input sanitation.

D: Non-explainable model refers to the lack of transparency in how AI models make decisions. This concern is not addressed by input sanitation, as it relates more to model design and interpretability techniques.

Input sanitation is most relevant and effective for preventing Prompt Injection attacks, where the integrity of user inputs directly impacts the performance and security of AI models.

### NEW QUESTION # 155

A developer makes a small change to a resource allocation module on a popular social media website and causes a memory leak. During a peak utilization period, several web servers crash, causing the website to go offline. Which of the following testing techniques is the most efficient way to prevent this from reoccurring?

- A. Regression
- B. Canary
- C. Smoke
- D. Load

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Step-by-Step Explanation:

Regression testing ensures that new changes do not break existing functionality. It would have identified the memory leak before deployment, preventing downtime.

### NEW QUESTION # 156

A company has a requirement in customer contracts that states applications must undergo external audits to identify vulnerabilities. Which of the following is the best action for the company to complete before hiring an external auditor?

- A. Conduct an internal audit assessment.
- B. Select samples for audit testing.
- C. Gather evidence for the audit.
- D. Identify lessons learned from the audit.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Conducting an internal audit assessment before hiring an external auditor allows the company to identify any potential vulnerabilities or gaps internally. This ensures that the organization is well-prepared for the external audit and can address issues proactively.

### NEW QUESTION # 157

A security analyst is reviewing the following event timeline from an COR solution:

Time	File name	File action	Action verdict
4:08 p.m.	hr-reporting.docx	File save	Allowed
4:09 p.m.	hr-reporting.docx	Scan initiated	Pending
4:10 p.m.	hr-reporting.docx	File execute	Allowed
4:16 p.m.	paychecks.xlsx	File save	Allowed
4:16 p.m.	paychecks.xlsx	File shared	Allowed
4:17 p.m.	hr-reporting.docx	Script launched	Allowed
4:19 p.m.	hr-reporting.docx	Scan complete	Malware found
4:20 p.m.	paychecks.xlsx	File edit	Allowed

Which of the following most likely has occurred and needs to be fixed?

- A. A potential insider threat is being investigated and will be addressed by the senior management team.
- **B. A logic law has introduced a TOCTOU vulnerability and must be addressed by the COR vendor**
- C. The DIP has failed to block malicious exfiltration and data tagging is not being utilized properly
- D. An EDR bypass was utilized by a threat actor and updates must be installed by the administrator.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The event timeline indicates a sequence where a file (hr-reporting.docx) was saved, scanned, executed, and eventually found to contain malware. The critical issue here is that the malware scan completed after the file was already executed. This suggests a Time-Of-Check to Time-Of-Use (TOCTOU) vulnerability, where the state of the file changed between the time it was checked and the time it was used.

References:

\* CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide: Discusses TOCTOU vulnerabilities as a timing attack where the state of a resource changes after it has been validated.

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

Recommends addressing TOCTOU vulnerabilities to ensure the integrity of security operations.

\* "The Art of Software Security Assessment" by Mark Dowd, John McDonald, and Justin Schuh: Covers logic flaws and timing vulnerabilities, including TOCTOU issues.

### NEW QUESTION # 158

A senior security engineer flags me following log file snippet as having likely facilitated an attacker's lateral movement in a recent breach:

```
[log.txt]
...
qry_source: 19.27.214.22 TCP/53
qry_dest: 199.105.22.13 TCP/53
qry_type: AXFR
| in compmtia.org
-----| directoryserver1 A 10.80.9.11
-----| directoryserver2 A 10.80.9.11
-----| directoryserver3 A 10.80.9.12
-----| internal-dns A 10.80.9.1
-----| web-int A 10.80.9.2
-----| fshare A 10.80.9.4
-----| sip A 10.80.9.5
-----| man-crit-apps A 10.81.22.33
...
```

Which of the following solutions, if implemented, would mitigate the risk of this issue reoccurring?

- **A. Disabling DNS zone transfers**
- B. Restricting DNS traffic to UDP/W
- C. Permitting only clients from internal networks to query DNS
- D. Implementing DNS masking on internal servers

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The log snippet indicates a DNS AXFR (zone transfer) request, which can be exploited by attackers to gather detailed information about an internal network's infrastructure. Disabling DNS zone transfers is the best solution to mitigate this risk. Zone transfers should generally be restricted to authorized secondary DNS servers and not be publicly accessible, as they can reveal sensitive network information that facilitates lateral movement during an attack.

References:

CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide: Discusses the importance of securing DNS configurations, including restricting zone transfers.

NIST Special Publication 800-81, "Secure Domain Name System (DNS) Deployment Guide": Recommends restricting or disabling DNS zone transfers to prevent information leakage.

### NEW QUESTION # 159

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