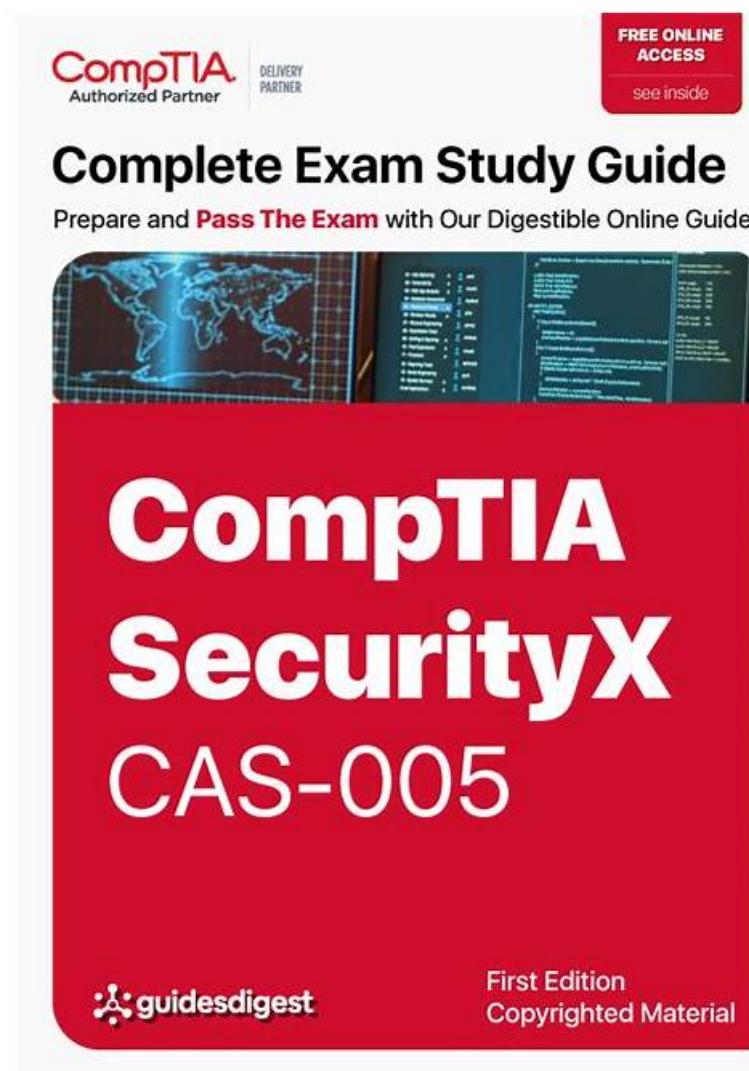


Quiz CAS-005 - Accurate CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Review Guide



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CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

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CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q203-Q208):

NEW QUESTION # 203

An organization found a significant vulnerability associated with a commonly used package in a variety of operating systems. The organization develops a registry of software dependencies to facilitate incident response activities. As part of the registry, the organization creates hashes of packages that have been formally vetted. Which of the following attack vectors does this registry address?

- A. Pass-the-hash attack
- B. On-path attack
- C. Cipher substitution attack
- D. Side-channel analysis
- E. Supply chain attack

Answer: E

Explanation:

- A). Supply chain attack: This type of attack involves compromising the software supply chain by injecting malicious code into legitimate software packages.
- B). Cipher substitution attack: This is a cryptographic attack focused on replacing ciphertext with a different ciphertext to deduce the key. It's not relevant to the scenario.
- C). Side-channel analysis: This attack involves gathering information from the physical implementation of a system (e.g., timing, power consumption) rather than exploiting the algorithm itself. It's not applicable here.
- D). On-path attack (formerly man-in-the-middle): This attack involves intercepting and potentially altering communication between two parties. While important, it's not the primary focus of the registry.
- E). Pass-the-hash attack: This attack involves using a stolen hash of a user's password to authenticate without needing the actual password. It's unrelated to software package integrity.

Why A is the Correct answer:

A supply chain attack is exactly what the organization is trying to mitigate. By creating a registry of known-good software packages and their hashes, they can verify that the packages they are using are legitimate and haven't been altered.

If an attacker were to compromise a software package in the supply chain, the hash of the altered package would not match the hash in the organization's registry. This would immediately alert the organization to a potential compromise.

CASP+ Relevance: This aligns with the CASP+ exam objectives, which emphasize the importance of risk management, threat intelligence, and implementing security controls to address various attack vectors, including supply chain risks.

How the Registry Works (Elaboration based on CASP+principles):

Hashing: When a package is vetted, a cryptographic hash function (like SHA-256) is used to generate a unique "fingerprint" (the hash) of the package's contents.

Verification: Before installing or using a package, its hash is calculated and compared to the hash stored in the registry. A match confirms the package's integrity. A mismatch indicates tampering.

Incident Response: If a vulnerability is discovered in a commonly used package, the registry helps the organization quickly identify which systems are affected based on the dependency list and the stored hashes.

In conclusion, maintaining a registry of software dependencies with hashes is a crucial security control that directly addresses the threat of supply chain attacks by ensuring the integrity and authenticity of software packages. The use of hash functions for verification is a common practice in security and is emphasized in the CASP+ material.

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Step by Step

Understanding the Scenario: The question describes a proactive security measure where an organization maintains a registry of software dependencies and their corresponding hashes. This registry is used to verify the integrity of software packages.

Analyzing the Answer Choices:

NEW QUESTION # 204

A company updates its cloud-based services by saving infrastructure code in a remote repository.

The code is automatically deployed into the development environment every time the code is saved to the repository. The developers express concern that the deployment often fails, citing minor code issues and occasional security control check failures in the development environment.

Which of the following should a security engineer recommend to reduce the deployment failures?

(Select two).

- A. Code submit authorization workflow
- B. Pre-commit code linting
- C. Automated regression testing
- D. Software composition analysis
- E. Repository branch protection
- F. Pipeline compliance scanning

Answer: B,C

Explanation:

Pre-commit code linting: Linting tools analyze code for syntax errors and adherence to coding standards before the code is committed to the repository. This helps catch minor code issues early in the development process, reducing the likelihood of deployment failures.

Automated regression testing: Automated regression tests ensure that new code changes do not introduce bugs or regressions into the existing codebase. By running these tests automatically during the deployment process, developers can catch issues early and ensure the stability of the development environment.

NEW QUESTION # 205

A network engineer must ensure that always-on VPN access is enabled but restricted to company assets. Which of the following best describes what the engineer needs to do?"

- A. Modify signing certificates in order to support IKE version 2
- B. Create a wildcard certificate for connections from public networks
- C. Generate device certificates using the specific template settings needed
- D. Add the VPN hostname as a SAN entry on the root certificate

Answer: C

Explanation:

To ensure always-on VPN access is enabled and restricted to company assets, the network engineer needs to generate device certificates using the specific template settings required for the company's VPN solution.

These certificates ensure that only authorized devices can establish a VPN connection.

Why Device Certificates are Necessary:

* Authentication: Device certificates authenticate company assets, ensuring that only authorized devices can access the VPN.

* Security: Certificates provide a higher level of security compared to username and password combinations, reducing the risk of

unauthorized access.

* Compliance: Certificates help in meeting security policies and compliance requirements by ensuring that only managed devices can connect to the corporate network.

Other options do not provide the same level of control and security for always-on VPN access:

* B. Modify signing certificates for IKE version 2: While important for VPN protocols, it does not address device-specific authentication.

* C. Create a wildcard certificate: This is not suitable for device-specific authentication and could introduce security risks.

* D. Add the VPN hostname as a SAN entry: This is more related to certificate management and does not ensure device-specific authentication.

References:

* CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide

* "Device Certificates for VPN Access," Cisco Documentation

* NIST Special Publication 800-77, "Guide to IPsec VPNs"

NEW QUESTION # 206

A security analyst is reviewing the following authentication logs:

Which of the following should the analyst do first?

- A. Disable User8's account
- B. **Disable User1's account**
- C. Disable User12's account
- D. Disable User2's account

Answer: B

Explanation:

Based on the provided authentication logs, we observe that User1's account experienced multiple failed login attempts within a very short time span (at 8:01:23 AM on 12/15). This pattern indicates a potential brute-force attack or an attempt to gain unauthorized access. Here's a breakdown of why disabling User1's account is the appropriate first step:

Failed Login Attempts: The logs show that User1 had four consecutive failed login attempts:

VM01 at 8:01:23 AM

VM08 at 8:01:23 AM

VM01 at 8:01:23 AM

VM08 at 8:01:23 AM

Security Protocols and Best Practices: According to CompTIA Security+ guidelines, multiple failed login attempts within a short timeframe should trigger an immediate response to prevent further potential unauthorized access attempts. This typically involves temporarily disabling the account to stop ongoing brute-force attacks.

Account Lockout Policy: Implementing an account lockout policy is a standard practice to thwart brute-force attacks. Disabling User1's account will align with these best practices and prevent further failed attempts, which might lead to successful unauthorized access if not addressed.

References:

CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Study Guide by Mike Chapple and David Seidl

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives

NIST Special Publication 800-63B: Digital Identity Guidelines

By addressing User1's account first, we effectively mitigate the immediate threat of a brute-force attack, ensuring that further investigation can be conducted without the risk of unauthorized access continuing during the investigation period.

NEW QUESTION # 207

Which of the following security risks should be considered as an organization reduces cost and increases availability of services by adopting serverless computing?

- A. Vertical scalability of the infrastructure underpinning the serverless offerings
- B. Use of third-party monitoring of service provisioning and configurations
- C. Type of virtualization or emulation technology used in the provisioning of services
- D. **Level of control and influence governments have over cloud service providers**

Answer: D

Explanation:

In serverless computing, organizations rely heavily on CSPs to manage the infrastructure, runtime, and scaling. A key risk is the level of control and influence governments have over CSPs, potentially affecting availability, access, or confidentiality of hosted services due to legal orders or government actions. Concerns about virtualization technologies, scalability, or third-party monitoring are valid but less critical compared to the overarching legal and control risks tied to CSP reliance.

NEW QUESTION # 208

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