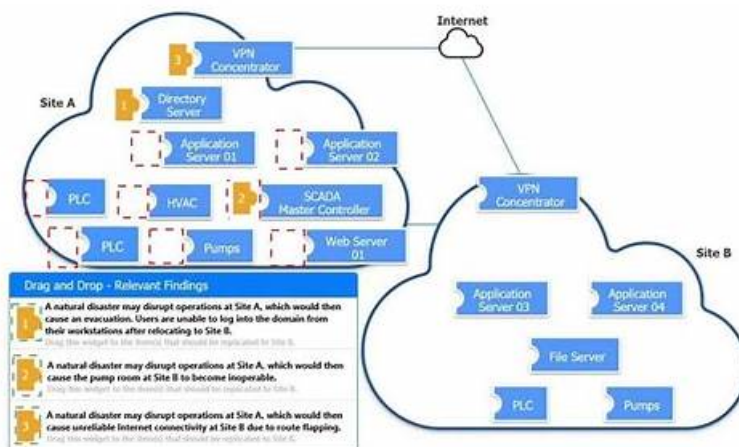


CAS-005 ミシユレーション問題 & CAS-005全真模擬試験



P.S.GoShikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2025 CompTIA CAS-005ダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_qKofSkAHk-QhUYAN0i0nX79zWOuPlqo

GoShikenは、効果的な勤勉さを最高の報酬に変えることができる素晴らしい学習プラットフォームです。CompTIA長年の勤勉な作業により、当社の専門家は頻繁にテストされた知識を参考のためにCAS-005試験資料に集めました。したがって、私たちの練習教材は彼らの努力の勝利です。CAS-005試験の資料に頼ることで、以前に想像した以上の成果を確実に得ることができます。CAS-005練習教材を選択したお客様から収集した明確なデータがあり、CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam合格率は98~100%です。

CompTIA CAS-005 認定試験の出題範囲:

トピック	出題範囲
トピック 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> セキュリティ エンジニアリング: このセクションでは、エンタープライズ環境内の ID およびアクセス管理 (IAM) コンポーネントに関連する一般的な問題のトラブルシューティングに関わる CompTIA セキュリティ アーキテクトのスキルを評価します。受験者は、ハードウェアセキュリティ テクノロジーを実装しながら、エンドポイントとサーバーのセキュリティを強化するための要件を分析します。このドメインでは、システムのセキュリティ保護における高度な暗号化概念の重要性も強調します。
トピック 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> セキュリティ運用: このドメインは CompTIA セキュリティ アーキテクト向けに設計されており、監視および対応活動をサポートするためのデータの分析、脆弱性の評価、攻撃対象領域を削減するためのソリューションの推奨などをカバーしています。候補者は脅威ハンティング技術を適用し、脅威インテリジェンスの概念を活用して運用セキュリティを強化します。
トピック 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> セキュリティ アーキテクチャ: このドメインでは、ファイアウォールや侵入検知システムの構成を含む、回復力のあるシステムを設計するための要件の分析に重点を置いています。
トピック 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ガバナンス、リスク、コンプライアンス: この試験セクションでは、ポリシー、手順、標準の開発など、組織のセキュリティ要件に基づいたガバナンス コンポーネントの実装をカバーする CompTIA セキュリティ アーキテクトのスキルを測定します。受験者は、フィッシングやソーシャル エンジニアリングに関する意識向上トレーニングなど、セキュリティ プログラムの管理について学習します。

CAS-005テストガイド、CompTIA CAS-005試験問題集、CAS-005トレーニング資料

人々は常に、特定の分野で有能で熟練していることを証明したいと考えています。能力を証明する方法はさまざまですが、最も直接的で便利な方法は、CAS-005認定試験に参加し、認定証を取得することです。CAS-005認定に合格すると、非常に有能で優秀であることを証明できます。また、CAS-005テストに合格することで有用な知識とスキルを習得できます。CAS-005ガイドトレントを購入すると、GoShikenのCAS-005試験に合格するのに役立ちます。時間と労力はほとんどかかりません。

CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam 認定 CAS-005 試験問題 (Q93-Q98):

質問 #93

An external threat actor attacks public infrastructure providers. In response to the attack and during follow-up activities, various providers share information obtained during response efforts. After the attack, energy sector companies share their status and response data:

Company

SIEM

UEBA

DLP

ISAC Member

TIP Integration

Time to Detect

Time to Respond

1

Yes

No

Yes

Yes

Yes

10 minutes

20 minutes

2

Yes

Yes

Yes

Yes

No

20 minutes

40 minutes

3

Yes

Yes

No

No

Yes

12 minutes

24 minutes

Which of the following is the most important issue to address to defend against future attacks?

- A. Failure to implement a DLP system
- B. Failure to implement a UEBA system
- C. Failure to integrate with the TIP
- D. Failure to join the industry ISAC

正解: D

解説:

The data provided shows that all companies have SIEM systems, but they differ in their implementation of UEBA, DLP, ISAC membership, and TIP integration. The key metric to evaluate is the effectiveness in detecting and responding to attacks, as shown by the "Time to Detect" and "Time to Respond" columns.

Company 1, which is an ISAC member, has the fastest detection (10 minutes) and response (20 minutes) times. Company 3, which is not an ISAC member, has slower detection (12 minutes) and response (24 minutes) times, despite having UEBA and TIP integration. Company 2, which lacks TIP integration but is an ISAC member, has the slowest times (20 minutes to detect, 40 minutes to respond). This suggests that ISAC membership correlates with faster detection and response, likely due to access to shared threat intelligence.

According to the CompTIA SecurityX CAS-005 objectives (Domain 2: Security Operations, 2.2), Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs) are critical for enabling organizations to share real-time threat intelligence within their industry. ISACs provide access to actionable intelligence, best practices, and coordinated response strategies, which are essential for defending against sophisticated attacks targeting critical infrastructure like the energy sector. The lack of ISAC membership (Company 3) limits access to this intelligence, hindering proactive defense and response capabilities. While UEBA, DLP, and TIP integration are valuable, they are more focused on internal monitoring, data protection, and individual threat intelligence feeds, respectively, and do not provide the same industry-wide collaboration as an ISAC.

Reference:

CompTIA SecurityX CAS-005 Official Study Guide, Domain 2: Security Operations, Section 2.2: "Explain the importance of threat intelligence sharing and collaboration, including ISACs." CAS-005 Exam Objectives, 2.2: "Analyze the impact of information sharing on incident response efficiency."

質問 # 94

A web application server that provides services to hybrid modern and legacy financial applications recently underwent a scheduled upgrade to update common libraries, including OpenSSL. Multiple users are now reporting failed connection attempts to the server. The technician performing initial triage identified the following:

- Client applications more than five years old appear to be the most affected.
- Web server logs show initial connection attempts by affected hosts.
- For the failed connections, logs indicate "cipher unavailable."

Which of the following is most likely to safely remediate this situation?

- A. The client TLS configuration must be set to enforce electronic codebook modes of operation.
- **B. The client applications need to be modified to support AES in Galois/Counter Mode or equivalent.**
- C. The server needs to be configured for backward compatibility to SSL 3.0 applications.
- D. The server-side digital signature algorithm needs to be modified to support elliptic curve cryptography.

正解: B

質問 # 95

A company migrating to a remote work model requires that company-owned devices connect to a VPN before logging in to the device itself. The VPN gateway requires that a specific key extension is deployed to the machine certificates in the internal PKI. Which of the following best explains this requirement?

- A. The internal PKI certificate deployment allows for Wi-Fi connectivity before logging in to other systems.
- B. The server connection uses SSL VPN, which uses certificates for secure communication.
- **C. The VPN client selected the certificate with the correct key usage without user interaction.**
- D. The certificate is an additional factor to meet regulatory MFA requirements for VPN access.

正解: C

解説:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

This scenario describes an enterprise VPN setup that requires machine authentication before a user logs in. The best explanation for this requirement is that the VPN client selects the appropriate certificate automatically based on the key extension in the machine certificate.

* Understanding the Key Extension Requirement:

* PKI (Public Key Infrastructure) issues machine certificates that include specific key usages such as Client Authentication or IPsec IKE Intermediate.

* Key usage extensions define how a certificate can be used, ensuring that only valid certificates are selected by the VPN client.

* Why Option B is Correct:

* The VPN automatically selects the correct machine certificate with the appropriate key extension.

* The process occurs without user intervention, ensuring seamless VPN authentication before login.

* Why Other Options Are Incorrect:

- * A (MFA requirement): Certificates used in this scenario are for machine authentication, not user MFA. MFA typically involves user credentials plus a second factor (like OTPs or biometrics), which is not applicable here.
- * C (Wi-Fi connectivity before login): This refers to pre-login networking, which is a separate concept where devices authenticate to a Wi-Fi network before login, usually via 802.1X EAP- TLS. However, this question specifically mentions VPN authentication, not Wi-Fi authentication.
- * D (SSL VPN with certificates): While SSL VPNs do use certificates, this scenario involves machine certificates issued by an internal PKI, which are commonly used in IPsec VPNs, not SSL VPNs.

質問 #96

Which of the following best describes the challenges associated with widespread adoption of homomorphic encryption techniques?

- A. No use cases to drive adoption
- B. Quantum computers not yet capable
- C. Incomplete mathematical primitives
- D. insufficient coprocessor support

正解: D

解説:

Homomorphic encryption allows computations to be performed on encrypted data without decrypting it, providing strong privacy guarantees. However, the adoption of homomorphic encryption is challenging due to several factors:

A . Incomplete mathematical primitives: This is not the primary barrier as the theoretical foundations of homomorphic encryption are well-developed.

B . No use cases to drive adoption: There are several compelling use cases for homomorphic encryption, especially in privacy-sensitive fields like healthcare and finance.

C . Quantum computers not yet capable: Quantum computing is not directly related to the challenges of adopting homomorphic encryption.

D . Insufficient coprocessor support: The computational overhead of homomorphic encryption is significant, requiring substantial processing power. Current general-purpose processors are not optimized for the intensive computations required by homomorphic encryption, limiting its practical deployment. Specialized hardware or coprocessors designed to handle these computations more efficiently are not yet widely available.

Reference:

CompTIA Security+ Study Guide

"Homomorphic Encryption: Applications and Challenges" by Rivest et al.

NIST, "Report on Post-Quantum Cryptography"

質問 #97

A security engineer receives the following findings from a recent security audit:

- * Data should be protected based on user permissions and roles.
- * User action tracking should be implemented across the network.
- * Digital identities should be validated across the data access workflow.

Which of the following is the first action the engineer should take to address the findings?

- A. Deploy OpenID Connect for API authentication
- B. Implement continuous and context-based authentication and authorization
- C. Improve federation services for digital identities and data access
- D. Use an enhanced user credential provisioning workflow and data monitoring tools

正解: B

解説:

The first action is to implement continuous and context-based authentication and authorization (A). Traditional authentication validates users only at login, which creates gaps during active sessions. Continuous authentication ensures validation throughout the data access workflow, incorporating contextual factors like device state, geolocation, and behavioral analysis. This directly aligns with audit findings requiring protection by role, identity validation, and action tracking.

Option B improves onboarding and monitoring but does not enforce continuous access control. Option C improves identity federation but does not provide session-by-session validation. Option D secures APIs but is too narrow for organization-wide identity workflows.

CAS-005 stresses Zero Trust and context-aware IAM, making continuous authentication and authorization the top priority.

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CAS-005全真模擬試驗: <https://www.goshiken.com/CompTIA/CAS-005-mondaishu.html>

- P.S.GoShikenがGoogle Driveで共有している無料の2025 CompTIA CAS-005ダンプ: https://drive.google.com/open?id=1_qKofSkAHk-QhUYAN0i0nX79zWOuPlqo