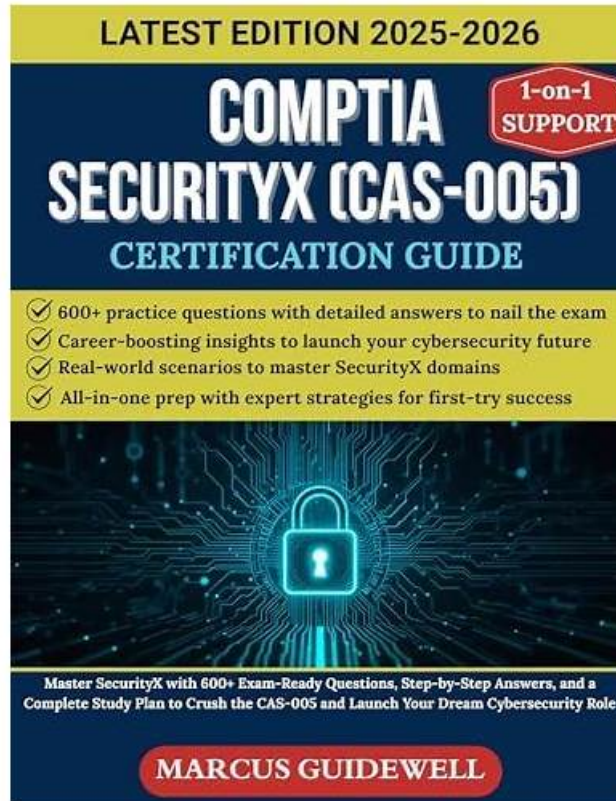


CompTIA CAS-005 Questions To Complete Your Preparation



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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 Architecture: This domain focuses on analyzing requirements to design resilient systems, including the configuration of firewalls and intrusion detection systems.
Topic 3	<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 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.

CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q117-Q122):

NEW QUESTION # 117

An organization is prioritizing efforts to remediate or mitigate risks identified during the latest assessment. For one of the risks, a full remediation was not possible, but the organization was able to successfully apply mitigations to reduce the likelihood of the impact. Which of the following should the organization perform next?

- A. Move to the next risk in the register.
- B. Update the organization's threat model.
- C. Assess the residual risk.
- D. Recalculate the magnitude of the impact.

Answer: C

Explanation:

After applying mitigations that reduce the likelihood of a risk's impact, the next step is to assess the residual risk—the risk that remains after controls are implemented. This ensures the organization understands if the mitigation is sufficient or if further action is needed, aligning with risk management best practices.

Option A: Correct—residual risk assessment is the logical next step to evaluate the effectiveness of mitigations.

Option B: Updating the threat model might follow but isn't immediate; residual risk comes first.

Option C: Moving to the next risk skips evaluating the current mitigation's success.

Option D: Recalculating impact magnitude is part of residual risk assessment but isn't the full process.

NEW QUESTION # 118

An organization recently implemented a policy that requires all passwords to be rotated every 90 days. An administrator observes a large volume of failed sign-on logs from multiple servers that are often accessed by users. The administrator determines users are disconnecting from the RDP session but not logging off. Which of the following should the administrator do to prevent account lockouts?

- A. Automate logout of inactive sessions.
- B. Enforce password complexity.
- C. Extend the allowed session length.
- D. Increase the account lockout threshold.

Answer: A

Explanation:

When users disconnect from Remote Desktop Protocol (RDP) sessions without properly logging off, their sessions remain active on the server. If their passwords are changed due to the 90-day rotation policy, these lingering sessions may attempt to reauthenticate using outdated credentials, leading to multiple failed login attempts and potential account lockouts.

Automating the logout of inactive sessions ensures that disconnected or idle sessions are terminated after a specified period, preventing stale sessions from causing authentication issues. This approach aligns with best practices for session management and helps maintain security compliance.

NEW QUESTION # 119

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

Answer: B

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.

Reference:

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 # 120

A company's Chief Information Security Officer learns that the senior leadership team is traveling to a country accused of attempting to steal intellectual property saved on laptops. Which of the following is the best method to protect against this attack?

- A. Deploy self-encrypting drives to protect company data.
- B. Install tamper-evident stickers over any laptop screws.
- C. Configure Measured Boot to report any firmware changes.
- **D. Use sanitized devices with remote connections to VDI.**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Providing sanitized devices that connect only to a secure virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) ensures no sensitive data is stored locally on laptops. This is the best protection against intellectual property theft when traveling to high-risk countries.

NEW QUESTION # 121

A Chief Information Security Officer requests an action plan to remediate vulnerabilities. A security analyst reviews the output from a recent vulnerability scan and notices hundreds of unique vulnerabilities. The output includes the CVSS score, IP address, hostname, and the list of vulnerabilities. The analyst determines more information is needed in order to decide which vulnerabilities should be fixed immediately. Which of the following is the best source for this information?

- A. Incident response playbook

