

# Braindumps CAS-005 Torrent, Testking CAS-005 Exam Questions



BONUS!!! Download part of TestSimulate CAS-005 dumps for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aFNA7KrES7OmHcAiBDGVo39Axu-kZxo>

You plan to place an order for our CompTIA CAS-005 test questions answers; you should have a credit card. Mostly we just support credit card. If you just have debit card, you should apply a credit card or you can ask other friend to help you pay for CAS-005 Test Questions Answers.

## 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 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>
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 Architecture: This domain focuses on analyzing requirements to design resilient systems, including the configuration of firewalls and intrusion detection systems.</li></ul>

## Testking CAS-005 Exam Questions | Reliable CAS-005 Test Braindumps

Our CAS-005 practice materials comprise of a number of academic questions for your practice, which are interlinked and helpful for your exam. So their perfection is unquestionable. As a result, CAS-005 real exam win worldwide praise and acceptance. Our CAS-005 practice materials are determinant factors giving you assurance of smooth exam. The sooner you make up your mind, the more efficient you will win.

### CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q164-Q169):

#### NEW QUESTION # 164

Developers have been creating and managing cryptographic material on their personal laptops for use in production environment. A security engineer needs to initiate a more secure process. Which of the following is the best strategy for the engineer to use?

- A. Employing shielding to prevent LMI
- B. Managing key material on a HSM
- C. Managing secrets on the vTPM hardware
- D. Disabling the BIOS and moving to UEFI

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

The best strategy for securely managing cryptographic material is to use a Hardware Security Module (HSM).

Here's why:

Security and Integrity: HSMs are specialized hardware devices designed to protect and manage digital keys.

They provide high levels of physical and logical security, ensuring that cryptographic material is well protected against tampering and unauthorized access.

Centralized Key Management: Using HSMs allows for centralized management of cryptographic keys, reducing the risks associated with decentralized and potentially insecure key storage practices, such as on personal laptops.

Compliance and Best Practices: HSMs comply with various industry standards and regulations (such as FIPS

140-2) for secure key management. This ensures that the organization adheres to best practices and meets compliance requirements.

References:

CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Study Guide by Mike Chapple and David Seidl

NIST Special Publication 800-57: Recommendation for Key Management

ISO/IEC 19790:2012: Information Technology - Security Techniques - Security Requirements for Cryptographic Modules

#### NEW QUESTION # 165

A security architect is mitigating a vulnerability that previously led to a web application data breach. An analysis into the root cause of the issue finds the following:

An administrator's account was hijacked and used on several Autonomous System Numbers within 30 minutes.

All administrators use named accounts that require multifactor authentication.

Single sign-on is used for all company applications. Which of the following should the security architect do to mitigate the issue?

- A. Decentralize administrator accounts and force unique passwords for each application.
- B. Enable context-based authentication when network locations change on administrator login attempts.
- C. Configure token theft detection on the single sign-on system with automatic account lockouts.
- D. Enforce biometric authentication requirements for the administrator's named accounts.

#### Answer: B

Explanation:

The hijacked administrator account was used across multiple ASNs (indicating different network locations) in a short time, despite MFA and SSO. This suggests a stolen session or token misuse. Let's analyze:

A . Token theft detection with lockouts: Useful for detecting stolen SSO tokens, but it's reactive and may not prevent initial misuse across networks.

B . Context-based authentication: This adds real-time checks (e.g., geolocation, IP changes) to verify login attempts. Given the rapid ASN changes, this proactively mitigates the issue by challenging suspicious logins, aligning with CAS-005's focus on adaptive

security.

C . Decentralize accounts: This removes SSO, increasing complexity and weakening MFA enforcement, which isn't practical or secure.

#### NEW QUESTION # 166

An organization determines existing business continuity practices are inadequate to support critical internal process dependencies during a contingency event. A compliance analyst wants the Chief Information Officer (CIO) to identify the level of residual risk that is acceptable to guide remediation activities. Which of the following does the CIO need to clarify?

- A. Likelihood
- **B. Appetite**
- C. Impact
- D. Mitigation

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The CIO needs to clarify the organization's risk appetite, which defines the level of residual risk the business is willing to accept after all mitigation measures are applied. Risk appetite reflects the balance between operational requirements, security controls, and cost constraints. In business continuity planning, risk appetite helps decision-makers determine which risks must be reduced through additional investments (e.g., redundant systems, faster recovery strategies) and which risks are tolerable based on business priorities. Mitigation (A) refers to the strategies used to reduce risk but not the threshold of acceptable residual risk. Impact (B) and Likelihood (C) are components of risk assessment-measuring severity and probability-but they do not define acceptance criteria. Risk appetite is the guiding principle that aligns technical controls with executive tolerance for disruption or loss.

#### NEW QUESTION # 167

A systems administrator wants to use existing resources to automate reporting from disparate security appliances that do not currently communicate. Which of the following is the best way to meet this objective?

- A. Migrating application usage logs to on-premises storage
- B. Combining back-end application storage into a single, relational database
- **C. Configuring an API Integration to aggregate the different data sets**
- D. Purchasing and deploying commercial off the shelf aggregation software

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

The best way to automate reporting from disparate security appliances that do not currently communicate is to configure an API Integration to aggregate the different data sets. Here's why:

\* Interoperability: APIs allow different systems to communicate and share data, even if they were not originally designed to work together. This enables the integration of various security appliances into a unified reporting system.

\* Automation: API integrations can automate the process of data collection, aggregation, and reporting, reducing manual effort and increasing efficiency.

\* Scalability: APIs provide a scalable solution that can easily be extended to include additional security appliances or data sources as needed.

\* References:

\* CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Study Guide by Mike Chapple and David Seidl

\* NIST Special Publication 800-95: Guide to Secure Web Services

\* OWASP API Security Top Ten

#### NEW QUESTION # 168

A security architect is designing Zero Trust enforcement policies for all end users. The majority of users work remotely and travel frequently for work. Which of the following controls should the security architect do first?

- **A. Deploy context-aware reauthentication with UBA baseline deviations.**
- B. Switch user MFA from software-based tokens to hardware time-based OTPs.
- C. Enforce daily posture compliance checks against the endpoint security controls.

- D. Implement TLS decryption and inspect inbound and outbound network traffic.

**Answer: A**

### Explanation:

Zero Trust security is based on the principle of "never trust, always verify." For a mobile and frequently traveling workforce, enforcing rigid access models without adaptability creates friction and hampers productivity. The first priority in Zero Trust design for such a workforce is to deploy context-aware reauthentication combined with User Behavior Analytics (UBA). This ensures that deviations from baseline user behavior—such as unusual geographic access, time of day anomalies, or device changes—trigger additional authentication or session restrictions.

Option A (hardware OTPs) enhances authentication security but does not provide adaptive, risk-based controls for varying user behavior. Option B (TLS decryption) focuses on network traffic inspection, which is important but secondary to ensuring identity and access enforcement in a Zero Trust model. Option C (posture compliance checks) is necessary but typically part of ongoing device security enforcement rather than the initial step.

By starting with context-aware reauthentication, the organization ensures its Zero Trust strategy adapts dynamically to user behavior, providing both stronger security and a smoother experience for a global, remote workforce.

## NEW QUESTION # 169

• • • •

Our CAS-005 exam questions are so excellent for many advantages. Firstly, the quality of our CAS-005 learning braindumps is very high. You may think that our CAS-005 training materials can only help you to start with confidence, but in fact, they cover the real exam questions and answers. And the accuracy of them will let you surprised. Secondly, the prices for the CAS-005 learning prep are really favorable for every candidate. Even the students can afford it.

Testking CAS-005 Exam Questions: <https://www.testsimulate.com/CAS-005-study-materials.html>

myportal.utt.edu.tt, www.smarketing.ac, www.rcams.ca, Disposable vapes

2026 Latest TestSimulate CAS-005 PDF Dumps and CAS-005 Exam Engine Free Share: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1aFNA7K-rES7OmHcAiBDGVo39Axu-kZxo>