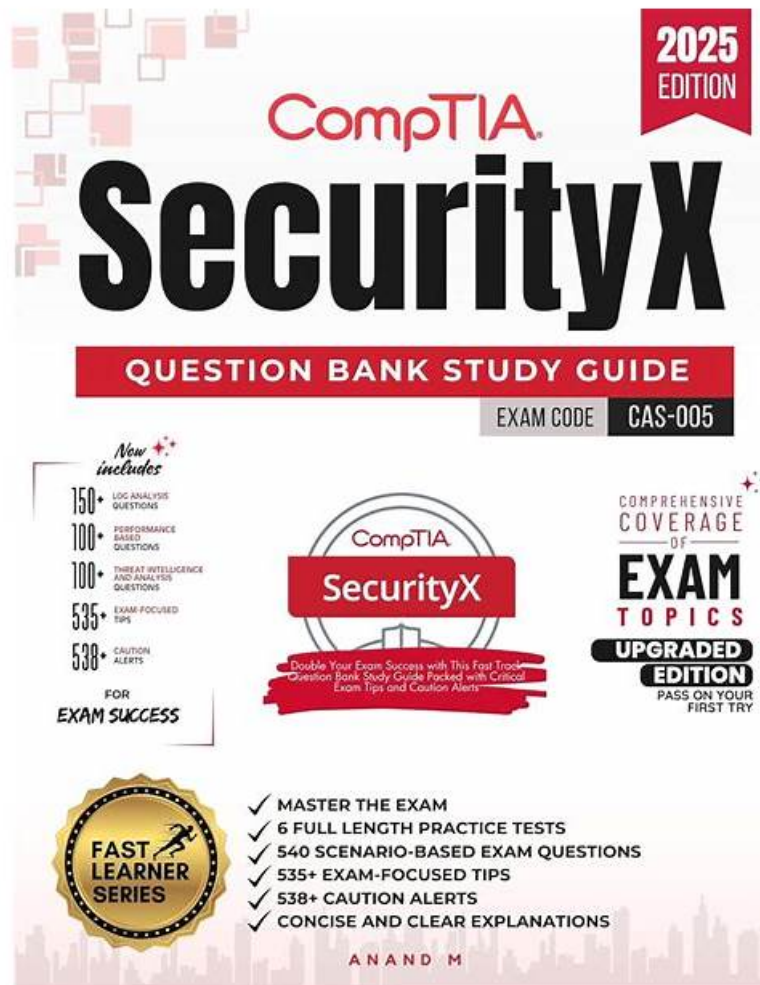


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CompTIA CAS-005 Exam Syllabus Topics:

Topic	Details
Topic 1	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	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	• 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	• 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 (Q33-Q38):

NEW QUESTION # 33

Users must accept the terms presented in a captive portal when connecting to a guest network. Recently, users have reported that they are unable to access the Internet after joining the network. A network engineer observes the following:

- * Users should be redirected to the captive portal.
- * The captive portal runs TLS 1.2
- * Newer browser versions encounter security errors that cannot be bypassed
- * Certain websites cause unexpected redirects

Which of the following most likely explains this behavior?

- A. Employment of the HSTS setting is proliferating rapidly.
- B. Allowed traffic rules are causing the NIPS to drop legitimate traffic
- C. An attacker is redirecting supplicants to an evil twin WLAN.
- **D. The TLS ciphers supported by the captive portal are deprecated**

Answer: D

Explanation:

The most likely explanation for the issues encountered with the captive portal is that the TLS ciphers supported by the captive portal are deprecated. Here's why:

* TLS Cipher Suites: Modern browsers are continuously updated to support the latest security standards and often drop support for deprecated and insecure cipher suites. If the captive portal uses outdated TLS ciphers, newer browsers may refuse to connect, causing security errors.

* HSTS and Browser Security: Browsers with HTTP Strict Transport Security (HSTS) enabled will not allow connections to sites with weak security configurations. Deprecated TLS ciphers would cause these browsers to block the connection.

* References:

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

* NIST Special Publication 800-52: Guidelines for the Selection, Configuration, and Use of Transport Layer Security (TLS)

Implementations

* OWASP Transport Layer Protection Cheat Sheet

By updating the TLS ciphers to modern, supported ones, the security engineer can ensure compatibility with newer browser versions and resolve the connectivity issues reported by users.

NEW QUESTION # 34

A security engineer added a new server to the company email cluster. The server has a new external IP address associated with it. After a few days, the service desk started receiving complaints from users about their outgoing messages to customers being flagged as spam.

Which of the following records should the security engineer update to fix the issue? (Choose two.)

- A. CNAME
- B. DMARC
- C. SPF
- D. MX
- E. MIME
- F. PTR

Answer: C,F

NEW QUESTION # 35

A cloud engineer needs to identify appropriate solutions to:

- Provide secure access to internal and external cloud resources.
- Eliminate split-tunnel traffic flows.
- Enable identity and access management capabilities.

Which of the following solutions are the most appropriate? (Select two).

- A. SD-WAN
- B. Federation
- C. CASB
- D. Microsegmentation
- E. PAM
- F. SASE

Answer: C,F

Explanation:

To provide secure access to internal and external cloud resources, eliminate split-tunnel traffic flows, and enable identity and access management capabilities, the most appropriate solutions are CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker) and SASE (Secure Access Service Edge).

Why CASB and SASE?

CASB (Cloud Access Security Broker):

Secure Access: CASB solutions provide secure access to cloud resources by enforcing security policies and monitoring user activities.

Identity and Access Management: CASBs integrate with identity and access management (IAM) systems to ensure that only authorized users can access cloud resources.

Visibility and Control: They offer visibility into cloud application usage and control over data sharing and access.

SASE (Secure Access Service Edge):

Eliminate Split-Tunnel Traffic: SASE integrates network security functions with WAN capabilities to ensure secure access without the need for split-tunnel configurations.

Comprehensive Security: SASE provides a holistic security approach, including secure web gateways, firewalls, and zero trust network access (ZTNA).

Identity-Based Access: SASE leverages IAM to enforce access controls based on user identity and context.

NEW QUESTION # 36

A company's help desk is experiencing a large number of calls from the finance department slating access issues to www.bank.com

The security operations center reviewed the following security logs:

User	User IP & Subnet	Location	Website	DNS Resolved IP (public)	HTTP Status Code
User12	10.200.2.52/24	Finance	www.bank.com	65.146.76.34	495
User31	10.200.2.213/24	Finance	www.bank.com	65.146.76.34	495
User46	10.200.3.76/24	IT	www.bank.com	98.17.62.78	200
User23	10.200.2.156/24	Finance	www.bank.com	65.146.76.34	495
User51	10.200.4.128/24	Legal	www.bank.com	98.17.62.78	200

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

- A. The DNS was set up incorrectly.
- B. The DNS record has been poisoned.

- C. DNS traffic is being sinkholed.
- D. Recursive DNS resolution is failing

Answer: C

Explanation:

Sinkholing, or DNS sinkholing, is a method used to redirect malicious traffic to a safe destination. This technique is often employed by security teams to prevent access to malicious domains by substituting a benign destination IP address.

In the given logs, users from the finance department are accessing www.bank.com and receiving HTTP status code 495. This status code is typically indicative of a client certificate error, which can occur if the DNS traffic is being manipulated or redirected incorrectly. The consistency in receiving the same HTTP status code across different users suggests a systematic issue rather than an isolated incident.

Recursive DNS resolution failure (A) would generally lead to inability to resolve DNS at all, not to a specific HTTP error.

DNS poisoning (B) could result in users being directed to malicious sites, but again, would likely result in a different set of errors or unusual activity.

Incorrect DNS setup (D) would likely cause broader resolution issues rather than targeted errors like the one seen here.

By reviewing the provided data, it is evident that the DNS traffic for www.bank.com is being rerouted improperly, resulting in consistent HTTP 495 errors for the finance department users. Hence, the most likely cause is that the DNS traffic is being sinkholed.

References:

CompTIA SecurityX study materials on DNS security mechanisms.

Standard HTTP status codes and their implications.

NEW QUESTION # 37

A software company deployed a new application based on its internal code repository. Several customers are reporting anti-malware alerts on workstations used to test the application. Which of the following is the most likely cause of the alerts?

- A. Misconfigured code commit
- B. Data leakage
- C. Unsecure bundled libraries
- D. Invalid code signing certificate

Answer: C

Explanation:

The most likely cause of the anti-malware alerts on customer workstations is unsecure bundled libraries. When developing and deploying new applications, it is common for developers to use third-party libraries. If these libraries are not properly vetted for security, they can introduce vulnerabilities or malicious code.

Why Unsecure Bundled Libraries?

* Third-Party Risks: Using libraries that are not secure can lead to malware infections if the libraries contain malicious code or vulnerabilities.

* Code Dependencies: Libraries may have dependencies that are not secure, leading to potential security

* risks.

* Common Issue: This is a frequent issue in software development where libraries are used for convenience but not properly vetted for security.

Other options, while relevant, are less likely to cause widespread anti-malware alerts:

* A. Misconfigured code commit: Could lead to issues but less likely to trigger anti-malware alerts.

* C. Invalid code signing certificate: Would lead to trust issues but not typically anti-malware alerts.

* D. Data leakage: Relevant for privacy concerns but not directly related to anti-malware alerts.

References:

* CompTIA SecurityX Study Guide

* "Securing Open Source Libraries," OWASP

* "Managing Third-Party Software Security Risks," Gartner Research

NEW QUESTION # 38

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