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CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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.
Topic 3	<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 4	<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.

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CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q302-Q307):

NEW QUESTION # 302

A company must build and deploy security standards for all servers in its on-premises and cloud environments based on hardening guidelines. Which of the following solutions most likely meets the requirements?

- A. Develop a security baseline to integrate with the vulnerability scanning platform to alert about any server not aligned with the new security standards.
- **B. Create baseline images for each OS in use, following security standards, and integrate the images into the patching and deployment solution.**
- C. Build all new images from scratch, installing only needed applications and modules in accordance with the new security standards.
- D. Run a script during server deployment to remove all the unnecessary applications as part of provisioning.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Creating secure baseline images ensures consistent, repeatable deployment aligned with hardening standards.

These images can be used across on-premises and cloud environments, ensuring compliance and reducing misconfigurations.

* Vulnerability alerts (A) are reactive, not preventive.

* Building images from scratch (C) is time-consuming and unnecessary if baselines exist.

* Scripts for cleanup (D) are useful but do not prevent initial insecure configurations.

NEW QUESTION # 303

A security analyst is reviewing the following code in the public repository for potential risk concerns:

```
include bouyycastle-1.4.jar;
include jquery-2.0.2.jar;
public static void main() {...}
public static void territory() {...}
public static void state() {...}
public static String code = "init";
public static String access_token = "spat-hfeiw-sogur-werdb-werib";
```

Which of the following should the security analyst recommend first to remediate the vulnerability?

- A. Scanning the application with SAST
- B. Developing role-based security awareness training
- **C. Revoking the secret used in the solution**
- D. Purging code from public view

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 304

An organization is planning for disaster recovery and continuity of operations, and has noted the following relevant findings:

1. A natural disaster may disrupt operations at Site A, which would then cause an evacuation. Users are unable to log into the domain from their workstations after relocating to Site B.
2. A natural disaster may disrupt operations at Site A, which would then cause the pump room at Site B to become inoperable.
3. A natural disaster may disrupt operations at Site A, which would then cause unreliable internet connectivity at Site B due to route

flapping.

INSTRUCTIONS

Match each relevant finding to the affected host by clicking on the host name and selecting the appropriate number.

For findings 1 and 2, select the items that should be replicated to Site B. For finding 3, select the item requiring configuration changes, then select the appropriate corrective action from the drop-down menu.

CompTIA

Select the appropriate corrective action for finding 3:

Select corrective action

- Select corrective action
- Modify the BGP configuration
- Update the firmware version
- Integrate a WAF
- Synchronize the SIEM database
- Increase the bandwidth at the site
- Update the SCADA master controller software
- Implement AV software

Relevant findings

1 A natural disaster may disrupt operations at Site A, which would then cause an evacuation. Users are unable to log into the domain from their workstations after relocating to Site B.
Select this for the item that should be replicated to Site B.

2 A natural disaster may disrupt operations at Site A, which would then cause the pump room at Site B to become inoperable.
Select this for the item that should be replicated to Site B.

3 A natural disaster may disrupt operations at Site A, which would then cause unreliable Internet connectivity at Site B due to route flapping.
Select this for the item requiring configuration changes.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the complete solution below in Explanation

Explanation:

Matching Relevant Findings to the Affected Hosts:

Finding 1:

Affected Host: DNS

Reason: Users are unable to log into the domain from their workstations after relocating to Site B, which implies a failure in domain name services that are critical for user authentication and domain login.

Finding 2:

Affected Host: Pumps

Reason: The pump room at Site B becoming inoperable directly points to the critical infrastructure components associated with pumping operations.

Finding 3:

Affected Host: VPN Concentrator

Reason: Unreliable internet connectivity at Site B due to route flapping indicates issues with network routing, which is often managed by VPN concentrators that handle site-to-site connectivity.

Corrective Actions for Finding 3:

Finding 3 Corrective Action:

Action: Modify the BGP configuration

Reason: Route flapping is often related to issues with Border Gateway Protocol (BGP) configurations. Adjusting BGP settings can stabilize routes and improve internet connectivity reliability.

Replication to Site B for Finding 1:

Affected Host: DNS

Domain Name System (DNS) services are essential for translating domain names into IP addresses, allowing users to log into the network. Replicating DNS services ensures that even if Site A is disrupted, users at Site B can still authenticate and access necessary resources.

Replication to Site B for Finding 2:

Affected Host: Pumps

The operation of the pump room is crucial for maintaining various functions within the infrastructure. Replicating the control systems and configurations for the pumps at Site B ensures that operations can continue smoothly even if Site A is affected.

Configuration Changes for Finding 3:

Affected Host: VPN Concentrator

Route flapping is a situation where routes become unstable, causing frequent changes in the best path for data to travel. This instability can be mitigated by modifying BGP configurations to ensure more stable routing. VPN concentrators, which manage connections between sites, are typically configured with BGP for optimal routing.

Reference:

CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: This guide provides detailed information on disaster recovery and continuity of operations, emphasizing the importance of replicating critical services and making necessary configuration changes to ensure seamless operation during disruptions.

CompTIA Security+ Exam Objectives: These objectives highlight key areas in disaster recovery planning, including the replication of critical services and network configuration adjustments.

Disaster Recovery and Business Continuity Planning (DRBCP): This resource outlines best practices for ensuring that operations can continue at an alternate site during a disaster, including the replication of essential services and network stability measures.

By ensuring that critical services like DNS and control systems for pumps are replicated at the alternate site, and by addressing network routing issues through proper BGP configuration, the organization can maintain operational continuity and minimize the impact of natural disasters on their operations.

NEW QUESTION # 305

A product development team has submitted code snippets for review prior to release.

INSTRUCTIONS

Analyze the code snippets, and then select one vulnerability, and one fix for each code snippet.

Code Snippet 1

Code Snippet 1	Code Snippet 2
<pre> Web browser: URL: https://comp-tia.org/profiles/userdetails?userid=103 Web server code: ... String accountQuery = "SELECT * from users WHERE userid = ?"; PreparedStatement stmt = connection.prepareStatement(accountQuery); stmt.setString(1, request.getParameter("userid")); ResultSet queryResponse = stmt.executeQuery(); ... </pre>	

Code Snippet 2

```

Caller:
URL: https://comp-tia.org/api/userprofile?userid=103

API endpoint (/searchDirectory):
...
import subprocess
from http.server import HTTPServer, BaseHTTPRequestHandler
httpd = HTTPServer(('192.168.0.5', 8443), BaseHTTPRequestHandler)
httpd.serve_forever()

def get_request(request):
    userId = request.getParam(userid)

    ldaplookup = 'ldapsearch -o "cn=' + userId + '" -W -p 389
                  -h loginserver.comp-tia.org
                  -b "dc=comp-tia,dc=org" -s sub -x "(objectclass=*)"'
    accountlookup = subprocess.Popen(ldaplookup)

    if (userExists(accountlookup))
        accountFound = true
    else
        accountFound = false
    ...

```

Vulnerability 1:

- * SQL injection
- * Cross-site request forgery
- * Server-side request forgery
- * Indirect object reference
- * Cross-site scripting

Fix 1:

- * Perform input sanitization of the userid field.
- * Perform output encoding of queryResponse,
- * Ensure usex:ia belongs to logged-in user.
- * Inspect URLS and disallow arbitrary requests.
- * Implement anti-forgery tokens.

Vulnerability 2

- 1) Denial of service
- 2) Command injection
- 3) SQL injection
- 4) Authorization bypass
- 5) Credentials passed via GET

Fix 2

- A) Implement prepared statements and bind variables.
- B) Remove the serve_forever instruction.
- C) Prevent the "authenticated" value from being overridden by a GET parameter.
- D) HTTP POST should be used for sensitive parameters.
- E) Perform input sanitization of the userid field.

Answer:

Explanation:

See the solution below in explanation.

Explanation:

Code Snippet 1

Vulnerability 1: SQL injection

SQL injection is a type of attack that exploits a vulnerability in the code that interacts with a database. An attacker can inject malicious SQL commands into the input fields, such as username or password, and execute them on the database server. This can result in data theft, data corruption, or unauthorized access.

Fix 1: Perform input sanitization of the userid field.

Input sanitization is a technique that prevents SQL injection by validating and filtering the user input values before passing them to the database. The input sanitization should remove any special characters, such as quotes, semicolons, or dashes, that can alter the intended SQL query. Alternatively, the input sanitization can use a whitelist of allowed values and reject any other values.

Code Snippet 2

Vulnerability 2: Cross-site request forgery

Cross-site request forgery (CSRF) is a type of attack that exploits a vulnerability in the code that handles web requests. An attacker can trick a user into sending a malicious web request to a server that performs an action on behalf of the user, such as changing their password, transferring funds, or deleting data. This can result in unauthorized actions, data loss, or account compromise.

Fix 2: Implement anti-forgery tokens.

Anti-forgery tokens are techniques that prevent CSRF by adding a unique and secret value to each web request that is generated by the server and verified by the server before performing the action. The anti-forgery token should be different for each user and each session, and should not be predictable or reusable by an attacker.

This way, only legitimate web requests from the user's browser can be accepted by the server.

NEW QUESTION # 306

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/smtp	smtpd
587/tcp	open	ssl/smtp	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

```

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/smtp smtpd
587/tcp   open  ssl/smtp 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 (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

Answer:

Explanation:

See explanation below.

Explanation:

10.1.45.65 SFTP Server Disable 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

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