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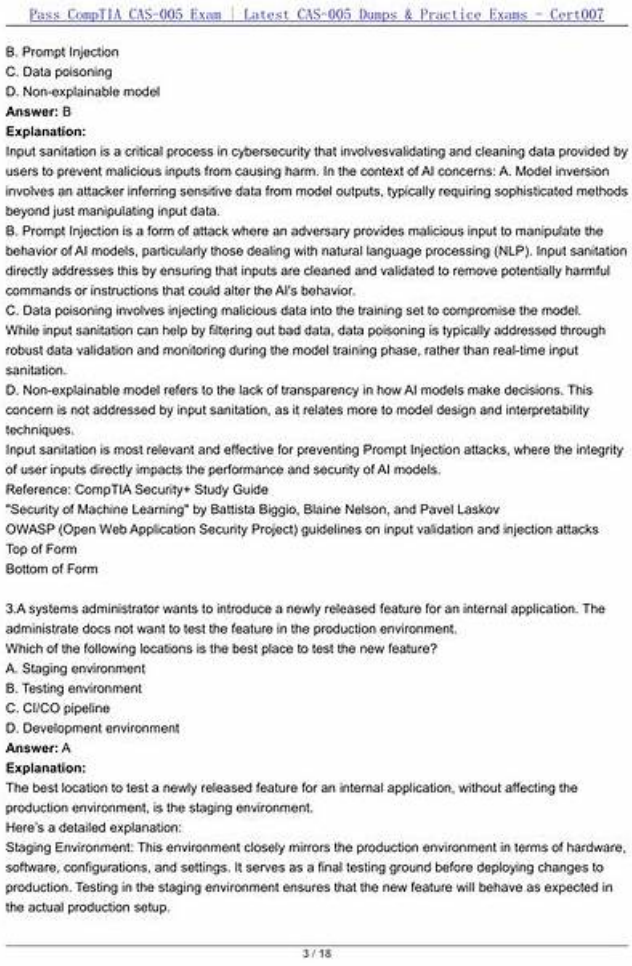


B. Prompt Injection
C. Data poisoning
D. Non-explainable model
**Answer:** B
**Explanation:**
Input sanitation is a critical process in cybersecurity that involvesvalidating and cleaning data provided by users to prevent malicious inputs from causing harm. In the context of AI concerns: A. Model inversion 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.
Reference: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide
"Security of Machine Learning" by Battista Biggio, Blaine Nelson, and Pavel Laskov
OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) guidelines on input validation and injection attacks
Top of Form
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3.A systems administrator wants to introduce a newly released feature for an internal application. The administrate docs not want to test the feature in the production environment.
Which of the following locations is the best place to test the new feature?
A. Staging environment
B. Testing environment
C. CI/CO pipeline
D. Development environment
**Answer:** A
**Explanation:**
The best location to test a newly released feature for an internal application, without affecting the production environment, is the staging environment.
Here's a detailed explanation:
Staging Environment: This environment closely mirrors the production environment in terms of hardware, software, configurations, and settings. It serves as a final testing ground before deploying changes to production. Testing in the staging environment ensures that the new feature will behave as expected in the actual production setup.



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## CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

| Topic | Details |
|---|---|
| Topic 1 | • 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. |
| Topic 2 | • Security Architecture: This domain focuses on analyzing requirements to design resilient systems, including the configuration of firewalls and intrusion detection systems. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Topic 3 | • 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 4 | • 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. |



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## CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q175-Q180):

**NEW QUESTION # 175**
A security analyst is assessing a new application written in Java. The security analyst must determine which vulnerabilities exist during runtime. Which of the following would provide the most exhaustive list of vulnerabilities while meeting the objective?

- A. Dynamic analysis
- B. Static analysis
- C. Input validation
- D. Side-channel analysis
- E. Fuzz testing

**Answer: A**

Explanation:
Dynamic analysis involves testing the application while it is running to identify vulnerabilities present during execution, providing the most exhaustive runtime vulnerability detection. Input validation is a specific security control, not a method for exhaustive testing. Side-channel analysis examines unintended information leakage but does not comprehensively assess runtime vulnerabilities. Fuzz testing is a specific technique within dynamic analysis but does not ensure exhaustive coverage. Static analysis examines code without execution, missing runtime-specific vulnerabilities.

**NEW QUESTION # 176**
Engineers are unable to control pumps at Site A from Site B when the SCADA controller at Site A experiences an outage. A security analyst must provide a secure solution that ensures Site A pumps can be controlled by a SCADA controller at Site B if a similar outage occurs again. Which of the following represents the most cost-effective solution?

- A. Procure direct fiber connectivity between Site A and Site B and limit its use to the critical SCADA controller traffic only
- B. Configure VPN concentrators inside the OT network segments at Site A and Site B and allow the controllers to act as secondary devices for the other site's pumps across this encrypted tunnel.
- C. Isolate the OT environment by providing an air-gapped network segment. Place the SCADA controller for each site in this network segment to minimize outages.
- D. Install backup SCADA controllers at each site, isolate them from the OT network, and assign these backup controllers as high-availability pairs.

**Answer: B**

Explanation:
The most cost-effective and secure solution is to configure VPN concentrators inside the OT networks at both sites (Option D). This setup allows encrypted communications between Site A and Site B, enabling controllers at either site to serve as secondary or failover devices for the other. By leveraging VPN tunnels, the organization avoids the expensive and time-consuming process of laying new fiber infrastructure, while still ensuring secure, authenticated, and encrypted connections across sites.
Option A, direct fiber connectivity, provides high performance but is extremely costly and less flexible than VPN solutions. Option B, deploying redundant SCADA controllers at each site, increases hardware, licensing, and management costs while still requiring interconnectivity. Option C, air-gapping the OT network, may improve isolation but would prevent remote failover capabilities, contradicting the requirement for cross-site control.

**NEW QUESTION # 177**
An organization has been using self-managed encryption keys rather than the free keys managed by the cloud provider. The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) reviews the monthly bill and realizes the self- managed keys are more costly than anticipated. Which of the following should the CISO recommend to reduce costs while maintaining a strong security posture?

- A. Begin using cloud-managed keys on all new resources deployed in the cloud.
- B. Extend the key rotation period to one year so that the cloud provider can use cached keys.
- C. Utilize an on-premises HSM to locally manage keys.
- D. Adjust the configuration for cloud provider keys on data that is classified as public.

**Answer: D**

Explanation:
Step by Step Explanation:
Understanding the Scenario: Theorganization is using customer-managed encryption keys in the cloud, which is more expensive than using the cloud provider's free managed keys. The CISO needs to find a way to reduce costs without significantly weakening the security posture.
Analyzing the Answer Choices:
A). Utilize an on-premises HSM to locally manage keys: While on-premises HSMs offer strong security, they introduce additional costs and complexity (procurement, maintenance, etc.). This option is unlikely to reduce costs compared to cloud-based key management.
B). Adjust the configuration for cloud provider keys on data that is classified as public: This is the most practical and cost-effective approach. Data classified as public doesn't require the same level of protection as sensitive data. Using the cloud provider's free managed keys for public data can significantly reduce costs without compromising security, as the data is intended to be publicly accessible anyway.
Reference: This aligns with the principle of applying security controls based on data classification and risk assessment, a key concept in CASP+.
C). Begin using cloud-managed keys on all new resources deployed in the cloud: While this would reduce costs, it's a broad approach that doesn't consider the sensitivity of the data. Applying cloud-managed keys to sensitive data might not be acceptable from a security standpoint.
D). Extend the key rotation period to one year so that the cloud provider can use cached keys: Extending the key rotation period weakens security. Frequent key rotation is a security best practice to limit the impact of a potential key compromise.
Reference: Key rotation is a fundamental security control, and reducing its frequency goes against CASP+ principles related to cryptography and risk management.
Why B is the Correct answer:
Risk-Based Approach: Using cloud-provider-managed keys for public data is a reasonable risk-based decision. Public data, by definition, is not confidential.
Cost Optimization: This directly addresses the CISO's concern about cost, as cloud-provider-managed keys are often free or significantly cheaper.
Security Balance: It maintains a strong security posture for sensitive data by continuing to use customer- managed keys where appropriate, while optimizing costs for less sensitive data.
CASP+ Relevance: This approach demonstrates an understanding of risk management, data classification, and cost-benefit analysis in security decision-making, all of which are important topics in CASP+.
Elaboration on Data Classification:
Data Classification Policy: Organizations should have a clear data classification policy that defines different levels of data sensitivity (e.g., public, internal, confidential, restricted).
Security Controls Based on Classification: Security controls, including encryption key management, should be applied based on the data's classification level.
Cost-Benefit Analysis: Data classification helps organizations make informed decisions about where to invest in stronger security controls and where cost optimization is acceptable.

In conclusion, adjusting the configuration to use cloud-provider-managed keys for data classified as public is the most effective way to reduce costs while maintaining a strong security posture. It's a practical, risk-based approach that aligns with data classification principles and cost-benefit considerations, all of which are important concepts covered in the CASP+ exam objectives.

**NEW QUESTION # 178**
An organization determined its preparedness for a ransomware attack is inadequate. A security administrator is working on ways to improve and monitor the organization's response to ransomware attacks. Which of the following is the best action for the administrator to take?

- A. Verify the encryption key length.
- B. Perform a business impact analysis.
- C. Conduct backup testing.
- D. Define the recovery point objective.

**Answer: C**

**NEW QUESTION # 179**
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. Smoke
- B. Canary
- C. Regression
- D. Load

**Answer: C**

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 # 180**
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