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It may be a contradiction of the problem, we hope to be able to spend less time and energy to take into account the test CAP certification, but the qualification examination of the learning process is very wasted energy, so how to achieve the balance? The CAP Exam Prep can help you make it. With the high-effective CAP exam questions, we can claim that you can attend the exam and pass it after you focus on them for 20 to 30 hours.

Which candidate knowledge the exam will verify

The CAP Certification Exam will verify that the successful candidate has technical skills to advocates for security risk management in pursuit of information system authorization to support an organization's mission and operations in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements.

The SecOps Group CAP Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	• Information Disclosure: This part assesses the awareness of data protection officers regarding unintentional information disclosure, where sensitive data is exposed to unauthorized parties, compromising confidentiality.
Topic 2	• Common Supply Chain Attacks and Prevention Methods: This section measures the knowledge of supply chain security analysts in recognizing common supply chain attacks and implementing preventive measures to protect against such threats.

Topic 3	• Insecure File Uploads: Here, web application developers are evaluated on their strategies to handle file uploads securely, preventing attackers from uploading malicious files that could compromise the system.
Topic 4	• XML External Entity Attack: This section assesses how system architects handle XML external entity (XXE) attacks, which involve exploiting vulnerabilities in XML parsers to access unauthorized data or execute malicious code.
Topic 5	• Insecure Direct Object Reference (IDOR): This part evaluates the knowledge of application developers in preventing insecure direct object references, where unauthorized users might access restricted resources by manipulating input parameters.
Topic 6	• Password Storage and Password Policy: This part evaluates the competence of IT administrators in implementing secure password storage solutions and enforcing robust password policies to protect user credentials.
Topic 7	• Encoding, Encryption, and Hashing: Here, cryptography specialists are tested on their knowledge of encoding, encryption, and hashing techniques used to protect data integrity and confidentiality during storage and transmission.
Topic 8	• Security Best Practices and Hardening Mechanisms: Here, IT security managers are tested on their ability to apply security best practices and hardening techniques to reduce vulnerabilities and protect systems from potential threats.
Topic 9	• TLS Security: Here, system administrators are assessed on their knowledge of Transport Layer Security (TLS) protocols, which ensure secure communication over computer networks.
Topic 10	• Security Headers: This part evaluates how network security engineers implement security headers in HTTP responses to protect web applications from various attacks by controlling browser behavior.
Topic 11	• Business Logic Flaws: This part evaluates how business analysts recognize and address flaws in business logic that could be exploited to perform unintended actions within an application.
Topic 12	• Securing Cookies: This part assesses the competence of webmasters in implementing measures to secure cookies, protecting them from theft or manipulation, which could lead to unauthorized access.
Topic 13	• Authorization and Session Management Related Flaws: This section assesses how security auditors identify and address flaws in authorization and session management, ensuring that users have appropriate access levels and that sessions are securely maintained.
Topic 14	• SQL Injection: Here, database administrators are evaluated on their understanding of SQL injection attacks, where attackers exploit vulnerabilities to execute arbitrary SQL code, potentially accessing or manipulating database information.
Topic 15	• Brute Force Attacks: Here, cybersecurity analysts are assessed on their strategies to defend against brute force attacks, where attackers attempt to gain unauthorized access by systematically trying all possible passwords or keys.
Topic 16	• Symmetric and Asymmetric Ciphers: This part tests the understanding of cryptographers regarding symmetric and asymmetric encryption algorithms used to secure data through various cryptographic methods.
Topic 17	• Directory Traversal Vulnerabilities: Here, penetration testers are assessed on their ability to detect and prevent directory traversal attacks, where attackers access restricted directories and execute commands outside the web server's root directory.
Topic 18	• Security Misconfigurations: This section examines how IT security consultants identify and rectify security misconfigurations that could leave systems vulnerable to attacks due to improperly configured settings.

Topic 19	• Cross-Site Request Forgery: This part evaluates the awareness of web application developers regarding cross-site request forgery (CSRF) attacks, where unauthorized commands are transmitted from a user that the web application trusts.:
Topic 20	• Privilege Escalation: Here, system security officers are tested on their ability to prevent privilege escalation attacks, where users gain higher access levels than permitted, potentially compromising system integrity.
Topic 21	• Understanding of OWASP Top 10 Vulnerabilities: This section measures the knowledge of security professionals regarding the OWASP Top 10, a standard awareness document outlining the most critical security risks to web applications.
Topic 22	• Vulnerable and Outdated Components: Here, software maintenance engineers are evaluated on their ability to identify and update vulnerable or outdated components that could be exploited by attackers to compromise the system.
Topic 23	• Code Injection Vulnerabilities: This section measures the ability of software testers to identify and mitigate code injection vulnerabilities, where untrusted data is sent to an interpreter as part of a command or query.
Topic 24	• TLS Certificate Misconfiguration: This section examines the ability of network engineers to identify and correct misconfigurations in TLS certificates that could lead to security vulnerabilities.
Topic 25	• Input Validation Mechanisms: This section assesses the proficiency of software developers in implementing input validation techniques to ensure that only properly formatted data enters a system, thereby preventing malicious inputs that could compromise application security.
Topic 26	• Server-Side Request Forgery: Here, application security specialists are evaluated on their ability to detect and mitigate server-side request forgery (SSRF) vulnerabilities, where attackers can make requests from the server to unintended locations.
Topic 27	• Parameter Manipulation Attacks: This section examines how web security testers detect and prevent parameter manipulation attacks, where attackers modify parameters exchanged between client and server to exploit vulnerabilities.
Topic 28	• Cross-Site Scripting: This segment tests the knowledge of web developers in identifying and mitigating cross-site scripting (XSS) vulnerabilities, which can enable attackers to inject malicious scripts into web pages viewed by other users.
Topic 29	• Same Origin Policy: This segment assesses the understanding of web developers concerning the same origin policy, a critical security concept that restricts how documents or scripts loaded from one origin can interact with resources from another.:

Assessment of Security Controls (16%):

- Create Final SAR & Optional Addendum.
- Conduct the Security Control Assessment – The potential candidates should demonstrate the skills in collecting and inventorying evaluation evidence and evaluating security control with the use of the standard assessment techniques;
- Appraise Provisional Security Assessment Report & Carry Out Preliminary Remediation Actions – This subject area covers your skills in establishing preliminary risk responses, applying preliminary remediation, and re-valuating and validating the remediated controls;
- Prepare the Preliminary Security Assessment Report – This requires your knowledge of how to analyze the evaluation results, identify weaknesses, as well as proposing remediation steps;
- Prepare for the Security Control Assessment – This subsection evaluates your competence in establishing the SCA requirements, objectives, and scope as well as determining the level and techniques of efforts and relevant resources and logistics. It also covers the skills in collecting and reviewing artifacts and finalizing a SCA plan;

CAP Question Explanations, CAP Real Sheets

Eliminates confusion while taking the Certified AppSec Practitioner Exam exam. Prepares you for the format of your CAP exam dumps, including multiple-choice questions and fill-in-the-blank answers. Comprehensive, up-to-date coverage of the entire CAP curriculum. CAP practice questions are based on recently released CAP Exam Objectives. Includes a user-friendly interface allowing you to take the CAP practice exam on your computers, like downloading the PDF, Web-Based CAP practice test Prep4SureReview, and Desktop CAP practice exam.

The SecOps Group Certified AppSec Practitioner Exam Sample Questions (Q22-Q27):

NEW QUESTION # 22
Adrian is a project manager for a new project using a technology that has recently been released and there's relatively little information about the technology. Initial testing of the technology makes the use of it look promising, but there's still uncertainty as to the longevity and reliability of the technology. Adrian wants to consider the technology factors a risk for her project. Where should she document the risks associated with this technology so she can track the risk status and responses?

- A. Risk register
- B. Project charter
- C. Project scope statement
- D. Risk low-level watch list

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION # 23
What are the responsibilities of a system owner?
Each correct answer represents a complete solution. Choose all that apply.

- A. Ensures that the systems are properly assessed for vulnerabilities and must report any to the incident response team and data owner.
- B. Ensures that adequate security is being provided by the necessary controls, password management, remote access controls, operating system configurations, and so on.
- C. Integrates security considerations into application and system purchasing decisions and development projects.
- D. Ensures that the necessary security controls are in place.

Answer: A,B,C

NEW QUESTION # 24
Which of the following phases begins with a review of the SSAA in the DITSCAP accreditation?

- A. Phase 1
- B. Phase 3
- C. Phase 2
- D. Phase 4

Answer: B

Explanation:
Section: Volume B
Explanation/Reference:

NEW QUESTION # 25
The following request is vulnerable to Cross-Site Request Forgery vulnerability.
POST /changepassword HTTP/2Host: example.com User-Agent: Mozilla/5.0 (Windows NT 10.0; Win64; x64) rv:107.0) Gecko/20100101 Firefox/107.0 Sec-Fetch-Dest: document Sec-Fetch-Mode: navigate Sec- Fetch-Site: same-origin Cookie: JSESSIONID=38RC5ECV10785B53AF19816E92E2E50 Content-Length: 95

new_password=lov3MyPiano23&confirm_password=lov3MyPiano23

- A. False
- B. True

Answer: B

Explanation:
Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) occurs when an attacker tricks a user's browser into making an unintended request to a site where the user is authenticated, potentially performing actions like changing a password. Let's analyze the request:
* The request is a POST to /changepassword with a Cookie: JSESSIONID, indicating the user is authenticated via a session. The Content-Length: 95 and payload (new_password=lov3MyPiano23&confirm_password=lov3MyPiano23) suggest a state-changing operation (password change).
* CSRF vulnerability arises when the request lacks a unique, unpredictable token to validate its legitimacy, and the server accepts it based solely on the session cookie. The request includes no CSRF token (e.g., in the body or headers like X-CSRF-Token).
* The Sec-Fetch-Site: same-origin header indicates the request originates from the samedomain, but this is a browser feature and does not guarantee server-side protection against CSRF from a malicious site (e.
g., via a hidden iframe or form submission).
* Without a CSRF token, an attacker could craft a malicious HTML page with a form that submits this exact request when a victim visits their site while authenticated to example.com, exploiting the browser' s automatic inclusion of the JSESSIONID cookie. This is a textbook CSRF vulnerability.
* Option A ("True"): Correct, as the request lacks a CSRF token, making it vulnerable to CSRF attacks.
* Option B ("False"): Incorrect, as the absence of a CSRF token indicates vulnerability.
The correct answer is A, aligning with the CAP syllabus under "Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)" and "Session Management."References: SecOps Group CAP Documents - "CSRF Prevention," "Session Security," and "OWASP CSRF Prevention Cheat Sheet" sections.

NEW QUESTION # 26
You are the project manager of the NKQ project for your organization. You have completed the quantitative risk analysis process for this portion of the project. What is the only output of the quantitative risk analysis process?

- A. Risk contingency reserve
- B. Risk register updates
- C. Probability of reaching project objectives
- D. Risk response

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION # 27
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Prep4SureReview's Certified AppSec Practitioner Exam (CAP) exam questions contain The SecOps Group CAP real questions and answers that have been compiled and verified by The SecOps Group specialists in the field. This demonstrates that the real questions and answers in the Certified AppSec Practitioner Exam (CAP) material are legitimate for the Certified AppSec Practitioner Exam (CAP) practice exam. The The SecOps Group CAP practice questions are intended to help you easily and confidently clear the Certified AppSec Practitioner Exam (CAP).

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