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CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q21-Q26):

NEW QUESTION # 21

A security analyst is reviewing a SIEM and generates the following report:

Later, the incident response team notices an attack was executed on the VM001 host. Which of the following should the security analyst do to enhance the alerting process on the SIEM platform?

- A. Create a new rule set to detect malware.
- B. Improve parsing of data on the SIEM.
- C. Perform a log correlation on the SIEM solution.
- D. Include the EDR solution on the SIEM as a new log source.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The SIEM already contains multiple events that, if correlated, would have indicated an active attack sequence on VM001—such as denied connections, IPS alerts, malware detection, and then an allowed connection. CAS-005 Security Operations objectives emphasize log correlation as a way to enhance detection by linking related events across different time stamps and data sources into a single, higher-confidence alert.

* Option A (adding EDR logs) could add visibility but does not address the need to connect existing events for earlier detection.

* Option C (improving parsing) ensures readability but does not create actionable alerts.

* Option D (creating a new malware detection rule) is redundant since malware detection already appeared in logs; the issue was the lack of correlation to act on it in time.

By correlating IDS, IPS, firewall, and malware detection logs, the SIEM can raise a higher-priority alert before the attack is completed.

NEW QUESTION # 22

An organization recently migrated data to a new file management system. The architect decides to use a discretionary authorization model on the new system. Which of the following best explains the architect's choice?

- A. The responsibility of migrating data to the new file management system was outsourced to the vendor providing the platform.
- B. The data custodians were selected by business stakeholders to ensure backups of the file management system are maintained off site.
- C. The permissions were not able to be migrated to the new system, and several stakeholders were made responsible for granting appropriate access.
- D. The legacy file management system did not support modern authentication techniques despite the business requirements.

Answer: C

Explanation:

A discretionary access control (DAC) model allows data owners or stakeholders to grant access at their discretion. If permissions couldn't be migrated, assigning stakeholders responsibility to manage access aligns with DAC and explains the architect's choice.

NEW QUESTION # 23

An endpoint security engineer finds that a newly acquired company has a variety of non-standard applications running and no defined ownership for those applications. The engineer needs to find a solution that restricts malicious programs and software from running in that environment, while allowing the non-standard applications to function without interruption. Which of the following application control configurations should the engineer apply?

- A. Audit mode
- B. Allow list
- C. Deny list
- D. MAC list

Answer: A

Explanation:

Step-by-Step

Option A: Deny list

Deny lists block specific applications or processes identified as malicious.

This approach is reactive and may inadvertently block the non-standard applications that are currently in use without proper ownership.

Option B: Allow list

Allow lists permit only pre-approved applications to run.

While secure, this approach requires defining all non-standard applications, which may disrupt operations in an environment where ownership is unclear.

Option C: Audit mode

Correct Answer.

Audit mode allows monitoring and logging of applications without enforcing restrictions.

This is ideal in environments with non-standard applications and undefined ownership because it enables the engineer to observe the

environment and gradually implement control without interruption.

Audit mode provides critical visibility into the software landscape, ensuring that necessary applications remain functional.

Option D: MAC list

Mandatory Access Control (MAC) lists restrict access based on classification and clearance levels.

This does not align with application control objectives in this context.

CompTIA CASP+ Study Guide - Chapters on Endpoint Security and Application Control.

CASP+ Objective 2.4: Implement appropriate security controls for enterprise endpoints.

NEW QUESTION # 24

A recent security audit identified multiple endpoints have the following vulnerabilities:

- * Various unsecured open ports
- * Active accounts for terminated personnel
- * Endpoint protection software with legacy versions
- * Overly permissive access rules

Which of the following would best mitigate these risks? (Select three).

- A. Removal of unused accounts
- B. Local drive encryption
- C. Patching
- D. Unneeded services disabled
- E. Address space layout randomization
- F. Secure boot
- G. Enabling BIOS password
- H. Logging

Answer: A,C,D

Explanation:

Disabling unneeded services reduces the attack surface by closing open ports. Patching ensures that endpoint protection software and operating systems are up-to-date, reducing vulnerability exposure. Removing unused accounts eliminates access paths for malicious users exploiting dormant accounts. Secure boot, BIOS passwords, and drive encryption are important, but they address different layers of security than the vulnerabilities listed.

Reference: CompTIA SecurityX CAS-005, Domain 2.0: Apply system hardening techniques to endpoint security issues.

NEW QUESTION # 25

A pharmaceutical lab hired a consultant to identify potential risks associated with Building 2, a new facility that is under construction.

The consultant received the IT project plan, which includes the following VLAN design:

□ Which of the following TTPs should the consultant recommend be addressed first?

- A. Lateral movement
- B. Zone traversal
- C. Unauthorized execution
- D. Privilege escalation

Answer: B

Explanation:

The regulated lab environment (Yes) shares the same VLAN (10.2.0.0/22) with users, creating zone traversal risk from unregulated zones to sensitive data networks.

This allows pivoting and lateral movement from non-regulated user devices into regulated lab environments - a classic zone boundary violation.

Zone traversal should be mitigated with segmentation and firewall enforcement.

From CAS-005, Domain 2: Risk Management and Mitigation Strategies:

"Zone traversal occurs when segmentation boundaries are misconfigured or merged, leading to regulatory and risk compliance failures."

NEW QUESTION # 26

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