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Viele der ZertFragen CAS-005 CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Prüfungs Vorbereitung Antworten sind in Vielfache-Wahl-Fragen (MCQs) FormatQualität geprüften CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Produkte viele Male vor der VeröffentlichungKostenlose Demo der Prüfung ZertFragen CAS-005 an ZertFragen. Um Ihre Zertifizierungsprüfungen reibungslos erfolgreich zu meistern brauchen Sie nur unsere Prüfungsfragen und Antworten zu CompTIA CAS-005 (CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam) auswendigzulernen.

CompTIA CAS-005 Prüfungsplan:

Thema	Einzelheiten
Thema 1	• 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.
Thema 2	• 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.
Thema 3	• 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.
Thema 4	• Security Architecture: This domain focuses on analyzing requirements to design resilient systems, including the configuration of firewalls and intrusion detection systems.

>> CAS-005 Zertifizierungsprüfung <<

CAS-005 Studienmaterialien: CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam & CAS-005 Zertifizierungstraining

ZertFragen versprechen, dass wir keine Mühe scheuen, um Ihnen zu helfen, die CompTIA CAS-005 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu

bestehen. Jetzt können Sie kostenlos einen Teil der Fragen und Antworten von CompTIA CAS-005 Zertifizierungsprüfung (CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam) auf ZertFragen downloaden. Wenn Sie ZertFragen wählen, können Sie nicht nur die CompTIA CAS-005 Zertifizierungsprüfung bestehen, sondern auch über einen einjährigen kostenlosen Update-Service verfügen. ZertFragen versprechen, wenn Sie die Prüfung nicht bestehen, zahlen wir Ihnen die gesamte Summe zurück.

CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam CAS-005 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q130-Q135):

130. Frage

A developer needs to improve the cryptographic strength of a password-storage component in a web application without completely replacing the crypto-module. Which of the following is the most appropriate technique?

- A. Key escrow
- B. Key splitting
- C. Key encryption
- **D. Key stretching**
- E. Key rotation

Antwort: D

Begründung:

The most appropriate technique to improve the cryptographic strength of a password-storage component in a web application without completely replacing the crypto-module is key stretching. Here's why:

- * Enhanced Security: Key stretching algorithms, such as PBKDF2, bcrypt, and scrypt, increase the computational effort required to derive the encryption key from the password, making brute-force attacks more difficult and time-consuming.
- * Compatibility: Key stretching can be implemented alongside existing cryptographic modules, enhancing their security without the need for a complete overhaul.
- * Industry Best Practices: Key stretching is a widely recommended practice for securely storing passwords, as it significantly improves resistance to password-cracking attacks.
- * References:
 - * CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Study Guide by Mike Chapple and David Seidl
 - * NIST Special Publication 800-63B: Digital Identity Guidelines - Authentication and Lifecycle Management
 - * OWASP Password Storage Cheat Sheet

131. Frage

A threat intelligence company's business objective is to allow customers to integrate data directly to different TIPs through an API. The company would like to address as many of the following objectives as possible:

- * Reduce compute spend as much as possible.
- * Ensure availability for all users.
- * Reduce the potential attack surface.
- * Ensure the integrity of the data provided.

Which of the following should the company consider to best meet the objectives?

- A. Configuring a unique API secret key for accounts
- B. Publishing a list of IoCs on a public directory
- **C. Providing a hash of all data that is made available**
- D. Implementing rate limiting for each registered user

Antwort: C

Begründung:

The best solution is to provide a hash of all data made available (D). Hashing ensures the integrity of the threat intelligence data provided to customers. Clients can verify that the data received via API matches the published hash, ensuring no tampering occurred in transit or at rest. This supports customer trust and aligns with the objective of protecting data integrity while maintaining availability. Option A (API secret keys) improves authentication and reduces attack surface but does not address integrity or compute efficiency. Option B (publishing IoCs publicly) increases attack surface and reduces control over distribution, which conflicts with security objectives. Option C (rate limiting) helps availability and cost control but does not guarantee data integrity. By providing hashes, the company ensures customers can validate authenticity regardless of delivery method, reducing the risk of manipulated IoCs. This approach also minimizes compute spend since hashing is lightweight compared to continuous verification

processes.

Therefore, the strongest alignment with all stated objectives-availability, reduced spend, reduced attack surface, and integrity-is achieved by providing hashes of all threat intelligence data.

132. Frage

SIMULATION

[Security Architecture]

You are a security analyst tasked with interpreting an Nmap scan output from company's privileged network.

The company's hardening guidelines indicate the following:

There should be one primary server or service per device.

Only default ports should be used.

Non-secure protocols should be disabled.

INSTRUCTIONS

Using the Nmap output, identify the devices on the network and their roles, and any open ports that should be closed.

For each device found by Nmap, add a device entry to the Devices Discovered list, with the following information:

The IP address of the device

The primary server or service of the device (Note that each IP should be associated with one service/port only) The protocol(s) that should be disabled based on the hardening guidelines (Note that multiple ports may need to be closed to comply with the hardening guidelines) If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

```
NMAP Scan Output

Nmap scan report for 10.1.45.65
Host is up (0.015s latency).
Not shown: 998 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
22/tcp    open  ssh      CrushFTP sftpd (protocol 2.0)
8080/tcp   open  http     CrushFTP web interface
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open
and 1 closed port
Device type: general purpose
Running: Microsoft Windows 7[2008]
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008:r2
OS details: Microsoft Windows 7 SP1 or Windows Server 2008 R2

Nmap scan report for 10.1.45.66
Host is up (0.016s latency).
Not shown: 998 closed ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
25/tcp    closed smtp      Barracuda Networks Spam Firewall smtpd
415/tcp   open  ssl/smtpd smtpd
587/tcp   open  ssl/smtpd smtpd
443/tcp   open  ssl/http Microsoft IIS httpd 7.5
Aggressive OS guesses: Linux 3.16 (90%), OpenWrt Chaos Calmer 15.05 (Linux 3.18)
or Designated Driver (Linux 4.1 or 4.4) (89%), OpenWrt Kamikaze 7.09 (Linux 2.6.22)
(88%), Linux 4.5 (88%), Asus RT-AC66U router (Linux 2.6) (88%), Linux 3.16 - 4.6
(88%), OpenWrt 0.9 - 7.09 (Linux 2.4.30 - 2.4.34) (87%), OpenWrt White Russian 0.9
(Linux 2.4.30) (87%), Asus RT-N16 WAP (Linux 2.6) (87%), Asus RT-N66U WAP (Linux
2.6) (87%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Service Info: Host: barracuda.pnp.root; CPE:
cpe:/h:barracudanetworks:spam_%26_virus_firewall_600:-

Nmap scan report for 10.1.45.67
Host is up (0.026s latency).
Not shown: 991 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
20/tcp    closed ftp-data
21/tcp    open  ftp      FileZilla ftpd 0.9.39 beta
22/tcp    closed ssh
80/tcp    open  http     Microsoft IIS httpd 7.5
443/tcp   open  ssl/http Microsoft IIS httpd 7.5
2001/tcp  closed dc
2047/tcp  closed dls
2196/tcp  closed unknown
6001/tcp  closed X11:1
Device type: general purpose
Running (JUST GUESSING): Microsoft Windows Vista[7][2008]8.1 (94%)
OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_vista::sp2 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7::sp1
cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_8.1:r1
Aggressive OS guesses: Microsoft Windows Vista SP2, Windows 7 SP1, or Windows
Server 2008 (94%), Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 (92%), Microsoft Windows
Server 2008 SP2 (90%), Microsoft Windows 7 SP1 or Windows Server 2008 R2 (90%),
Microsoft Windows Server 2008 (87%), Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 (86%),
Microsoft Windows Vista SP0 or SP1, Windows Server 2008 SP1, or Windows 7 (85%),
Microsoft Windows 8.1 R1 (85%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Nmap scan report for 10.1.45.68
Host is up (0.016s latency).
Not shown: 999 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE VERSION
21/tcp    open  ftp      Pure-FTPd
443/tcp   open  ssl/http-proxy SonicWALL SSL-VPN http proxy
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open
and 1 closed port
Device type: firewall[general purpose][media device]
Running (JUST GUESSING): Linux 3.X[2.6.X] (92%), IPCop 2.X (92%), Tiandy
embedded (86%)
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3.4 cpe:/o:ipcop:ipcop:2 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3.2
cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6.32
Aggressive OS guesses: IPCop 2 firewall (Linux 3.4) (92%), Linux 3.2 (89%), Linux
2.6.32 (87%), Tiandy NVR (86%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
```

Devices Discovered (0)

+Add Device For

10.1.45.65
10.1.45.66
10.1.45.67
10.1.45.68

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```
NMAP Scan Output

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443/tcp   open  ssl/http Microsoft IIS httpd 7.5
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2047/tcp  closed dls
2196/tcp  closed unknown
6001/tcp  closed X11:1
Device type: general purpose
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OS CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_vista::sp2 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_7::sp1
cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_server_2008 cpe:/o:microsoft:windows_8.1:r1
Aggressive OS guesses: Microsoft Windows Vista SP2, Windows 7 SP1, or Windows
Server 2008 (94%), Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 (92%), Microsoft Windows
Server 2008 SP2 (90%), Microsoft Windows 7 SP1 or Windows Server 2008 R2 (90%),
Microsoft Windows Server 2008 (87%), Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2 SP1 (86%),
Microsoft Windows Vista SP0 or SP1, Windows Server 2008 SP1, or Windows 7 (85%),
Microsoft Windows 8.1 R1 (85%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
Service Info: OS: Windows; CPE: cpe:/o:microsoft:windows

Nmap scan report for 10.1.45.68
Host is up (0.016s latency).
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443/tcp   open  ssl/http-proxy SonicWALL SSL-VPN http proxy
Warning: OSScan results may be unreliable because we could not find at least 1 open
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Device type: firewall[general purpose]media device
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embedded (86%)
OS CPE: cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3.4 cpe:/o:ipcop:ipcop:2 cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:3.2
cpe:/o:linux:linux_kernel:2.6.32
Aggressive OS guesses: IPCop 2 firewall (Linux 3.4) (92%), Linux 3.2 (89%), Linux
2.6.32 (87%), Tiandy NVR (86%)
No exact OS matches for host (test conditions non-ideal).
```

Devices Discovered (1)

Add Device For

10.1.45.66

IP Address

10.1.45.65

Role

SFTP Server

Email Server

FTP Server

UTM Appliance

Web Server

Database Server

AD Server

Disable Protocols

☐ 20/tcp

☐ 21/tcp

☐ 22/tcp

☐ 25/tcp

☐ 80/tcp

☐ 415/tcp

☐ 443/tcp

☐ 8080/tcp

Antwort:

Begründung:

See explanation below

Explanation:

10.1.45.65 SFTP ServerDisable 8080

10.1.45.66 Email Server Disable 415 and 443

10.1.45.67 Web Server Disable 21, 80

10.1.45.68 UTM Appliance Disable 21

133. Frage

Operational technology often relies upon aging command, control, and telemetry subsystems that were created with the design assumption of:

- A. untrustworthy users and systems being present.
- B. communicating over distributed environments
- C. anticipated eavesdropping from malicious actors.
- D. an available EtherneVIP network stack for flexibility.
- E. operating in an isolated/disconnected system.

Antwort: E

Begründung:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step

Understanding the Scenario: The question focuses on the historical design assumptions behind older operational technology (OT) systems, particularly in the context of command, control, and telemetry.

Analyzing the Answer Choices:

A . operating in an isolated/disconnected system: This is the most accurate assumption for many legacy OT systems. Historically, these systems were designed to operate in air-gapped environments, completely isolated from external networks (including the internet).

Reference:

B . communicating over distributed environments: While OT systems can be distributed, the core design assumption, especially for older systems, wasn't centered around interconnectivity in the way modern IT systems are.

C . untrustworthy users and systems being present: This is a more modern security principle (Zero Trust). Older OT systems often operated under a model of implicit trust within their isolated environment.

D . an available EtherneVIP network stack for flexibility: Ethernet/IP is a relatively newer industrial protocol. Older OT systems often used proprietary or less flexible communication protocols. Also, there is no such thing as EtherneVIP.

E . anticipated eavesdropping from malicious actors: While security was a concern, the primary threat model for older, isolated OT systems didn't heavily emphasize external malicious actors due to the assumed isolation.

Why A is the Correct answer:

Air Gap: The concept of an air gap (physical isolation) was the cornerstone of security for many legacy OT systems. These systems were not connected to the internet or corporate networks, making them less susceptible to remote attacks.

Legacy Protocols: Older OT systems often used proprietary or serial communication protocols, not designed for internet connectivity.

Implicit Trust: Within the isolated environment, there was often an assumption of trust among the connected components.

CASP+ Relevance: The challenges of securing legacy OT systems, especially in the face of increasing connectivity, are a key area of focus in CASP+. Understanding the historical context and the shift in security paradigms is crucial.

Modern OT Security Considerations (Elaboration):

Convergence: Today, the lines between IT and OT are blurring. OT systems are increasingly connected to corporate networks and the internet, necessitating a shift from isolation-based security to a more comprehensive approach.

Threat Landscape: Modern OT systems face a wider range of threats, including targeted attacks from sophisticated actors.

Security Controls: Modern OT security involves implementing network segmentation, intrusion detection, access controls, and other measures to protect against these evolving threats.

134. Frage

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

Antwort: D

Begründung:

Understanding Residual Risk:

Residual risk is the amount of risk remaining after controls and mitigations have been applied.

Risk appetite defines the level of risk an organization is willing to accept before taking additional actions.

- [illegible]

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