

CompTIA CAS-004 Exam Tips, CAS-004 New Exam Braindumps



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What is the importance of CompTIA CAS-004 Certification

The CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner certification (CASP) is the highest available certification in the market today. The CASP exam is an intense, eight-hour test designed to test your knowledge of advanced security concepts such as security architecture and design, penetration testing, risk management, forensics, ethical hacking and legal implications of IT security issues. CompTIA has announced the addition of a new certification exam which is also covered in **CompTIA CAS-004 Exam Dumps**, for their portfolio of certifications they offer to go along with the existing CompTIA A+ and Network+ certifications. The new exam is called "CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner" or CAS-004. This new certification will be given as part of a continuous assessment program. This means that after you've earned the CAS-001 (CompTIA's entry level security certification) and the CAS-003 (their intermediate level security certification), you can then continue your education by taking the CAS-004 exam.

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CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner (CASP+) Exam Sample Questions (Q509-Q514):

NEW QUESTION # 509

A company created an external application for its customers. A security researcher now reports that the application has a serious LDAP injection vulnerability that could be leveraged to bypass authentication and authorization.

Which of the following actions would BEST resolve the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. Use containers.
- B. Deploy an IDS.
- C. Deploy a WAF.
- D. Conduct input sanitization.
- E. Patch the OS
- F. Deploy a SIEM.
- G. Deploy a reverse proxy

Answer: C,D

Explanation:

A WAF protects your web apps by filtering, monitoring, and blocking any malicious HTTP/S traffic traveling to the web application, and prevents any unauthorized data from leaving the app. It does this by adhering to a set of policies that help determine what traffic is malicious and what traffic is safe.

NEW QUESTION # 510

An architectural firm is working with its security team to ensure that any draft images that are leaked to the public can be traced back to a specific external party. Which of the following would BEST accomplish this goal?

- A. Have the external parties sign non-disclosure agreements before sending any images.
- B. Only share images with external parties that have worked with the firm previously.
- C. Utilize watermarks in the images that are specific to each external party.
- D. Properly configure a secure file transfer system to ensure file integrity.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Watermarking is a technique of adding an identifying image or pattern to an original image to protect its ownership and authenticity. Watermarks can be customized to include specific information about the external party, such as their name, logo, or date of receipt.

This way, if any draft images are leaked to the public, the firm can trace back the source of the leak and take appropriate actions.

Verified References:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Watermark>

<https://www.canva.com/features/watermark-photos/>

<https://www.mdpi.com/2078-2489/11/2/110>

NEW QUESTION # 511

A security auditor needs to review the manner in which an entertainment device operates. The auditor is analyzing the output of a port scanning tool to determine the next steps in the security review. Given the following log output.

The best option for the auditor to use NEXT is:

```
# nmap -F -T4 192.168.8.11
Starting Nmap 7.60
Nmap scan report for 192.168.8.11
Host is up (0.702s latency).
Not shown: 99 filtered ports
PORT      STATE SERVICE
80/tcp    open  http
MAC Address: 08:00:27:00:00:00 (CompTIA)
Nmap done: 1 IP scanned (1 host up) scanned in 3.18 seconds
```

- A. Network interception.
- B. Reverse engineering
- C. A SCAP assessment.

- D. Fuzzing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION # 512

The Chief information Officer (CIO) asks the system administrator to improve email security at the company based on the following requirements:

- * Transaction being requested by unauthorized individuals.
- * Complete discretion regarding client names, account numbers, and investment information.
- * Malicious attackers using email to malware and ransomware.
- * Exfiltration of sensitive company information.

The cloud-based email solution will provide anti-malware reputation-based scanning, signature-based scanning, and sandboxing. Which of the following is the BEST option to resolve the board's concerns for this email migration?

- A. SSL VPN
- B. Application whitelisting
- **C. Data loss prevention**
- D. Endpoint detection response

Answer: C

Explanation:

Data loss prevention (DLP) is the best option to resolve the board's concerns for this email migration. DLP is a set of tools and policies that aim to prevent unauthorized access, disclosure, or exfiltration of sensitive data.

DLP can monitor, filter, encrypt, or block email messages based on predefined rules and criteria, such as content, sender, recipient, attachment, etc. DLP can help protect transactions, customer data, and company information from being compromised by malicious actors or accidental leaks. Verified References:

<https://www.comptia.org/training/books/casp-cas-004-study-guide>

,<https://www.csoonline.com/article/3245746/what-is-dlp-data-loss-prevention-and-how-does-it-work.html>

NEW QUESTION # 513

An application server was recently upgraded to prefer TLS 1.3, and now users are unable to connect their clients to the server. Attempts to reproduce the error are confirmed, and clients are reporting the following:

ERR_SSL_VERSION_OR_CIPHER_MISMATCH

Which of the following is MOST likely the root cause?

- A. The client application is configured to use AES-256 in GCM.
- B. The client application is configured to use ECDHE.
- **C. The client application is configured to use RC4.**
- D. The client application is testing PFS.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Reference:

The client application being configured to use RC4 is the most likely root cause of why users are unable to connect their clients to the server that prefers TLS 1.3. RC4 is an outdated and insecure symmetric-key encryption algorithm that has been deprecated and removed from TLS 1.3, which is the latest version of the protocol that provides secure communication between clients and servers. If the client application is configured to use RC4, it will not be able to negotiate a secure connection with the server that prefers TLS 1.3, resulting in an error message such as ERR_SSL_VERSION_OR_CIPHER_MISMATCH. The client application testing PFS (perfect forward secrecy) is not a likely root cause of why users are unable to connect their clients to the server that prefers TLS 1.3, as PFS is a property that ensures that session keys derived from a set of long-term keys cannot be compromised if one of them is compromised in the future. PFS is supported and recommended by TLS 1.3, which uses ephemeral Diffie-Hellman or elliptic curve Diffie-Hellman key exchange methods to achieve PFS. The client application being configured to use ECDHE (elliptic curve Diffie-Hellman ephemeral) is not a likely root cause of why users are unable to connect their clients to the server that prefers TLS 1.3, as ECDHE is a key exchange method that provides PFS and high performance by using elliptic curve cryptography to generate ephemeral keys for each session. ECDHE is supported and recommended by TLS 1.3, which uses ECDHE as the default key exchange method. The client application being configured to use AES-256 in GCM (Galois/Counter Mode) is not a likely root cause of why users are unable to connect their clients to the server that prefers TLS 1.3, as AES-256 in GCM is an encryption mode that

