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CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q334-Q339):

NEW QUESTION # 334

A security engineer wants to enhance the security posture of end-user systems in a Zero Trust environment. Given the following requirements:

- . Reduce the ability for potentially compromised endpoints to contact command-and-control infrastructure.
- . Track the requests that the malware makes to the IPs.
- . Avoid the download of additional payloads.

Which of the following should the engineer deploy to meet these requirements?

- A. Zone transfer protection
- B. HIDS
- C. DNS sinkholing
- D. Browser isolation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 335

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:

Which of the following best describes this incident?

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

Answer: A

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 # 336

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. Adding additional time to software development to perform fuzz testing
- D. Installing appropriate EDR tools to block pass-the-hash attempts

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 # 337

An organization is required to:

- Respond to internal and external inquiries in a timely manner
- Provide transparency.
- Comply with regulatory requirements

The organization has not experienced any reportable breaches but wants to be prepared if a breach occurs in the future. Which of the following is the best way for the organization to prepare?

- **A. Developing communication templates that have been vetted by internal and external counsel**
- B. Conducting lessons-learned activities and integrating observations into the crisis management plan
- C. Outsourcing the handling of necessary regulatory filing to an external consultant
- D. Integrating automated response mechanisms into the data subject access request process

Answer: A

Explanation:

Preparing communication templates that have been vetted by both internal and external counsel ensures that the organization can respond quickly and effectively to internal and external inquiries, comply with regulatory requirements, and provide transparency in the event of a breach.

Why Communication Templates?

Timely Response: Pre-prepared templates ensure that responses are ready to be deployed quickly, reducing response time.

Regulatory Compliance: Templates vetted by counsel ensure that all communications meet legal and regulatory requirements.

Consistent Messaging: Ensures that all responses are consistent, clear, and accurate, maintaining the organization's credibility.

Crisis Management: Pre-prepared templates are a critical component of a broader crisis management plan, ensuring that all stakeholders are informed appropriately.

NEW QUESTION # 338

A security analyst is reviewing the following event timeline from an COR solution:

Which of the following most likely has occurred and needs to be fixed?

- A. A potential insider threat is being investigated and will be addressed by the senior management team.
- B. An EDR bypass was utilized by a threat actor and updates must be installed by the administrator.
- **C. A logic law has introduced a TOCTOU vulnerability and must be addressed by the COR vendor**
- D. The DLP has failed to block malicious exfiltration and data tagging is not being utilized properly

Answer: C

Explanation:

The event timeline indicates a sequence where a file (hr-reporting.docx) was saved, scanned, executed, and eventually found to contain malware. The critical issue here is that the malware scan completed after the file was already executed. This suggests a Time-Of-Check to Time-Of-Use (TOCTOU) vulnerability, where the state of the file changed between the time it was checked and the time it was used.

Reference:

CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide: Discusses TOCTOU vulnerabilities as a timing attack where the state of a resource changes after it has been validated.

NIST Special Publication 800-53, "Security and Privacy Controls for Federal Information Systems and Organizations":

Recommends addressing TOCTOU vulnerabilities to ensure the integrity of security operations.

"The Art of Software Security Assessment" by Mark Dowd, John McDonald, and Justin Schuh: Covers logic flaws and timing vulnerabilities, including TOCTOU issues.

NEW QUESTION # 339

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