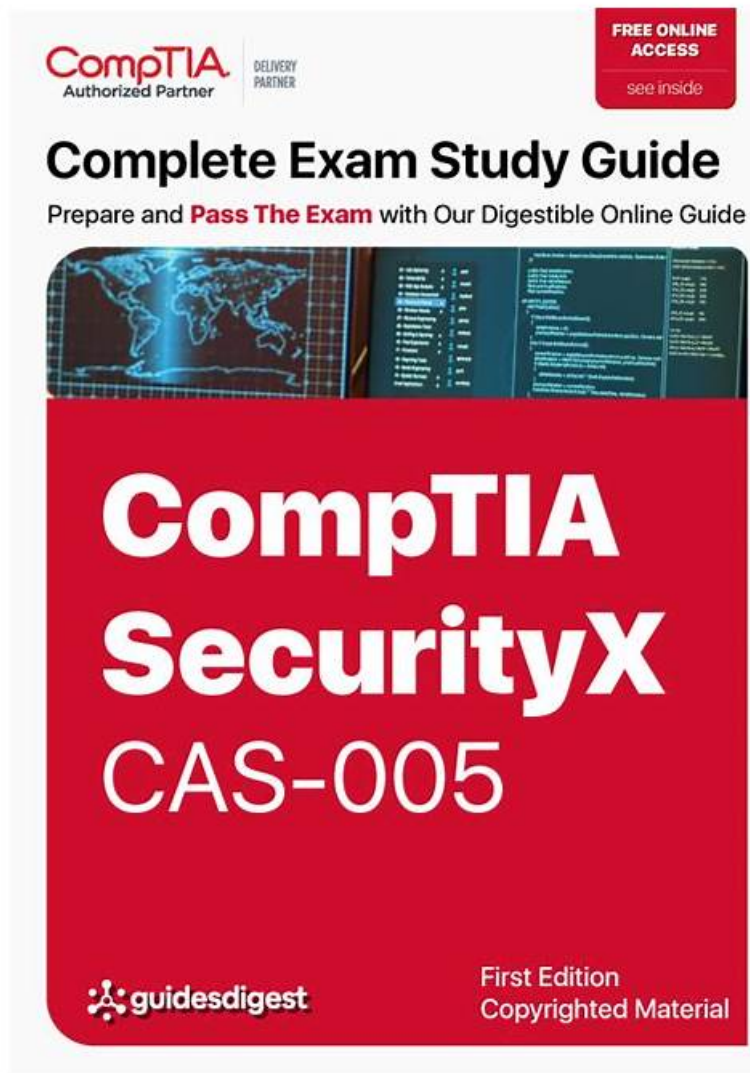


# CAS-005 Online Training, CAS-005 Discount



DOWNLOAD the newest TestPassKing CAS-005 PDF dumps from Cloud Storage for free: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=1ocOPLfmeAeGThdJ081n4018A4H3dYZWc>

TestPassKing have a strong IT expert team to constantly provide you with an effective training resource. They continue to use their rich experience and knowledge to study the real exam questions of the past few years. Finally TestPassKing's targeted practice questions and answers have advent, which will give a great help to a lot of people participating in the IT certification exams. You can free download part of TestPassKing's simulation test questions and answers about CompTIA Certification CAS-005 Exam as a try. Through the proof of many IT professionals who have used TestPassKing's products, TestPassKing is very reliable for you. Generally, if you use TestPassKing's targeted review questions, you can 100% pass CompTIA certification CAS-005 exam. Please Add TestPassKing to your shopping cart now! Maybe the next successful people in the IT industry is you.

## CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	<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>

Topic 2	<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 3	<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 4	<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>

>> CAS-005 Online Training <<

## CAS-005 Online Training Exam | Best Way to Pass CompTIA CAS-005

We have to admit that the exam of gaining the CAS-005 certification is not easy for a lot of people, especial these people who have no enough time. If you also look forward to change your present boring life, maybe trying your best to have the CAS-005 latest questions are a good choice for you. Now it is time for you to take an exam for getting the certification. If you have any worry about the CAS-005 Exam, do not worry, we are glad to help you. Because the CAS-005 cram simulator from our company are very useful for you to pass the CAS-005 exam and get the certification.

### CompTIA SecurityX Certification Exam Sample Questions (Q119-Q124):

#### NEW QUESTION # 119

##### SIMULATION

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 action options for each IoC.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.

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 3a129sk219r0slsmfkzzz000.s.domain
Apache_httpd	DNSQ	@10.1.1.1:53	3a129sk219r0slsmfkzzz000.s.domain
Apache_httpd	DNSQR	@10.1.2.5	IN A 108.158.253.253

**Select analysis**

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

**Analysis** Select analysis

**Action** Select action

Select action

- Configure the DNS server to perform recursion.
- Block ping requests across the WAN interface.
- Deploy a network-based DLP solution.
- Enforce endpoint controls on third-party software installations.
- Implement a blocklist for known malicious ports.
- Close ticket as resolved.
- Investigate for software supply-chain attacks.

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**

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

**Analysis** Select analysis

**Action** Select action

Select action

- Configure the DNS server to perform recursion.
- Block ping requests across the WAN interface.
- Deploy a network-based DLP solution.
- Enforce endpoint controls on third-party software installations.
- Implement a blocklist for known malicious ports.
- Close ticket as resolved.
- Investigate for software supply-chain attacks.

IoC 1	IoC 2	IoC 3
<pre> Proxylog&gt; &gt; GET /announce?info_hash=%01d%FE%7E%F1%10%5CwvAp%ED%F6%03%C49%D6B%14%F1&amp; &gt; peer_id=%B8js%7F%E8%0C%AFh%02Y%967%24e%27V%EEM%16%5B&amp;port=41730&amp; &gt; uploaded=0&amp;downloaded=0&amp;left=3767869&amp;compact=1&amp;ip=10.5.1.26&amp;event=started &gt; HTTP/1.1 &gt; Accept: application/x-bittorrent &gt; Accept-Encoding: gzip &gt; User-Agent: RAZA 2.1.0.0 &gt; Host: localhost &gt; Connection: Keep-Alive &lt; &lt; HTTP 200 OK </pre>		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Select analysis</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Someone is footprinting a network subnet.</li> <li>Service identification and fingerprinting are occurring.</li> <li>Canonical name records in a public DNS cache are being updated.</li> <li>An employee is attempting to access a blocked website.</li> <li>An employee is using P2P services to download files.</li> <li>The service is attempting to resolve a malicious domain.</li> <li>A host is participating in an IRC-based botnet.</li> <li>An application is performing an automatic update.</li> </ul> </div>		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Analysis</b></p> <p>Select analysis</p> </div>		
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>Action</b></p> <p>Select action</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Select action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Configure the DNS server to perform recursion.</li> <li>Block ping requests across the WAN interface.</li> <li>Deploy a network-based DLP solution.</li> <li>Enforce endpoint controls on third-party software installations.</li> <li>Implement a blocklist for known malicious ports.</li> <li>Close ticket as resolved.</li> <li>Investigate for software supply-chain attacks.</li> </ul> </div> </div>		

**Answer:**

Explanation:

IoC 1

Indicators:

- \* DNS queries for a suspicious subdomain (update.s.domain, \*.s.domain)
- \* Responses include odd CNAME and A records
- \* Activity resembles contacting a malicious domain

Correct Selections:

- \* Analysis: The service is attempting to resolve a malicious domain
- \* Action: Implement a blocklist for known malicious ports

IoC 2

Indicators:

- \* ICMP Echo (ping) requests from 10.0.5.5 to multiple hosts
- \* All packets are dropped
- \* Suggests a device is probing the network

Correct Selections:

- \* Analysis: Someone is footprinting a network subnet
- \* Action: Block ping requests across the WAN interface

IoC 3

Indicators:

- \* BitTorrent traffic (/announce?info\_hash, peer\_id, application/x-bittorrent)
- \* Indicates P2P protocol activity

Correct Selections:

- \* Analysis: An employee is using P2P services to download files
- \* Action: Enforce endpoint controls on third-party software installations

- www.int.comptia.org
- webserver01.int.comptia.org
- 10.5.100.10

An administrator needs to craft a single certificate-signing request for a web-server certificate. The server should be able to use the following identities to mutually authenticate other resources over TLS:

- \* www.int.comptia.org
- \* webserver01.int.comptia.org
- \* 10.5.100.10

Which of the following certificate fields must be set properly to support this objective?

- A. Certificate extension
- **B. Subject alternative name**
- C. Extended key usage
- D. Organizational unit

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The Subject Alternative Name (SAN) field in an X.509 certificate specifies additional hostnames, FQDNs, or IP addresses that the certificate will secure. To allow mutual TLS authentication for multiple hostnames and an IP address, these identities must be included in the SAN field.

- \* Organizational Unit (B) is an informational attribute, not related to TLS authentication.
- \* Extended Key Usage (C) defines purpose (e.g., serverAuth, clientAuth) but not hostnames.
- \* "Certificate extension" (D) is a generic term; SAN is the specific required extension.

#### NEW QUESTION # 121

A security analyst is troubleshooting the reason a specific user is having difficulty accessing company resources. The analyst reviews the following information:

User	Source IP	Source location	User assigned location	MFA satisfied?	Sign-in status
SALES1	8.11.4.16	Germany	France	Yes	Blocked
SALES1	8.11.4.16	Germany	France	Yes	Blocked
ACCT1	192.168.4.18	France	France	No	Allowed
SALES1	8.11.4.16	Germany	France	Yes	Blocked
ACCT1	8.11.4.16	Germany	France	Yes	Blocked
SALES2	8.11.4.20	France	France	Yes	Allowed

Which of the following is most likely the cause of the issue?

- **A. A network geolocation is being misidentified by the authentication server**
- B. Administrator access from an alternate location is blocked by company policy
- C. Several users have not configured their mobile devices to receive OTP codes
- D. The local network access has been configured to bypass MFA requirements.

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

The table shows that the user "SALES1" is consistently blocked despite having met the MFA requirements.

The common factor in these blocked attempts is the source IP address (8.11.4.16) being identified as from Germany while the user is assigned to France. This discrepancy suggests that the network geolocation is being misidentified by the authentication server, causing legitimate access attempts to be blocked.

Why Network Geolocation Misidentification?

Geolocation Accuracy: Authentication systems often use IP geolocation to verify the location of access attempts. Incorrect geolocation data can lead to legitimate requests being denied if they appear to come from unexpected locations.

Security Policies: Company security policies might block access attempts from certain locations to prevent unauthorized access. If the geolocation is wrong, legitimate users can be inadvertently blocked.

Consistent Pattern: The user "SALES1" from the IP address 8.11.4.16 is always blocked, indicating a consistent issue with geolocation.

Other options do not align with the pattern observed:

- A). Bypass MFA requirements: MFA is satisfied, so bypassing MFA is not the issue.
- C). Administrator access policy: This is about user access, not specific administrator access.
- D). OTP codes: The user has satisfied MFA, so OTP code configuration is not the issue.

References:

CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide

"Geolocation and Authentication," NIST Special Publication 800-63B

"IP Geolocation Accuracy," Cisco Documentation

### NEW QUESTION # 122

Based on the results of a SAST report on a legacy application, a security engineer is reviewing the following snippet of code flagged as vulnerable:

Which of the following is the vulnerable line of code that must be changed?

```
01] #include <stdio.h>
02] #include <string.h>
03] ...
04] char input[256] = "AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA"
05] ...
06] char transmit[20] = "0000";
07] char *ret_xmit;
08] printf("To be submitted: \"%s\"\n", input);
09] result in ret_xmit
10] ret_xmit = strcpy(transmit, input);
12] return 0;
13] }
```

- A. Line [04]
- **B. Line [10]**
- C. Line [07]
- D. Line [02]
- E. Line [108]

**Answer: B**

Explanation:

The vulnerability lies in line [10], where the function `strcpy(transmit, input)` is used. The `strcpy` function does not perform boundary checking when copying strings. Since `input` is defined with a size of 256 characters and `transmit` only has 20 characters allocated, the `strcpy` operation will cause a buffer overflow when the contents of `input` exceed the allocated size of `transmit`. This creates a significant security vulnerability, as attackers can overwrite adjacent memory, potentially injecting malicious code or altering program execution.

Lines [02], [04], [07], and [08] are not inherently vulnerable by themselves. Line [04] defines the oversized input, but the vulnerability only materializes when combined with the unsafe copy in line [10]. Secure coding practices recommend using safer alternatives like `strncpy`, which includes a length parameter, or implementing runtime checks to ensure the destination buffer size is not exceeded.

Thus, the vulnerable line that must be changed is line [10], where `strcpy` is used.

### NEW QUESTION # 123

A company has integrated source code from a subcontractor into its security product. The subcontractor is located in an adversarial country and has informed the company of a requirement to escrow the source code with the subcontractor's government. Which of the following is a potential security risk arising from this situation?

- **A. Development of zero-day exploits based on the source code**
- B. Sale of source code to competitors during a buyout
- C. Legal action to force disclosure of the source code
- D. Publication of the source code on the internet

**Answer: A**

Explanation:

Development of zero-day exploits is a critical risk, as adversarial entities with access to the source code could analyze it for vulnerabilities to exploit.

Legal action or sale of the source code are concerns, but they are not unique to the adversarial context of this scenario.

Publication of the source code on the internet is less likely than targeted exploitation in this specific scenario.

