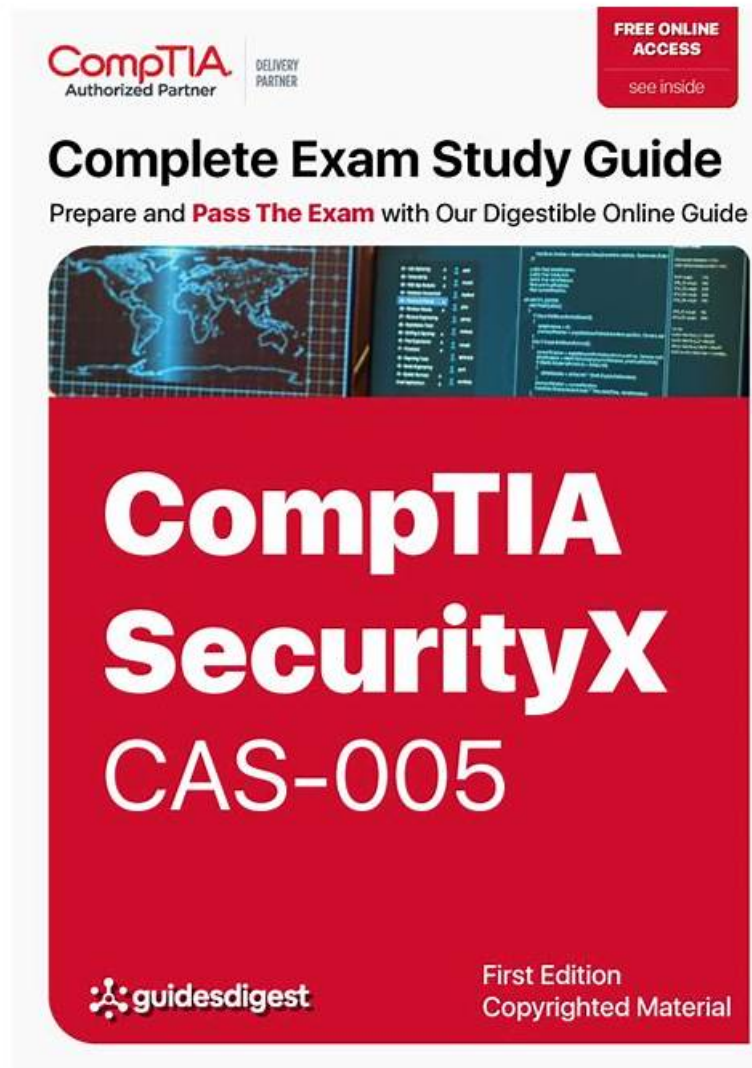


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CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

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

CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q260-Q265):

NEW QUESTION # 260

A company that uses several cloud applications wants to properly identify:

All the devices potentially affected by a given vulnerability.

All the internal servers utilizing the same physical switch.

The number of endpoints using a particular operating system. Which of the following is the best way to meet the requirements?

- A. SBoM
- **B. CMDB**
- C. CASB
- D. GRC

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed

The requirements demand detailed asset tracking and inventory management. Let's analyze:

A . SBoM (Software Bill of Materials):Tracks software components, not hardware or network topology.

B . CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker):Secures cloud apps but doesn't map physical switches or OS counts.

C . GRC(Governance, Risk, and Compliance):Focuses on risk management, not detailed asset tracking.

NEW QUESTION # 261

A senior security engineer flags the following log file snippet as having likely facilitated an attacker's lateral movement in a recent breach:

```
qry_source: 19.27.214.22 TCP/53
```

```
qry_dest: 199.105.22.13 TCP/53
```

```
qry_type: AXFR
```

```
| in comptia.org
```

```
----- directoryserver1 A 10.80.8.10
```

```

-----directoryserver2 A 10.80.8.11
----- directoryserver3 A 10.80.8.12
----- internal-dns A 10.80.9.1
----- www-int A 10.80.9.3
----- fshare A 10.80.9.4
----- sip A 10.80.9.5
----- msn-crit-apcs A 10.81.22.33

```

Which of the following solutions, if implemented, would mitigate the risk of this issue reoccurring?

- A. Restricting DNS traffic to UDP/53
- **B. Disabling DNS zone transfers**
- C. Permitting only clients from internal networks to query DNS
- D. Implementing DNS masking on internal servers

Answer: B

Explanation:

Comprehensive and Detailed Explanation:

The log shows an AXFR (zone transfer) query, which exposed internal DNS records, aiding lateral movement. Let's evaluate:

* A. Disabling DNS zone transfers:AXFR allows full DNS zone data to be transferred. Disabling it externally prevents attackers from mapping internal networks, directly mitigating this issue per CAS-005's security operations focus.

* B. Restricting to UDP/53:AXFR uses TCP/53, so this wouldn't stop it.

* C. DNSmasking:Obscures records but isn't a standard term for this fix.

Reference:CompTIA SecurityX (CAS-005) objectives, Domain 2: Security Operations, covering DNS security.

NEW QUESTION # 262

A security operations analyst is reviewing network traffic baselines for nightly database backups. Given the following information:

Date	Time	Bandwidth consumed	SRC server	DST server
12/1	12:01 a.m.	11.24GB	PRDDB01	BACKUP01
12/2	12:01 a.m.	11.57GB	PRDDB01	BACKUP01
12/3	12:01 a.m.	11.70GB	PRDDB01	BACKUP01
12/3	12:46 a.m.	97.00GB	PRDDB01	85.34.17.98
12/4	12:01 a.m.	10.95GB	PRDDB01	BACKUP01

Which of the following should the security analyst do next?

- A. Refer to the incident response playbook for the proper response
- **B. Review all the network logs for further data exfiltration**
- C. Consult with a network engineer to determine the impact of bandwidth usage
- D. Quarantine PRDDB01 and then alert the database engineers

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 263

During the course of normal SOC operations, three anomalous events occurred and were flagged as potential IoCs. Evidence for each of these potential IoCs is provided.

INSTRUCTIONS

Review each of the events and select the appropriate analysis and remediation options for each IoC.

IoC 1		IoC 2		IoC 3	
Source	Svc	Type	Dest	Data	
Apache_httpd		DNSQ	@10.1.1.1:53	update.s.domain	
Apache_httpd		DNSQR	@10.1.2.5	CNAME 3a129sk219r0slsmfkzz000.s.domain	
Apache_httpd		DNSQ	@10.1.1.1:53	3a129sk219r0slsmfkzz000.s.domain	
Apache_httpd		DNSQR	@10.1.2.5	IN A 108.158.253.253	

Select analysis

An employee is attempting to access a blocked website.
Someone is footprinting a network subnet.
A host is participating in an IRC-based botnet.
Service identification and fingerprinting are occurring.
Canonical name records in a public DNS cache are being updated.
An application is performing an automatic update.
An employee is using P2P services to download files.
The service is attempting to resolve a malicious domain.

Analysis Select analysis

Remediation Select remediation

Enforce endpoint controls on third-party software installations.
Investigate for software supply-chain attacks.
Configure the DNS server to perform recursion.
Block ping requests across the WAN interface.
Deploy a network-based DLP solution.
Implement a blocklist for known malicious ports.
No further action is needed.

Select remediation

IoC 1		IoC 2		IoC 3	
Src	Dst	Proto	Data	Action	
10.0.5.5	10.1.2.1	IP_ICMP	ECHO	Drop	
10.0.5.5	10.1.2.2	IP_ICMP	ECHO	Drop	
10.0.5.5	10.1.2.3	IP_ICMP	ECHO	Drop	
10.0.5.5	10.1.2.4	IP_ICMP	ECHO	Drop	
10.0.5.5	10.1.2.5	IP_ICMP	ECHO	Drop	

Select analysis

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Investigate for software supply-chain attacks.
Configure the DNS server to perform recursion.
Block ping requests across the WAN interface.
Deploy a network-based DLP solution.
Implement a blocklist for known malicious ports.
No further action is needed.

Select remediation



Answer:

Explanation:

See the complete solution below in Explanation:

Explanation:

Analysis and Remediation Options for Each IoC:

IoC 1:

Evidence:

Source: Apache_httpd

Type: DNSQ

Dest: @10.1.1.1:53, @10.1.2.5

Data: update.s.domain, CNAME 3a129sk219r9slmfkzz000.s.domain, 108.158.253.253 Analysis:

Analysis: The service is attempting to resolve a malicious domain.

Reason: The DNS queries and the nature of the CNAME resolution indicate that the service is trying to resolve potentially harmful domains, which is a common tactic used by malware to connect to command-and- control servers.

Remediation:

Remediation: Implement a blocklist for known malicious ports.

Reason: Blocking known malicious domains at the DNS level prevents the resolution of harmful domains, thereby protecting the network from potential connections to malicious servers.

IoC 2:

Evidence:

Src: 10.0.5.5

Dst: 10.1.2.1, 10.1.2.2, 10.1.2.3, 10.1.2.4, 10.1.2.5

Proto: IP_ICMP

Data: ECHO

Action: Drop

Analysis:

Analysis: Someone is footprinting a network subnet.

Reason: The repeated ICMP ECHO requests to different addresses within a subnet indicate that someone is scanning the network to discover active hosts, a common reconnaissance technique used by attackers.

Remediation:

Remediation: Block ping requests across the WAN interface.

Reason: Blocking ICMP ECHO requests on the WAN interface can prevent attackers from using ping sweeps to gather information

about the network topology and active devices.

IoC 3:

Evidence:

Proxylog:

GET /announce?info_hash=%01dff%27f%21%10%c5%wp%4e%1d%6f%63%3c%49%6d&peer_id%3dxJFS

Uploaded=0&downloaded=0&left=3767869&compact=1&ip=10.5.1.26&event=started User-Agent: RAZA 2.1.0.0 Host:

localhost Connection: Keep-Alive HTTP 200 OK Analysis:

Analysis: An employee is using P2P services to download files.

Reason: The HTTP GET request with parameters related to a BitTorrent client indicates that the employee is using peer-to-peer (P2P) services, which can lead to unauthorized data transfer and potential security risks.

Remediation:

Remediation: Enforce endpoint controls on third-party software installations.

Reason: By enforcing strict endpoint controls, you can prevent the installation and use of unauthorized software, such as P2P clients, thereby mitigating the risk of data leaks and other security threats associated with such applications.

References:

CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: This guide offers detailed explanations on identifying and mitigating various types of Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) and the corresponding analysis and remediation strategies.

CompTIA Security+ Exam Objectives: These objectives cover key concepts in network security monitoring and incident response, providing guidelines on how to handle different types of security events.

Security Operations Center (SOC) Best Practices: This resource outlines effective strategies for analyzing and responding to anomalous events within a SOC, including the use of blocklists, endpoint controls, and network configuration changes.

By accurately analyzing the nature of each IoC and applying the appropriate remediation measures, the organization can effectively mitigate potential security threats and maintain a robust security posture.

NEW QUESTION # 264

A hospital provides tablets to its medical staff to enable them to more quickly access and edit patients' charts.

The hospital wants to ensure that if a tablet is Identified as lost or stolen and a remote command is issued, the risk of data loss can be mitigated within seconds. The tablets are configured as follows to meet hospital policy

- * Full disk encryption is enabled
 - * "Always On" corporate VPN is enabled
 - * ef-use-backed keystore is enabled'ready.
 - * Wi-Fi 6 is configured with SAE.
 - * Location services is disabled.
 - * Application allow list is configured
-
- A. Revoking the user certificates used for VPN and Wi-Fi access
 - B. Configuring the application allow list to only per mil emergency calls
 - C. Returning on the device's solid-state media to zero
 - D. Performing cryptographic obfuscation
 - E. Using geolocation to find the device

Answer: C

Explanation:

To mitigate the risk of data loss on a lost or stolen tablet quickly, the most effective strategy is to return the device's solid-state media to zero, which effectively erases all data on the device. Here's why:

Immediate Data Erasure: Returning the solid-state media to zero ensures that all data is wiped instantly, mitigating the risk of data loss if the device is lost or stolen.

Full Disk Encryption: Even though the tablets are already encrypted, physically erasing the data ensures that no residual data can be accessed if someone attempts to bypass encryption.

Compliance and Security: This method adheres to best practices for data security and compliance, ensuring that sensitive patient data cannot be accessed by unauthorized parties.

NEW QUESTION # 265

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