

CAS-005 Exam Actual Tests Exam Instant Download | Updated CompTIA CAS-005 New Braindumps Sheet

অলংকৃত সুজাইবেল কলেজ জ্ঞান টেক্সি - উচ্চাবস্থা প্রয়োজন - ২য় অবস্থা		অলংকৃত সুজাইবেল কলেজ জ্ঞান টেক্সি - উচ্চাবস্থা প্রয়োজন - ২য় অবস্থা	
সময়: ৪০ মিনিট	পূর্ণযাত্রা=২০	সময়: ৪০ মিনিট	পূর্ণযাত্রা=২০
সুজাইবেল প্রশ্ন (যেকেবে একটির উত্তর দাও):		সুজাইবেল প্রশ্ন (যেকেবে একটির উত্তর দাও):	
১) $(C_2H_{5}Cl) \xrightarrow{H_2} B \xrightarrow{Z} Y$ (অক্ষুণ্ডিত) (যথেষ্ট n=4)		১) $(C_2H_{5}Cl) \xrightarrow{H_2} B \xrightarrow{Z} Y$ (অক্ষুণ্ডিত) (যথেষ্ট n=4)	
ক. আলকোক সমাপ্তু করে দেন? খ. কার্বোল করার পর উপরের বায়া করে। গ. Y এর সাথে H ₂ O এর উপরের উপরের কেলেন বায়া করে। ঘ. X এবং Z এর মধ্যে কোনটি রাখিবিক সমাপ্তু প্রশ্নের সময়: কারণ বিবেচন করে।		ক. আলকোক সমাপ্তু করে দেন? খ. কার্বোল করার পর উপরের বায়া করে। গ. Y এর সাথে H ₂ O এর উপরের উপরের কেলেন বায়া করে। ঘ. X এবং Z এর মধ্যে কোনটি রাখিবিক সমাপ্তু প্রশ্নের সময়: কারণ বিবেচন করে।	
২. $(C_2H_5)_2N + H_2SO_4 \xrightarrow{A} B \xrightarrow{C} C$		২. $(C_2H_5)_2N + H_2SO_4 \xrightarrow{A} B \xrightarrow{C} C$	
ক. কার্বোকার্ডিন কী? খ. মেলিমিক মিলুন কী? বায়া করে। গ. উপরের C যোগের নাইট্রোলেম প্রতিক্রিয়াক অর্থাৎ প্রাপ্ত অবস্থান যুক্ত কৈন্তে বায়া করে। ঘ. উপরের A, B ও C যোগের ফোরে ইলেক্ট্রনেটিক প্রতিক্রিয়া প্রতিক্রিয়ার ক্ষেত্র বিবেচন করে।		ক. কার্বোকার্ডিন কী? খ. মেলিমিক মিলুন কী? বায়া করে। গ. উপরের C যোগের নাইট্রোলেম প্রতিক্রিয়াক অর্থাৎ প্রাপ্ত অবস্থান যুক্ত কৈন্তে বায়া করে। ঘ. উপরের A, B ও C যোগের ফোরে ইলেক্ট্রনেটিক প্রতিক্রিয়া প্রতিক্রিয়ার ক্ষেত্র বিবেচন করে।	
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CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Security Architecture: This domain focuses on analyzing requirements to design resilient systems, including the configuration of firewalls and intrusion detection systems.
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

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CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q128-Q133):

NEW QUESTION # 128

After remote desktop capabilities were deployed in the environment, various vulnerabilities were noticed.

- * Exfiltration of intellectual property
- * Unencrypted files
- * Weak user passwords

Which of the following is the best way to mitigate these vulnerabilities? (Select two).

- A. Implementing a version control system
- B. Restricting access to critical file services only
- C. Implementing a CMDB platform
- D. Deploying directory-based group policies
- E. **Implementing data loss prevention**
- F. **Enabling modern authentication that supports MFA**
- G. Deploying file integrity monitoring

Answer: E,F

Explanation:

To mitigate the identified vulnerabilities, the following solutions are most appropriate:

A . Implementing data loss prevention (DLP): DLP solutions help prevent the unauthorized transfer of data outside the organization. This directly addresses the exfiltration of intellectual property by monitoring, detecting, and blocking sensitive data transfers.

E . Enabling modern authentication that supports Multi-Factor Authentication (MFA): This significantly enhances security by requiring additional verification methods beyond just passwords. It addresses the issue of weak user passwords by making it much harder for unauthorized users to gain access, even if they obtain the password.

Other options, while useful in specific contexts, do not address all the vulnerabilities mentioned:

B . Deploying file integrity monitoring helps detect changes to files but does not prevent data exfiltration or address weak passwords.

C . Restricting access to critical file services improves security but is not comprehensive enough to mitigate all identified vulnerabilities.

D . Deploying directory-based group policies can enforce security policies but might not directly prevent data exfiltration or ensure strong authentication.

F . Implementing a version control system helps manage changes to files but is not a security measure for preventing the identified vulnerabilities.

G . Implementing a CMDB platform (Configuration Management Database) helps manage IT assets but does not address the specific security issues mentioned.

Reference:

CompTIA Security+ Study Guide

NIST SP 800-53 Rev. 5, "Security and Privacy Controls for Information Systems and Organizations" CIS Controls, "Control 13: Data Protection" and "Control 16: Account Monitoring and Control"

NEW QUESTION # 129

Recent reports indicate that a software tool is being exploited. Attackers were able to bypass user access controls and load a database. A security analyst needs to find the vulnerability and recommend a mitigation.

The analyst generates the following output:

□ Which of the following would the analyst most likely recommend?

- A. Removing hard coded credentials from the source code
- B. Not allowing users to change their local passwords
- C. Installing appropriate EDR tools to block pass-the-hash attempts
- D. Adding additional time to software development to perform fuzz testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

The output indicates that the software tool contains hard-coded credentials, which attackers can exploit to bypass user access controls and load the database. The most likely recommendation is to remove hard-coded credentials from the source code. Here's why:

Security Best Practices: Hard-coded credentials are a significant security risk because they can be easily discovered through reverse engineering or simple inspection of the code. Removing them reduces the risk of unauthorized access.

Credential Management: Credentials should be managed securely using environment variables, secure vaults, or configuration management tools that provide encryption and access controls.

Mitigation of Exploits: By eliminating hard-coded credentials, the organization can prevent attackers from easily bypassing authentication mechanisms and gaining unauthorized access to sensitive systems.

NEW QUESTION # 130

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step

Understanding the Scenario: The organization 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:

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.

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.

NEW QUESTION # 131

Recent reports indicate that a software tool is being exploited. Attackers were able to bypass user access controls and load a database. A security analyst needs to find the vulnerability and recommend a mitigation.

The analyst generates the following output:

Which of the following would the analyst most likely recommend?

- A. Removing hard coded credentials from the source code
- B. Not allowing users to change their local passwords
- C. Installing appropriate EDR tools to block pass-the-hash attempts
- D. Adding additional time to software development to perform fuzz testing

Answer: A

Explanation:

The output indicates that the software tool contains hard-coded credentials, which attackers can exploit to bypass user access controls and load the database. The most likely recommendation is to remove hard-coded credentials from the source code. Here's why:

* Security Best Practices: Hard-coded credentials are a significant security risk because they can be easily discovered through reverse engineering or simple inspection of the code. Removing them reduces the risk of unauthorized access.

* Credential Management: Credentials should be managed securely using environment variables, secure vaults, or configuration management tools that provide encryption and access controls.

* Mitigation of Exploits: By eliminating hard-coded credentials, the organization can prevent attackers from easily bypassing authentication mechanisms and gaining unauthorized access to sensitive systems.

* References:

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

* OWASP Top Ten: Insecure Design

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

NEW QUESTION # 132

All organization is concerned about insider threats from employees who have individual access to encrypted material. Which of the following techniques best addresses this issue?

- A. SSO with MFA
- B. Account federation with hardware tokens
- C. Key splitting
- D. Soring and hashing
- E. SAE

Answer: C

Explanation:

The technique that best addresses the issue of insider threats from employees who have individual access to encrypted material is **key splitting**.

Key Splitting: Key splitting involves dividing a cryptographic key into multiple parts and distributing these parts among different individuals or systems. This ensures that no single individual has complete access to the key, thereby mitigating the risk of insider threats.

Increased Security: By requiring multiple parties to combine their key parts to access encrypted material, key splitting provides an additional layer of security. This approach is particularly useful in environments where sensitive data needs to be protected from unauthorized access by insiders.

Compliance and Best Practices: Key splitting aligns with best practices and regulatory requirements for handling sensitive information, ensuring that access is tightly controlled and monitored.

NEW QUESTION # 133

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