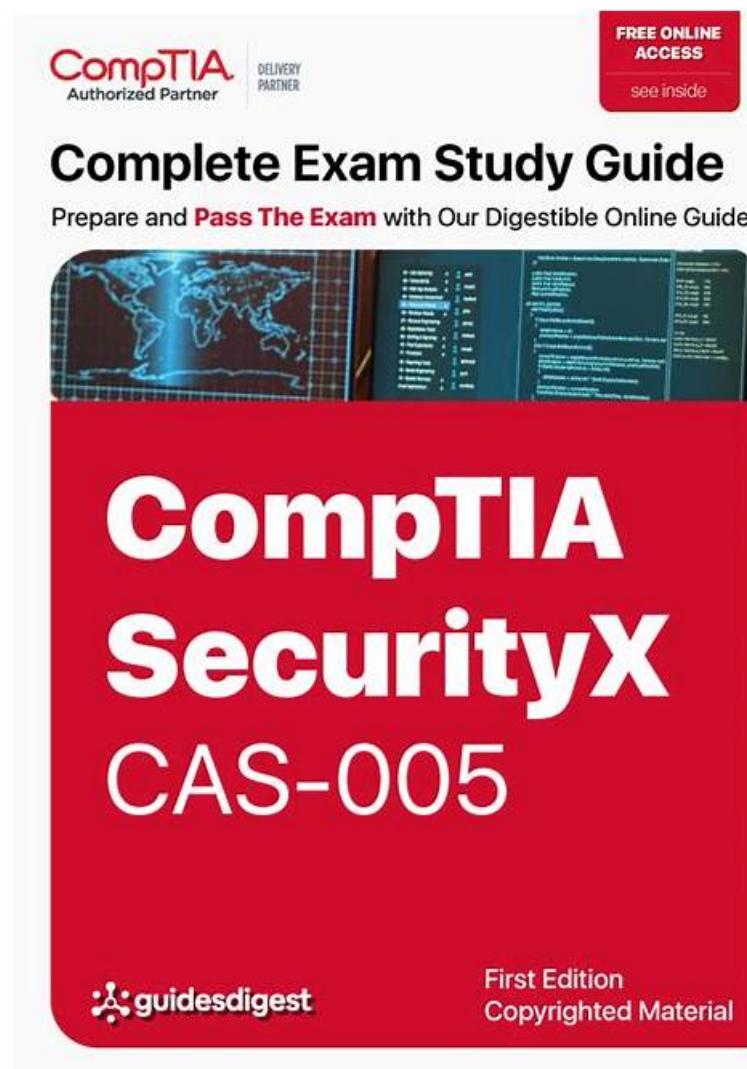


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## CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 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.</li></ul>

Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Security Architecture: This domain focuses on analyzing requirements to design resilient systems, including the configuration of firewalls and intrusion detection systems.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>

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## CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q95-Q100):

### NEW QUESTION # 95

A security analyst needs to ensure email domains that send phishing attempts without previous communications are not delivered to mailboxes. The following email headers are being reviewed

□ Which of the following is the best action for the security analyst to take?

- A. Reroute all messages with unusual security warning notices to the IT administrator
- B. **Block vendor.com for repeated attempts to send suspicious messages**
- C. Block messages from hr-saas.com because it is not a recognized domain.
- D. Quarantine all messages with sales-mail.com in the email header

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

In reviewing email headers and determining actions to mitigate phishing attempts, the security analyst should focus on patterns of suspicious behavior and the reputation of the sending domains. Here's the analysis of the options provided:

A: Block messages from hr-saas.com because it is not a recognized domain: Blocking a domain solely because it is not recognized can lead to legitimate emails being missed. Recognition alone should not be the criterion for blocking.

B: Reroute all messages with unusual security warning notices to the IT administrator: While rerouting suspicious messages can be a good practice, it is not specific to the domain sending repeated suspicious messages.

C: Quarantine all messages with sales-mail.com in the email header: Quarantining messages based on the presence of a specific domain in the email header can be too broad and may capture legitimate emails.

D: Block vendor.com for repeated attempts to send suspicious messages: This option is the most appropriate because it targets a domain that has shown a pattern of sending suspicious messages. Blocking a domain that repeatedly sends phishing attempts without previous communications helps in preventing future attempts from the same source and aligns with the goal of mitigating phishing risks.

References:

\* CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide: Details best practices for handling phishing attempts, including blocking domains with repeated suspicious activity.

\* NIST Special Publication 800-45 Version 2, "Guidelines on Electronic Mail Security": Provides guidelines on email security, including the management of suspicious email domains.

\* "Phishing and Countermeasures: Understanding the Increasing Problem of Electronic Identity Theft" by Markus Jakobsson and Steven Myers: Discusses effective measures to counter phishing attempts, including blocking persistent offenders.

By blocking the domain that has consistently attempted to send suspicious messages, the security analyst can effectively reduce the risk of phishing attacks.

### NEW QUESTION # 96

A company recently experienced an incident in which an advanced threat actor was able to shim malicious code against the hardware static of a domain controller. The forensic team cryptographically validated that the underlying firmware of the box and the operating system had not been compromised. However, the attacker was able to exfiltrate information from the server using a steganographic technique within LDAP. Which of the following is the best way to reduce the risk of reoccurrence?

- A. Using code signing to verify the source of OS updates
- B. Enforcing allow lists for authorized network ports and protocols
- C. Rolling the cryptographic keys used for hardware security modules
- D. Measuring and attesting to the entire boot chain

#### Answer: A

Explanation:

The scenario describes a sophisticated attack where the threat actor used steganography within LDAP to exfiltrate data. Given that the hardware and OS firmware were validated and found uncompromised, the attack vector likely exploited a network communication channel. To mitigate such risks, enforcing allow lists for authorized network ports and protocols is the most effective strategy.

Here's why this option is optimal:

Port and Protocol Restrictions: By creating an allow list, the organization can restrict communications to only those ports and protocols that are necessary for legitimate business operations. This reduces the attack surface by preventing unauthorized or unusual traffic.

Network Segmentation: Enforcing such rules helps in segmenting the network and ensuring that only approved communications occur, which is critical in preventing data exfiltration methods like steganography.

Preventing Unauthorized Access: Allow lists ensure that only predefined, trusted connections are allowed, blocking potential paths that attackers could use to infiltrate or exfiltrate data.

Other options, while beneficial in different contexts, are not directly addressing the network communication threat:

B). Measuring and attesting to the entire boot chain: While this improves system integrity, it doesn't directly mitigate the risk of data exfiltration through network channels.

C). Rolling the cryptographic keys used for hardware security modules: This is useful for securing data and communications but doesn't directly address the specific method of exfiltration described.

D). Using code signing to verify the source of OS updates: Ensures updates are from legitimate sources, but it doesn't mitigate the risk of network-based data exfiltration.

References:

CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide

NIST Special Publication 800-41, "Guidelines on Firewalls and Firewall Policy" CIS Controls Version 8, Control 9: Limitation and Control of Network Ports, Protocols, and Services

### NEW QUESTION # 97

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

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

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

#### Answer: D

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 # 98

A vulnerability can on a web server identified the following:

- Which of the following actions would most likely eliminate on path decryption attacks? (Select two).

- A. Implementing HIPS rules to identify and block BEAST attack attempts
- B. Disallowing cipher suites that use ephemeral modes of operation for key agreement
- C. Adding **TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA256**
- D. Increasing the key length to 256 for **TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA**
- E. **Removing support for CBC-based key exchange and signing algorithms**
- F. Restricting cipher suites to only allow **TLS\_RSA\_WITH\_AES\_128\_CBC\_SHA**

**Answer: C,E**

Explanation:

On-path decryption attacks, such as BEAST (Browser Exploit Against SSL/TLS) and other related vulnerabilities, often exploit weaknesses in the implementation of CBC (Cipher Block Chaining) mode. To mitigate these attacks, the following actions are recommended:

- \* B. Removing support for CBC-based key exchange and signing algorithms: CBC mode is vulnerable to certain attacks like BEAST. By removing support for CBC-based ciphers, you can eliminate one of the primary vectors for these attacks. Instead, use modern cipher modes like GCM (Galois/Counter Mode) which offer better security properties.
- \* C. Adding **TLS\_ECDHE\_ECDSA\_WITH\_AES\_256\_GCM\_SHA256**: This cipher suite uses Elliptic Curve Diffie-Hellman Ephemeral (ECDHE) for key exchange, which provides perfect forward secrecy.

It also uses AES in GCM mode, which is not susceptible to the same attacks as CBC. SHA-256 is a strong hash function that ensures data integrity.

References:

- \* CompTIA Security+ Study Guide
- \* NIST SP 800-52 Rev. 2, "Guidelines for the Selection, Configuration, and Use of Transport Layer Security (TLS) Implementations"
- \* OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) guidelines on cryptography and secure communication

### NEW QUESTION # 99

A security administrator needs to automate alerting. The server generates structured log files that need to be parsed to determine whether an alarm has been triggered Given the following code function:

- Which of the following is most likely the log input that the code will parse?

- A.
- B.
- C.
- D.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The code function provided in the question seems to be designed to parse JSON formatted logs to check for an alarm state. Option A is a JSON format that matches the structure likely expected by the code. The presence of the "error\_log" and "InAlarmState" keys suggests that this is the correct input format.

### NEW QUESTION # 100

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