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>> New CAS-005 Test Pattern <<

## CAS-005 Valid Test Vce, New CAS-005 Exam Notes

If you want to ace the CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam (CAS-005) test, the main problem you may face is not finding updated CAS-005 practice questions to crack this test quickly. After examining the situation, the ValidDumps has come with the idea to provide you with updated and actual CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Dumps so you can pass CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam (CAS-005) test on the first attempt. The product of ValidDumps has many different premium features that help you use this product with ease. The study material has been made and updated after consulting with a lot of professionals and getting customers' reviews.

## CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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 2	<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 3	<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>

Topic 4	<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>
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## CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q102-Q107):

### NEW QUESTION # 102

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

**Answer: B**

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 # 103

After an organization met with its ISAC, the organization decided to test the resiliency of its security controls against a small number of advanced threat actors. Which of the following will enable the security administrator to accomplish this task?

- A. Adversary emulation
- B. Deployment of a honeypot
- C. Internal reconnaissance
- D. Reliability factors

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Adversary emulation simulates specific advanced persistent threat (APT) behaviors and techniques to test an organization's security posture. In SecurityX CAS-005, this is part of red-teaming and purple-teaming strategies for realistic resilience testing.

Reliability factors (B) relate to operational uptime, not threat

SIMULATION.

Honeypots (C) attract attackers but do not directly emulate specific adversaries.

Internal reconnaissance (D) is one phase of an attack

SIMULATION, not the full emulation of advanced threat actors.

### NEW QUESTION # 104

A news organization wants to implement workflows that allow users to request that untruthful data be retraced and scrubbed from online publications to comply with the right to be forgotten. Which of the following regulations is the organization most likely trying to address?

- A. GDPR
- B. DORA
- C. CCPA

- D. COPPA

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is the regulation most likely being addressed by the news organization. GDPR includes provisions for the "right to be forgotten," which allows individuals to request the deletion of personal data that is no longer necessary for the purposes for which it was collected. This regulation aims to protect the privacy and personal data of individuals within the European Union.

References:

- \* CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide: Covers GDPR and its requirements, including the right to be forgotten.
- \* GDPR official documentation: Details the rights of individuals, including data erasure and the right to be forgotten.
- \* "GDPR: A Practical Guide to the General Data Protection Regulation" by IT Governance Privacy Team: Provides a comprehensive overview of GDPR compliance, including workflows for data deletion requests.

### NEW QUESTION # 105

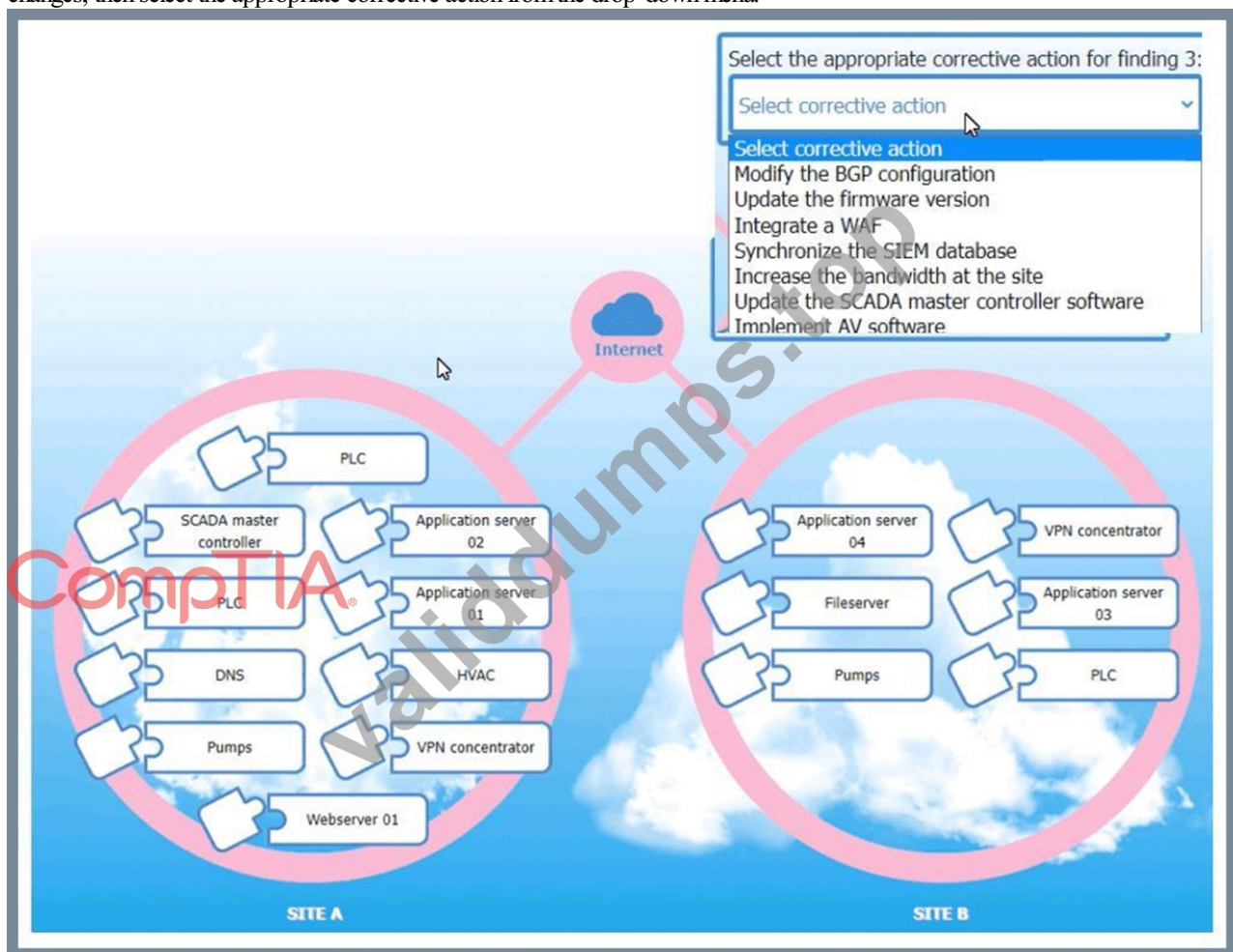
An organization is planning for disaster recovery and continuity of operations, and has noted the following relevant findings:

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.



## Relevant findings



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.



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.



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.

### NEW QUESTION # 106

Embedded malware has been discovered in a popular PDF reader application and is currently being exploited in the wild. Because the supply chain was compromised, this malware is present in versions 10.0 through 10.3 of the software's official versions. The malware is not present in version 10.4.

Since the details around this malware are still emerging, the Chief Information Security Officer has asked the senior security analyst to collaborate with the IT asset inventory manager to find instances of the installed software in order to begin response activities. The asset inventory manager has asked an analyst to provide a regular expression that will identify the affected versions. The software installation entries are formatted as follows:

Reader 10.0

Reader 10.1

Reader 10.2

Reader 10.3

Reader 10.4

Which of the following regular expression entries will accurately identify all the affected versions?

- A. Reader()  
[1]  
[0] X.  
[1-3:
- B. Reader()  
[1]  
[0].  
[0-3:
- C. Reader  
[11  
[01X.f0-3'
- D. Reader(\*)  
[1]  
[0].  
[0-4:

### Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step-by-Step

Understand the Question Requirements: The goal is to use a regular expression (regex) to match software versions 10.0 through 10.3, but exclude version 10.4.

Review Regex Syntax:

[ ] indicates a character set (matches any one character in the set).

[0-3] matches any digit between 0 and 3.

\. escapes the period (.) so it matches a literal period instead of acting as a wildcard.

() groups parts of the regex together.

Analyze Each Option:

Option A: Reader(\*)

[1]

[0].

[0-4:

Incorrect. The use of (\*) is not valid syntax in this context and

[0-4 is incomplete or misformatted.

Option B: Reader

[11

[01X.f0-3'

Incorrect. This is an invalid regex syntax, mixing character sets and mismatched brackets.

Option C: Reader()

[1]

[0].

[0-3:

Correct. This regex is valid and matches "Reader 10.0", "Reader 10.1", "Reader 10.2", and "Reader 10.3" while excluding "Reader 10.4".

Breakdown:

Reader: Matches the text "Reader".



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