CAS-005 aktueller Test, Test VCE-Dumps für CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam

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Um Ihnen bei der Vorbereitung der CompTIA CAS-005 Zertifizierungsprüfung zu helfen, haben wir umfassende Kenntnisse und Erfahrungen. Die von uns bearbeiteten Fragenkataloge werden Ihnen helfen, das Zertifikat leicht zu erhalten. Die Schulungsunterlagen von DeutschPrüfung umfassen die freie Teste, Fragen und Antworten, Übungen sowie Lerntipps zur CompTIA CAS-005 Zertifizierungsprüfung.

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CompTIA CAS-005 Prüfungsplan:

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

CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam CAS-005 Prüfungsfragen mit Lösungen (Q165-Q170):

165. Frage
Audit findings indicate several user endpoints are not utilizing full disk encryption. During me remediation process, a compliance analyst reviews the testing details for the endpoints and notes the endpoint device configuration does not support full disk encryption. Which of the following is the most likely reason me device must be replaced?

- A. The vTPM was not properly initialized and is corrupt.
- B. The HSM is outdated and no longer supported by the manufacturer
- C. The HSM does not support sealing storage
- D. The motherboard was not configured with a TPM from the OEM supplier.
- E. The HSM is vulnerable to common exploits and a firmware upgrade is needed

Antwort: D

Begründung:
The most likely reason the device must be replaced is that the motherboard was not configured with a TPM (Trusted Platform Module) from the OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) supplier.
Why TPM is Necessary for Full Disk Encryption:
Hardware-Based Security: TPM provides a hardware-based mechanism to store encryption keys securely, which is essential for full disk encryption.
Compatibility: Full disk encryption solutions, such as BitLocker, require TPM to ensure that the encryption keys are securely stored and managed.
Integrity Checks: TPM enables system integrity checks during boot, ensuring that the device has not been tampered with.

166. Frage
An analyst wants to conduct a risk assessment on a new application that is being deployed.
Given the following information:
- Total budget allocation for the new application is unavailable.
- Recovery time objectives have not been set.
- Downtime loss calculations cannot be provided.
Which of the following statements describes the reason a qualitative assessment is the best option?

- A. Sufficient metrics are not available to conduct other risk assessment types.
- B. An organizational risk register tracks all risks and mitigations across business units.
- C. The organization wants to find the monetary value of any outages.
- D. The analyst has previous work experience in application development.

Antwort: A

Begründung:
A qualitative risk assessment is appropriate when quantitative data such as budget, downtime costs, or RTOs are unavailable. It relies on expert judgment, likelihood, and impact categories rather than precise metrics, making it the best option in this scenario.

167. Frage
Users must accept the terms presented in a captive petal when connecting to a guest network.
Recently, users have reported that they are unable to access the Internet after joining the network.
A network engineer observes the following:
- Users should be redirected to the captive portal.
- The Motive portal runs Tl. S 1 2
- Newer browser versions encounter security errors that cannot be
bypassed
- Certain websites cause unexpected re directs
Which of the following mow likely explains this behavior?

- A. Allowed traffic rules are causing the NIPS to drop legitimate traffic
- B. The TLS ciphers supported by the captive portal ate deprecated
- C. Employment of the HSTS setting is proliferating rapidly.
- D. An attacker is redirecting supplicants to an evil twin WLAN.

Antwort: B

Begründung:
The most likely explanation for the issues encountered with the captive portal is that the TLS ciphers supported by the captive portal are deprecated.
TLS Cipher Suites: Modern browsers are continuously updated to support the latest security standards and often drop support for deprecated and insecure cipher suites. If the captive portal uses outdated TLS ciphers, newer browsers may refuse to connect, causing security errors.
HSTS and Browser Security: Browsers with HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) enabled will not allow connections to sites with weak security configurations. Deprecated TLS ciphers would cause these browsers to block the connection.

168. Frage
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. Utilize an on-premises HSM to locally manage keys.
- C. Extend the key rotation period to one year so that the cloud provider can use cached keys.
- D. Adjust the configuration for cloud provider keys on data that is classified as public.

Antwort: D

Begründung:
Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step
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:
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.
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.

169. Frage
A financial technology firm works collaboratively with business partners in the industry to share threat intelligence within a central platform This collaboration gives partner organizations the ability to obtain and share data associated with emerging threats from a variety of adversaries Which of the following should the organization most likely leverage to facilitate this activity? (Select two).

- A. STIX
- B. YAKA
- C. JTAG
- D. TAXII
- E. CWPP
- F. ATTACK

Antwort: A,D

Begründung:
D . STIX (Structured Threat Information eXpression): STIX is a standardized language for representing threat information in a structured and machine-readable format. It facilitates the sharing of threat intelligence by ensuring that data is consistent and can be easily understood by all parties involved.
E . TAXII (Trusted Automated eXchange of Indicator Information): TAXII is a transport mechanism that enables the sharing of cyber threat information over a secure and trusted network. It works in conjunction with STIX to automate the exchange of threat intelligence among organizations.
Other options:
A . CWPP (Cloud Workload Protection Platform): This focuses on securing cloud workloads and is not directly related to threat intelligence sharing.
B . YARA: YARA is used for malware research and identifying patterns in files, but it is not a platform for sharing threat intelligence.
C . ATT&CK: This is a knowledge base of adversary tactics and techniques but does not facilitate the sharing of threat intelligence data.
F . JTAG: JTAG is a standard for testing and debugging integrated circuits, not related to threat intelligence.
Reference:
CompTIA Security+ Study Guide
"STIX and TAXII: The Backbone of Threat Intelligence Sharing" by MITRE
NIST SP 800-150, "Guide to Cyber Threat Information Sharing"

170. Frage
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