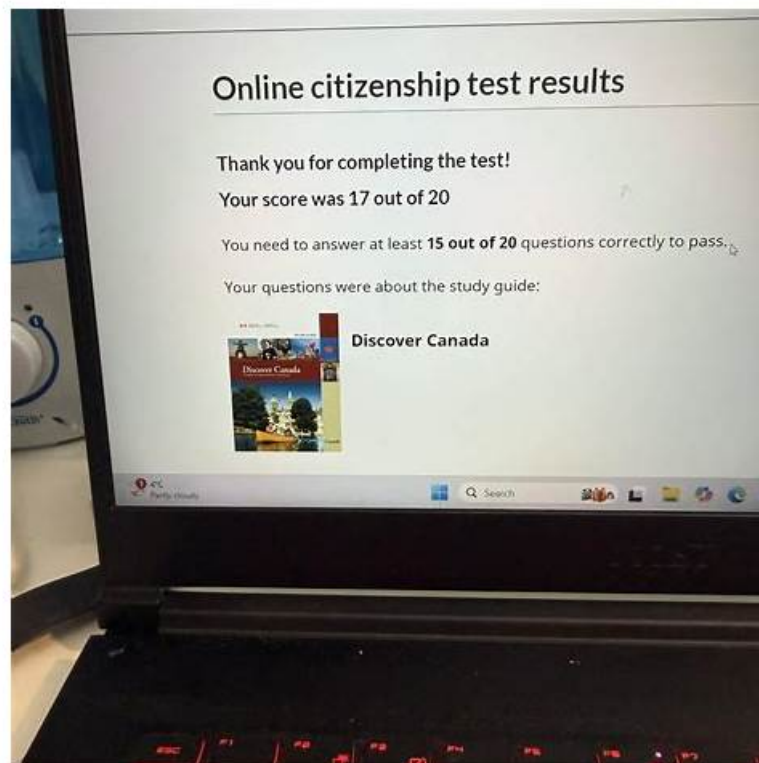


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## CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
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Topic 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>
Topic 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Security Architecture: This domain focuses on analyzing requirements to design resilient systems, including the configuration of firewalls and intrusion detection systems.</li> </ul>

## CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q170-Q175):

### NEW QUESTION # 170

Based on the results of a SAST report on a legacy application, a security engineer is reviewing the following snippet of code flagged as vulnerable:

Which of the following is the vulnerable line of code that must be changed?

```
[01] #include <stdio.h>
[02] #include <string.h>
[03] ...
[04] char input[256] = "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
[05] ...
[06] char transmit[20] = "0000";
[07] char *ret_xmit;
[08] printf("To be submitted: \"%s\"\\n", input);
[09] result in ret_xmit
[10] ret_xmit = strcpy(transmit, input);
[12] return 0;
[13] }
```

- A. Line [02]
- **B. Line [10]**
- C. Line [07]
- D. Line [08]
- E. Line [04]

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The vulnerability lies in line [10], where the function `strcpy(transmit, input)` is used. The `strcpy` function does not perform boundary checking when copying strings. Since `input` is defined with a size of 256 characters and `transmit` only has 20 characters allocated, the `strcpy` operation will cause a buffer overflow when the contents of `input` exceed the allocated size of `transmit`. This creates a significant security vulnerability, as attackers can overwrite adjacent memory, potentially injecting malicious code or altering program execution.

Lines [02], [04], [07], and [08] are not inherently vulnerable by themselves. Line [04] defines the oversized input, but the vulnerability only materializes when combined with the unsafe copy in line [10]. Secure coding practices recommend using safer alternatives like `strncpy`, which includes a length parameter, or implementing runtime checks to ensure the destination buffer size is not exceeded.

Thus, the vulnerable line that must be changed is line [10], where `strcpy` is used.

### NEW QUESTION # 171

A systems administrator works with engineers to process and address vulnerabilities as a result of continuous scanning activities. The primary challenge faced by the administrator is differentiating between valid and invalid findings. Which of the following would the systems administrator most likely verify is properly configured?

- A. Testing cadence
- B. Exploit definitions
- C. Report retention time
- **D. Scanning credentials**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

When differentiating between valid and invalid findings from vulnerability scans, the systems administrator should verify that the scanning credentials are properly configured. Valid credentials ensure that the scanner can authenticate and access the systems being evaluated, providing accurate and comprehensive results. Without proper credentials, scans may miss vulnerabilities or generate false positives, making it difficult to prioritize and address the findings effectively.

Reference:

CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide: Highlights the importance of using valid credentials for accurate vulnerability scanning.

"Vulnerability Management" by Park Foreman: Discusses the role of scanning credentials in obtaining accurate scan results and minimizing false positives.

"The Art of Network Security Monitoring" by Richard Bejtlich: Covers best practices for configuring and using vulnerability scanning tools, including the need for valid credentials.

#### NEW QUESTION # 172

Company A acquired Company B. During an audit, a security engineer found Company B's environment was inadequately patched. In response, Company A placed a firewall between the two environments until Company B's infrastructure could be integrated into Company A's security program. Which of the following risk-handling techniques was used?

- A. Transfer
- B. Accept
- C. Avoid
- **D. Mitigate**

**Answer: D**

Explanation:

Risk mitigation involves taking actions to reduce either the likelihood or impact of a threat. By implementing a firewall between the two environments, Company A is minimizing the risk of threats from Company B impacting its own systems. Accepting the risk would involve taking no action, avoiding it would mean terminating activities with Company B, and transferring would involve outsourcing the risk, none of which occurred here.

#### NEW QUESTION # 173

A security analyst wants to use lessons learned from a poor incident response to reduce dwell time in the future. The analyst is using the following data points

User	Site visited	HTTP method	Response status	Traffic status	Alert status
account1	tools.com	GET	Allowed	Allowed	No
admin1	hacking.com	GET	Allowed	Allowed	Yes
account5	payroll.com	GET	Allowed	Allowed	No
account2	p4yr0ll.com	GET	Blocked	Blocked	No
account2	p4yr0ll.com	POST	Blocked	Blocked	No
account2	139.40.29.23	POST	Allowed	Allowed	No
account5	payroll.com	GET	Allowed	Allowed	No

Which of the following would the analyst most likely recommend?

- **A. Enabling alerting on all suspicious administrator behavior**
- B. utilizing allow lists on the WAF for all users using GET methods
- C. Allowing TRACE method traffic to enable better log correlation
- D. Adjusting the SIEM to alert on attempts to visit phishing sites

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

In the context of improving incident response and reducing dwell time, the security analyst needs to focus on proactive measures that can quickly detect and alert on potential security breaches. Here's a detailed analysis of the options provided:

A . Adjusting the SIEM to alert on attempts to visit phishing sites: While this is a useful measure to prevent phishing attacks, it primarily addresses external threats and doesn't directly impact dwell time reduction, which focuses on the time a threat remains undetected within a network.

B . Allowing TRACE method traffic to enable better log correlation: The TRACE method in HTTP is used for debugging purposes, but enabling it can introduce security vulnerabilities. It's not typically recommended for enhancing security monitoring or incident response.

C . Enabling alerting on all suspicious administrator behavior: This option directly targets the potential misuse of administrator accounts, which are often high-value targets for attackers. By monitoring and alerting on suspicious activities from admin accounts, the organization can quickly identify and respond to potential breaches, thereby reducing dwell time significantly. Suspicious behavior could include unusual login times, access to sensitive data not usually accessed by the admin, or any deviation from normal behavior patterns. This proactive monitoring is crucial for quick detection and response, aligning well with best practices in incident response.

D . Utilizing allow lists on the WAF for all users using GET methods: This measure is aimed at restricting access based on allowed lists, which can be effective in preventing unauthorized access but doesn't specifically address the need for quick detection and response to internal threats.

Reference:

CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide: Emphasizes the importance of monitoring and alerting on admin activities as part of a robust incident response plan.

NIST Special Publication 800-61 Revision 2, "Computer Security Incident Handling Guide": Highlights best practices for incident response, including the importance of detecting and responding to suspicious activities quickly.

"Incident Response & Computer Forensics" by Jason T. Luttgens, Matthew Pepe, and Kevin Mandia: Discusses techniques for reducing dwell time through effective monitoring and alerting mechanisms, particularly focusing on privileged account activities.

By focusing on enabling alerting for suspicious administrator behavior, the security analyst addresses a critical area that can help reduce the time a threat goes undetected, thereby improving the overall security posture of the organization.

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#### NEW QUESTION # 174

During a security assessment, a penetration tester executed the following attack:

```
C:\> copy /y "C:\payloads\evil.exe" "C:\Program Files\Data Process\data.exe"
C:\Program Files\Data Process\> sc start data.exe
```

The tester then shared the results with the security analyst. Which of the following should the analyst do to remediate the attack?

- A. Disable services with unquoted paths on the endpoint.
- B. Enable a PowerShell execution policy on the endpoint.
- C. Enable user control access on the endpoint.
- D. Implement a security endpoint solution.

Answer: A

#### NEW QUESTION # 175

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