CAS-003 Dumps

CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner (CASP)

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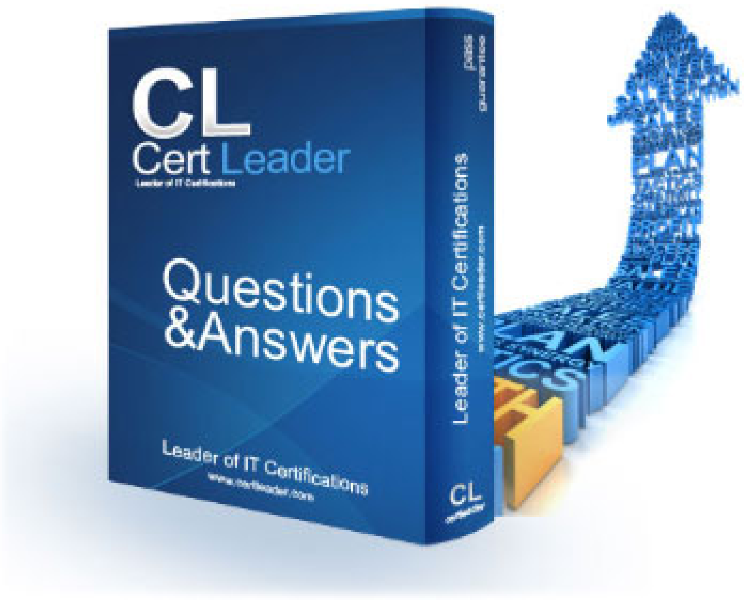


NEW QUESTION 1
A security engineer has been hired to design a device that will enable the exfiltration of data from within a well-defended network perimeter during an authorized test. The device must bypass all firewalls and NIDS in place, as well as allow for the upload of commands from a centralized command and control answer. The total cost of the device must be kept to a minimum in case the device is discovered during an assessment. Which of the following tools should the engineer load onto the device being designed?

A. Custom firmware with rotating key generation
B. Automatic MITM proxy
C. TCP beacon broadcast software
D. Reverse shell endpoint listener

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 2
An administrator has noticed mobile devices from an adjacent company on the corporate wireless network. Malicious activity is being reported from those devices. To add another layer of security in an enterprise environment, an administrator wants to add contextual authentication to allow users to access enterprise resources only while present in corporate buildings. Which of the following technologies would accomplish this?

A. Port security
B. Rogue device detection
C. Bluetooth
D. GPS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 3
An administrator is working with management to develop policies related to the use of the cloudbased resources that contain corporate data. Management plans to require some control over
organizational data stored on personal devices, such as tablets. Which of the following controls would BEST support management’s policy?

A. MDM
B. Sandboxing
C. Mobile tokenization
D. FDE
E. MFA

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
A consulting firm was hired to conduct assessment for a company. During the first stage, a penetration tester used a tool that provided the following output:
TCP 80 open
TCP 443 open
TCP 1434 filtered
The penetration tester then used a different tool to make the following requests:
GET / script/login.php?token=45$MHT000MND876
GET / script/login.php?token=@#984DCSPQ%091DF
Which of the following tools did the penetration tester use?

A. Protocol analyzer
B. Port scanner
C. Fuzzer
D. Brute forcer
E. Log analyzer
F. HTTP interceptor

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 5
An organization has recently deployed an EDR solution across its laptops, desktops, and server infrastructure. The organization’s server infrastructure is deployed in an IaaS environment. A database within the non-production environment has been misconfigured with a routable IP and is communicating with a command and control server.
Which of the following procedures should the security responder apply to the situation? (Choose two.)

A. Contain the server.
B. Initiate a legal hold.
C. Perform a risk assessment.
D. Determine the data handling standard.
E. Disclose the breach to customers.
F. Perform an IOC sweep to determine the impac

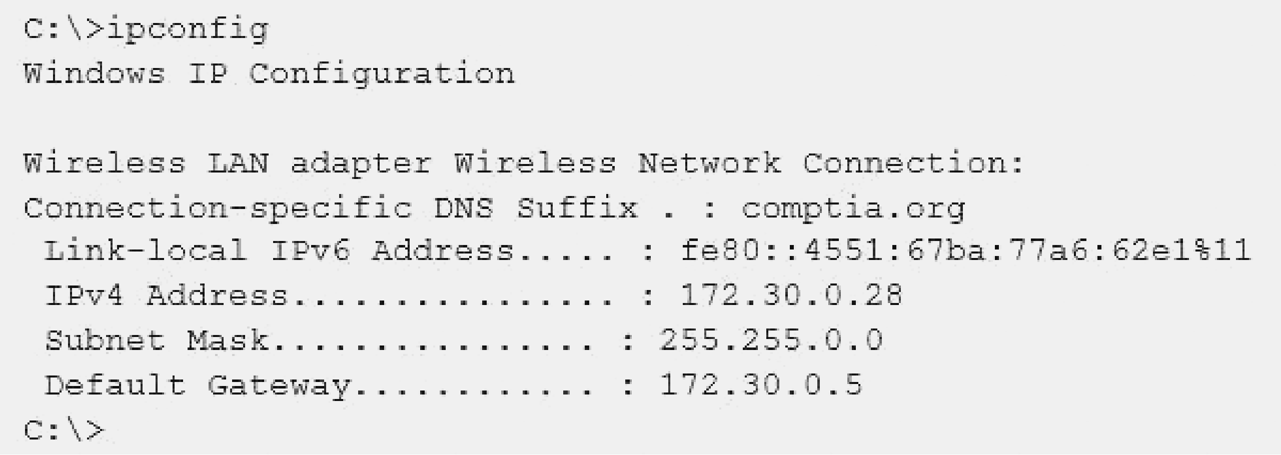
Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 6
A company has entered into a business agreement with a business partner for managed human resources services. The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) has been asked to provide documentation that is required to set up a business-to-business VPN between the two organizations. Which of the following is required in this scenario?

A. ISA
B. BIA
C. SLA
D. RA

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 7
Given the following output from a local PC:



```
C:\>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration

Wireless LAN adapter Wireless Network Connection:
Connection-specific DNS Suffix . : comptia.org
 Link-local IPv6 Address..... : fe80::4551:67ba:77a6:62e1%11
 IPv4 Address................ : 172.30.0.28
 Subnet Mask................ : 255.255.0.0
 Default Gateway........... : 172.30.0.5
C:\>
```

Which of the following ACLs on a stateful host-based firewall would allow the PC to serve an intranet website?

A. Allow 172.30.0.28:80 -> ANY
B. Allow 172.30.0.28:80 -> 172.30.0.0/16
C. Allow 172.30.0.28:80 -> 172.30.0.28:443
D. Allow 172.30.0.28:80 -> 172.30.0.28:53

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8
A systems security engineer is assisting an organization’s market survey team in reviewing requirements for an upcoming acquisition of mobile devices. The engineer expresses concerns to the survey team about a particular class of devices that uses a separate SoC for baseband radio I/O. For which of the following reasons is the engineer concerned?

A. These devices can communicate over networks older than HSPA+ and LTE standards, exposing device communications to poor encryptions routines
B. The organization will be unable to restrict the use of NFC, electromagnetic induction, and Bluetooth technologies
C. The associated firmware is more likely to remain out of date and potentially vulnerable
D. The manufacturers of the baseband radios are unable to enforce mandatory access controls within their driver set

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9
During a security assessment, an organization is advised of inadequate control over network segmentation. The assessor explains that the organization’s reliance on VLANs to segment traffic is insufficient to provide segmentation based on regulatory standards. Which of the following should the organization consider implementing along with VLANs to provide a greater level of segmentation?

A. Air gaps
B. Access control lists
C. Spanning tree protocol
D. Network virtualization
E. Elastic load balancing

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10
An organization has employed the services of an auditing firm to perform a gap assessment in preparation for an upcoming audit. As part of the gap assessment, the auditor supporting the
assessment recommends the organization engage with other industry partners to share information about emerging attacks to organizations in the industry in which the organization functions. Which of the following types of information could be drawn from such participation?

A. Threat modeling
B. Risk assessment
C. Vulnerability data
D. Threat intelligence
E. Risk metrics
F. Explogt frameworks

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 10
A security analyst is reviewing the corporate MDM settings and notices some disabled settings, which consequently permit users to download programs from untrusted developers and manually install them. After some conversations, it is confirmed that these settings were disabled to support the internal development of mobile applications. The security analyst is now recommending that developers and testers have a separate device profile allowing this, and that the rest of the organization’s users do not have the ability to manually download and install untrusted applications. Which of the following settings should be toggled to achieve the goal? (Choose two.)

A. OTA updates
B. Remote wiping
C. Side loading
D. Sandboxing
E. Containerization
F. Signed applications

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 12
A security incident responder discovers an attacker has gained access to a network and has overwritten key system files with backdoor software. The server was reimaged and patched offline. Which of the following tools should be implemented to detect similar attacks?

A. Vulnerability scanner
B. TPM
C. Host-based firewall
D. File integrity monitor
E. NIPS

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 16
An engineer is assisting with the design of a new virtualized environment that will house critical company services and reduce the datacenter’s physical footprint. The company has expressed concern about the integrity of operating systems and wants to ensure a vulnerability explogted in one datacenter segment would not lead to the compromise of all others. Which of the following design objectives should the engineer complete to BEST mitigate the company’s concerns? (Choose two.)

A. Deploy virtual desktop infrastructure with an OOB management network
B. Employ the use of vTPM with boot attestation
C. Leverage separate physical hardware for sensitive services and data
D. Use a community CSP with independently managed security services
E. Deploy to a private cloud with hosted hypervisors on each physical machine

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 20
Following a security assessment, the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is reviewing the results of the assessment and evaluating potential risk treatment strategies. As part of the CISO’s
evaluation, a judgment of potential impact based on the identified risk is performed. To prioritize response actions, the CISO uses past experience to take into account the exposure factor as well as the external accessibility of the weakness identified. Which of the following is the CISO performing?

A. Documentation of lessons learned
B. Quantitative risk assessment
C. Qualitative assessment of risk
D. Business impact scoring
E. Threat modeling

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23
A Chief Information Officer (CIO) publicly announces the implementation of a new financial system. As part of a security assessment that includes a social engineering task, which of the following tasks should be conducted to demonstrate the BEST means to gain information to use for a report on social vulnerability details about the financial system?

A. Call the CIO and ask for an interview, posing as a job seeker interested in an open position
B. Compromise the email server to obtain a list of attendees who responded to the invitation who is on the IT staff
C. Notify the CIO that, through observation at events, malicious actors can identify individuals to befriend
D. Understand the CIO is a social drinker, and find the means to befriend the CIO at establishments the CIO frequents

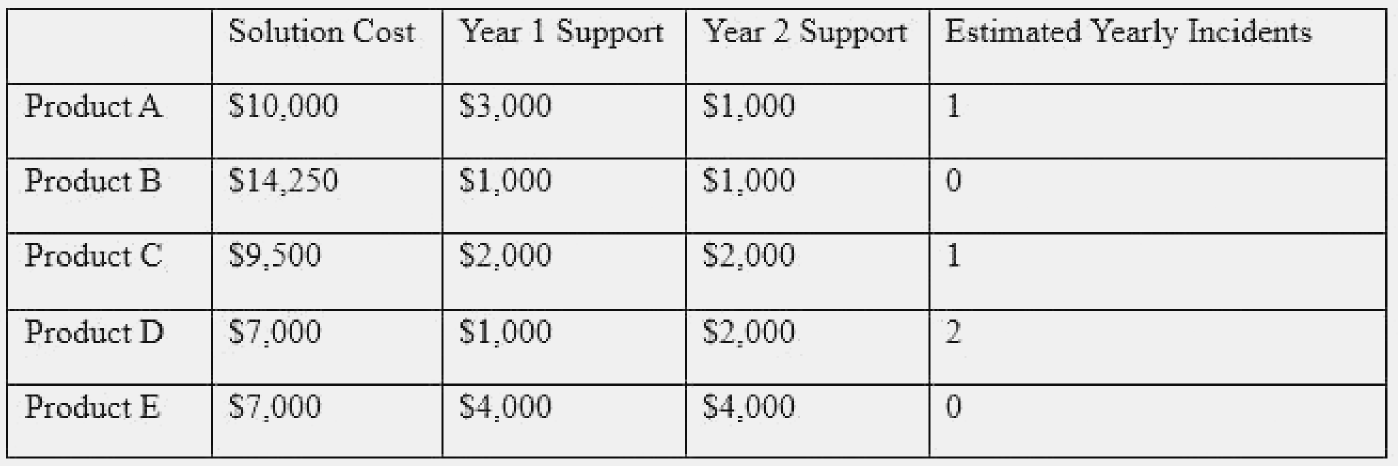
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26
A Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is reviewing the results of a gap analysis with an outside cybersecurity consultant. The gap analysis reviewed all procedural and technical controls and found the following:
High-impact controls implemented: 6 out of 10 Medium-impact controls implemented: 409 out of 472 Low-impact controls implemented: 97 out of 1000
The report includes a cost-benefit analysis for each control gap. The analysis yielded the following information:
Average high-impact control implementation cost: $15,000; Probable ALE for each high-impact control gap: $95,000
Average medium-impact control implementation cost: $6,250; Probable ALE for each mediumimpact control gap: $11,000
Due to the technical construction and configuration of the corporate enterprise, slightly more than 50% of the medium-impact controls will take two years to fully implement. Which of the following conclusions could the CISO draw from the analysis?

A. Too much emphasis has been placed on eliminating low-risk vulnerabilities in the past
B. The enterprise security team has focused exclusively on mitigating high-level risks
C. Because of the significant ALE for each high-risk vulnerability, efforts should be focused on those controls
D. The cybersecurity team has balanced residual risk for both high and medium controls

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 29
After investigating virus outbreaks that have cost the company $1,000 per incident, the company's Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) has been researching new antivirus software solutions to use and be fully supported for the next two years. The CISO has narrowed down the potential solutions to four candidates that meet all the company's performance and capability requirements:



	Solution Cost	Year 1 Support	Year 2 Support	Estimated Yearly Incidents
Product A	$10,000	$3,000	$1,000	1
Product B	$14,250	$1,000	$1,000	0
Product C	$9,500	$2,000	$2,000	1
Product D	$7,000	$1,000	$2,000	2
Product E	$7,000	$4,000	$4,000	0

Using the table above, which of the following would be the BEST business-driven choice among five possible solutions?

A. Product A
B. Product B
C. Product C
D. Product D
E. Product E

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 32
One of the objectives of a bank is to instill a security awareness culture. Which of the following are techniques that could help to achieve this? (Choose two.)

A. Blue teaming
B. Phishing simulations
C. Lunch-and-learn
D. Random audits
E. Continuous monitoring
F. Separation of duties

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 34
The risk subcommittee of a corporate board typically maintains a master register of the most prominent risks to the company. A centralized holistic view of risk is particularly important to the corporate Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) because:

A. IT systems are maintained in silos to minimize interconnected risks and provide clear risk boundaries used to implement compensating controls
B. risks introduced by a system in one business unit can affect other business units in ways in which the individual business units have no awareness
C. corporate general counsel requires a single system boundary to determine overall corporate risk exposure
D. major risks identified by the subcommittee merit the prioritized allocation of scare funding to address cybersecurity concerns

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 37
An insurance company has two million customers and is researching the top transactions on its customer portal. It identifies that the top transaction is currently password reset. Due to users not remembering their secret questions, a large number of calls are consequently routed to the contact center for manual password resets. The business wants to develop a mobile application to improve customer engagement in the future, continue with a single factor of authentication, minimize management overhead of the solution, remove passwords, and eliminate to the contact center. Which of the following techniques would BEST meet the requirements? (Choose two.)

A. Magic link sent to an email address
B. Customer ID sent via push notification
C. SMS with OTP sent to a mobile number
D. Third-party social login
E. Certificate sent to be installed on a device
F. Hardware tokens sent to customers

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 39
A company wants to perform analysis of a tool that is suspected to contain a malicious payload. A forensic analyst is given the following snippet:
^32^[34fda19(fd^43gfd/home/user/lib/module.so.343jk^rfw(342fds43g
Which of the following did the analyst use to determine the location of the malicious payload?

A. Code deduplicators
B. Binary reverse-engineering
C. Fuzz testing
D. Security containers

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40
An organization is preparing to develop a business continuity plan. The organization is required to meet regulatory requirements relating to confidentiality and availability, which are well-defined. Management has expressed concern following initial meetings that the organization is not fully aware of the requirements associated with the regulations. Which of the following would be MOST appropriate for the project manager to solicit additional resources for during this phase of the project?

A. After-action reports
B. Gap assessment
C. Security requirements traceability matrix
D. Business impact assessment
E. Risk analysis

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 44
An agency has implemented a data retention policy that requires tagging data according to type before storing it in the data repository. The policy requires all business emails be automatically deleted after two years. During an open records investigation, information was found on an employee's work computer concerning a conversation that occurred three years prior and proved damaging to the agency's reputation. Which of the following MOST likely caused the data leak?

A. The employee manually changed the email client retention settings to prevent deletion of emails
B. The file that contained the damaging information was mistagged and retained on the server for longer than it should have been
C. The email was encrypted and an exception was put in place via the data classification application
D. The employee saved a file on the computer's hard drive that contained archives of emails, which were more than two years old

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 49
A security architect is implementing security measures in response to an external audit that found vulnerabilities in the corporate collaboration tool suite. The report identified the lack of any mechanism to provide confidentiality for electronic correspondence between users and between users and group mailboxes. Which of the following controls would BEST mitigate the identified vulnerability?

A. Issue digital certificates to all users, including owners of group mailboxes, and enable S/MIME
B. Federate with an existing PKI provider, and reject all non-signed emails
C. Implement two-factor email authentication, and require users to hash all email messages upon receipt
D. Provide digital certificates to all systems, and eliminate the user group or shared mailboxes

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 54
A company is developing requirements for a customized OS build that will be used in an embedded environment. The company procured hardware that is capable of reducing the likelihood of successful buffer overruns while executables are processing. Which of the following capabilities must be included for the OS to take advantage of this critical hardware-based countermeasure?

A. Application whitelisting
B. NX/XN bit
C. ASLR
D. TrustZone
E. SCP

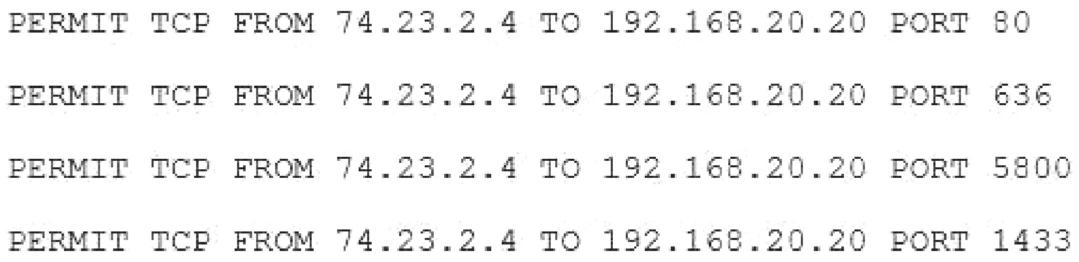
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 59
During a security event investigation, a junior analyst fails to create an image of a server's hard drive before removing the drive and sending it to the forensics analyst. Later, the evidence from the analysis is not usable in the prosecution of the attackers due to the uncertainty of tampering. Which of the following should the junior analyst have followed?

A. Continuity of operations
B. Chain of custody
C. Order of volatility
D. Data recovery

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 60
A company wants to extend its help desk availability beyond business hours. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) decides to augment the help desk with a third-party service that will answer calls and provide Tier 1 problem resolution, such as password resets and remote assistance. The security administrator implements the following firewall change:



```
PERMIT TCP FROM 74.23.2.4 TO 192.168.20.20 PORT 80

PERMIT TCP FROM 74.23.2.4 TO 192.168.20.20 PORT 636

PERMIT TCP FROM 74.23.2.4 TO 192.168.20.20 PORT 5800

PERMIT TCP FROM 74.23.2.4 TO 192.168.20.20 PORT 1433
```

The administrator provides the appropriate path and credentials to the third-party company. Which of the following technologies is MOST likely being used to provide access to the third company?

A. LDAP
B. WAYF
C. OpenID
D. RADIUS
E. SAML

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 65

An architect was recently hired by a power utility to increase the security posture of the company's power generation and distribution sites. Upon review, the architect identifies legacy hardware with highly vulnerable and unsupported software driving critical operations. These systems must exchange data with each other, be highly synchronized, and pull from the Internet time sources.

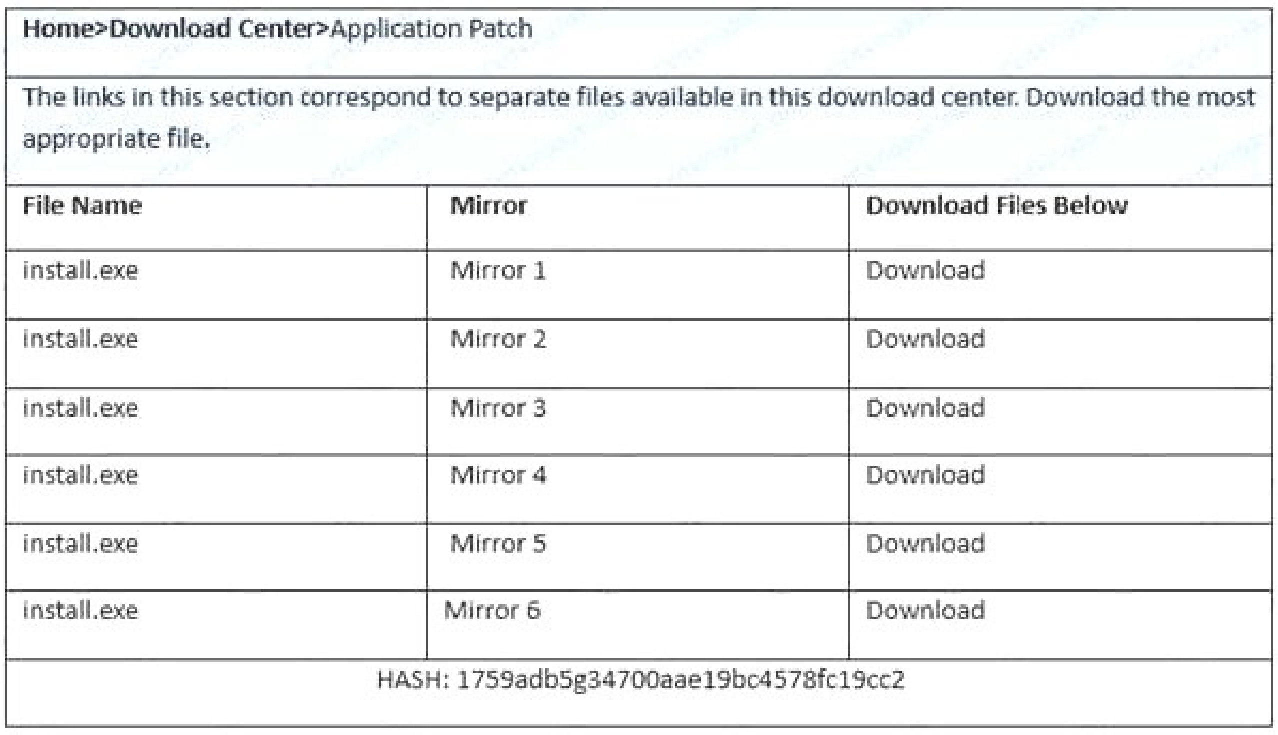
Which of the following architectural decisions would BEST reduce the likelihood of a successful attack without harming operational capability? (Choose two.)

A. Isolate the systems on their own network
B. Install a firewall and IDS between systems and the LAN
C. Employ own stratum-0 and stratum-1 NTP servers
D. Upgrade the software on critical systems
E. Configure the systems to use government-hosted NTP servers

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 70

Exhibit:

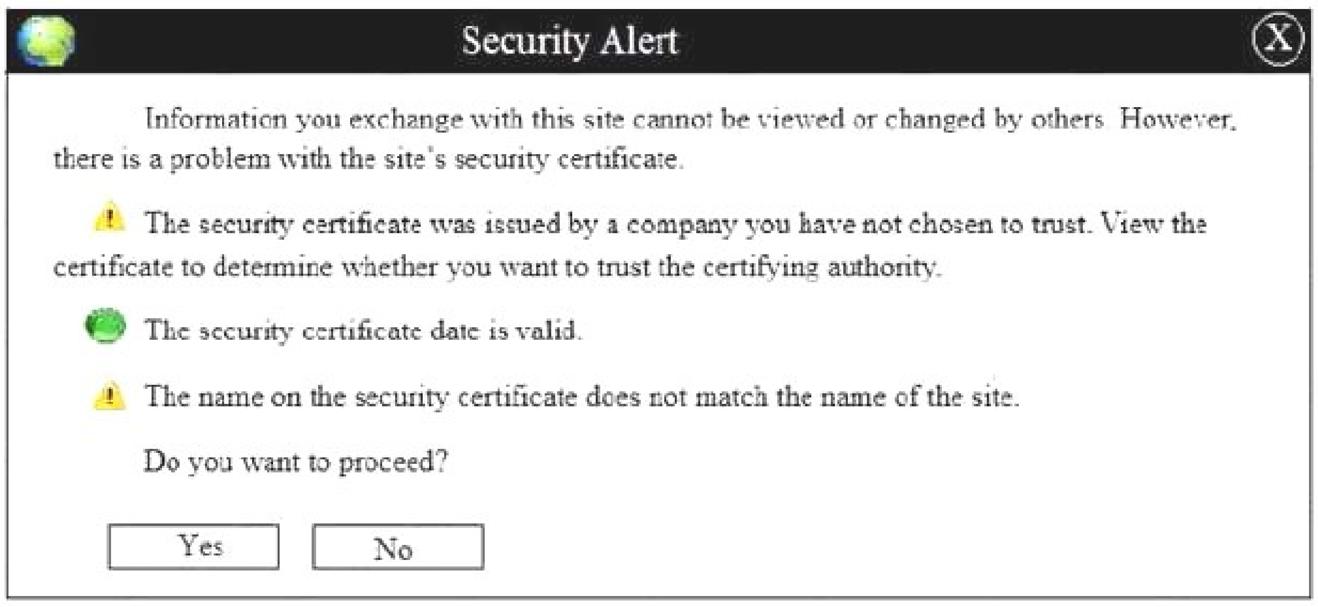


Home>Download Center>Application Patch

The links in this section correspond to separate files available in this download center. Download the most appropriate file.

File Name	Mirror	Download Files Below
install.exe	Mirror 1	Download
install.exe	Mirror 2	Download
install.exe	Mirror 3	Download
install.exe	Mirror 4	Download
install.exe	Mirror 5	Download
install.exe	Mirror 6	Download

HASH: 1759adb5g34700aae19bc4578fc19cc2



Security Alert

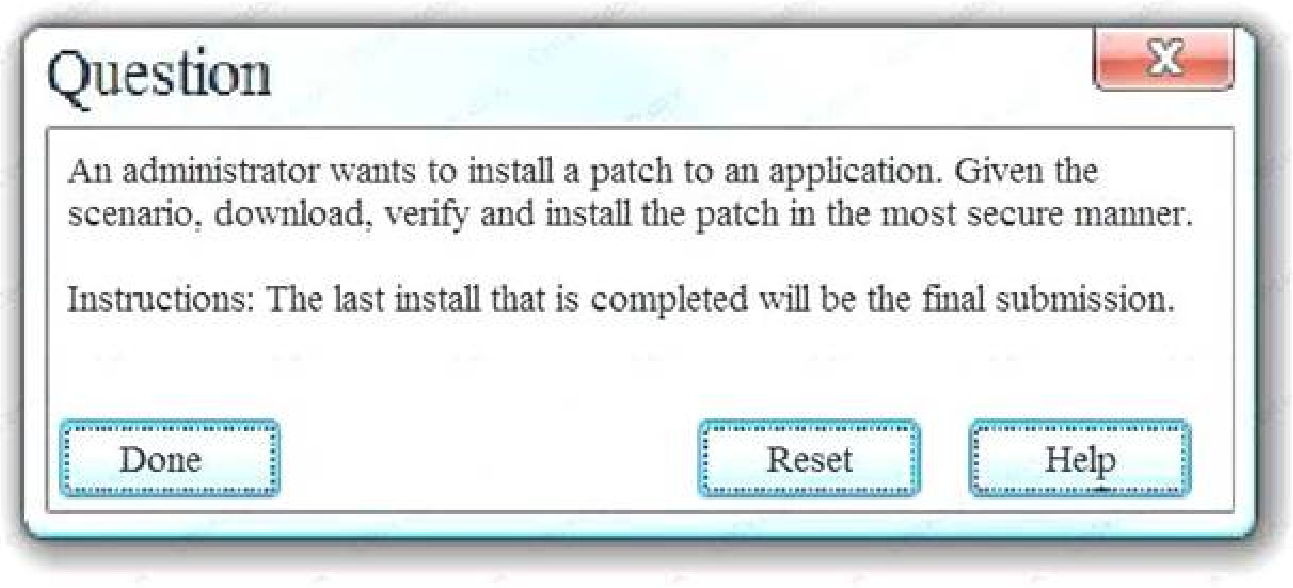
Information you exchange with this site cannot be viewed or changed by others. However, there is a problem with the site's security certificate.

⚠ The security certificate was issued by a company you have not chosen to trust. View the certificate to determine whether you want to trust the certifying authority.

● The security certificate date is valid.

⚠ The name on the security certificate does not match the name of the site.

Do you want to proceed?



Question

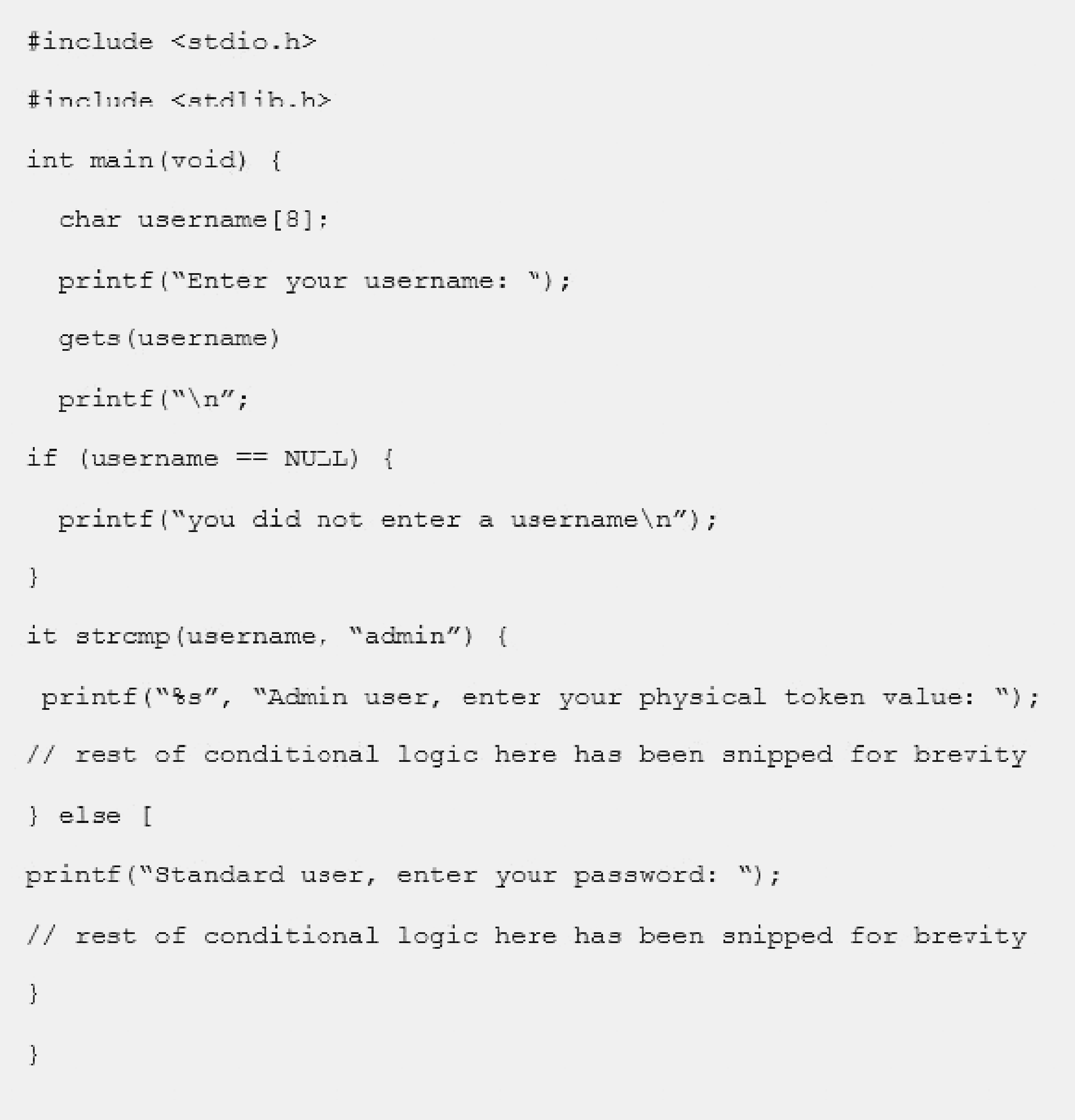
An administrator wants to install a patch to an application. Given the scenario, download, verify and install the patch in the most secure manner.

Instructions: The last install that is completed will be the final submission.

A. Step 1: Verify that the certificate is valid or no
B. In case of any warning message, cancel the download.Step 2: If certificate issue is not there then, download the file in your system.Step 3: Match the hash value of the downloaded file with the one which you selected on the websit
C. Step 4: Install the file if the hash value matches.
D. Step 1: Verify that the certificate is valid or no
E. In case of any warning message, cancel the download.Step 2: If certificate issue is not there then, download the file in your syste
F. Step 3: Calculate the hash value of the downloaded file.Step 4: Match the hash value of the downloaded file with the one which you selected on the websit
G. Step 5: Install the file if the hash value matches.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 71
Given the code snippet below:



```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

int main(void) {

  char username[8];

  printf("Enter your username: ");

  gets(username)

  printf("\n";

if (username == NULL) {

  printf("you did not enter a username\n");

}

it strcmp(username, "admin") {

 printf("%s", "Admin user, enter your physical token value: ");

// rest of conditional logic here has been snipped for brevity

} else [

printf("Standard user, enter your password: ");

// rest of conditional logic here has been snipped for brevity

}

}
```

Which of the following vulnerability types in the MOST concerning?

A. Only short usernames are supported, which could result in brute forcing of credentials.
B. Buffer overflow in the username parameter could lead to a memory corruption vulnerability.
C. Hardcoded usernames with different code paths taken depend on which user is entered.
D. Format string vulnerability is present for admin users but not for standard user

Answer: B

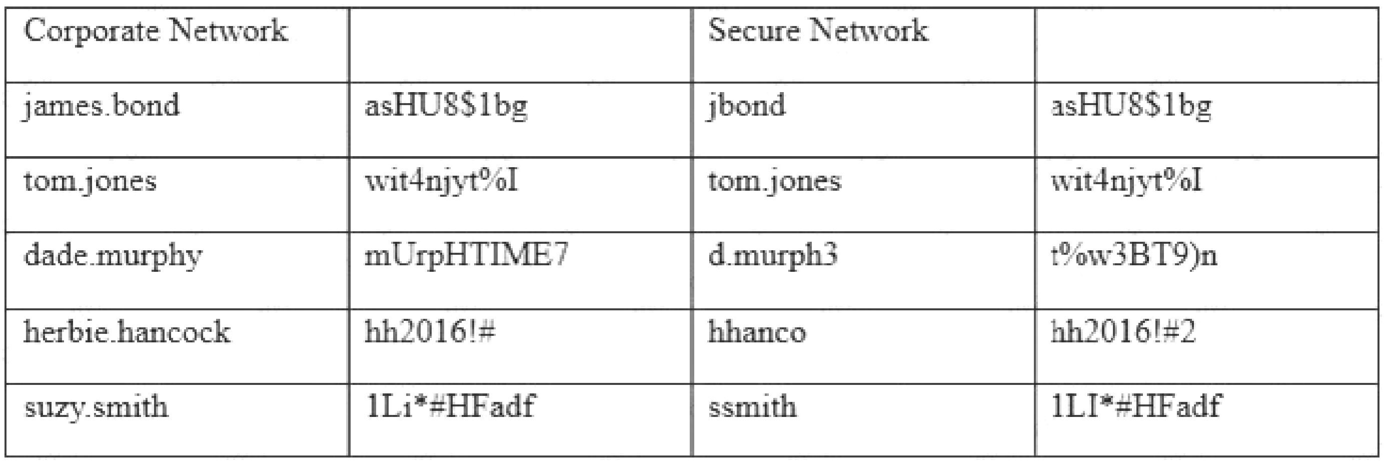
NEW QUESTION 73

A company's existing forward proxies support software-based TLS decryption, but are currently at 60% load just dealing with AV scanning and content analysis for HTTP traffic. More than 70% outbound web traffic is currently encrypted. The switching and routing network infrastructure precludes adding capacity, preventing the installation of a dedicated TLS decryption system. The network firewall infrastructure is currently at 30% load and has software decryption modules that can be activated by purchasing additional license keys. An existing project is rolling out agent updates to end-user desktops as part of an endpoint security refresh.
Which of the following is the BEST way to address these issues and mitigate risks to the organization?

A. Purchase the SSL, decryption license for the firewalls and route traffic back to the proxies for enduser categorization and malware analysis.
B. Roll out application whitelisting to end-user desktops and decommission the existing proxies, freeing up network ports.
C. Use an EDP solution to address the malware issue and accept the diminishing role of the proxy for URL categorization in the short team.
D. Accept the current risk and seek possible funding approval in the next budget cycle to replace the existing proxies with ones with more capacity.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 76
An information security officer is responsible for one secure network and one office network. Recent intelligence suggests there is an opportunity for attackers to gain access to the secure network due to similar login credentials across networks. To determine the users who should change their information, the information security officer uses a tool to scan a file with hashed values on both networks and receives the following data:



Corporate Network		Secure Network	
james.bond	asHU8$1bg	jbond	asHU8$1bg
tom.jones	wit4njyt%I	tom.jones	wit4njyt%I
dade.murphy	mUrpHTIME7	d.murph3	t%w3BT9)n
herbie.hancock	hh2016!#	hhanco	hh2016!#2
suzy.smith	1Li*#HFadf	ssmith	1LI*#HFadf

Which of the following tools was used to gather this information from the hashed values in the file?

A. Vulnerability scanner
B. Fuzzer
C. MD5 generator
D. Password cracker
E. Protocol analyzer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 78
A breach was caused by an insider threat in which customer PII was compromised. Following the breach, a lead security analyst is asked to determine which vulnerabilities the attacker used to access company resources. Which of the following should the analyst use to remediate the vulnerabilities?

A. Protocol analyzer
B. Root cause analyzer
C. Behavioral analytics
D. Data leak prevention

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 83
A security analyst has requested network engineers integrate sFlow into the SOC's overall monitoring picture. For this to be a useful addition to the monitoring capabilities, which of the following must be considered by the engineering team?

A. Effective deployment of network taps
B. Overall bandwidth available at Internet PoP
C. Optimal placement of log aggregators
D. Availability of application layer visualizers

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 86
A security engineer is working with a software development team. The engineer is tasked with ensuring all security requirements are adhered to by the developers.
Which of the following BEST describes the contents of the supporting document the engineer is creating?

A. A series of ad-hoc tests that each verify security control functionality of the entire system at once.
B. A series of discrete tasks that, when viewed in total, can be used to verify and document each individual constraint from the SRTM.
C. A set of formal methods that apply to one or more of the programing languages used on the development project.
D. A methodology to verify each security control in each unit of developed code prior to committing the code.

Answer: D

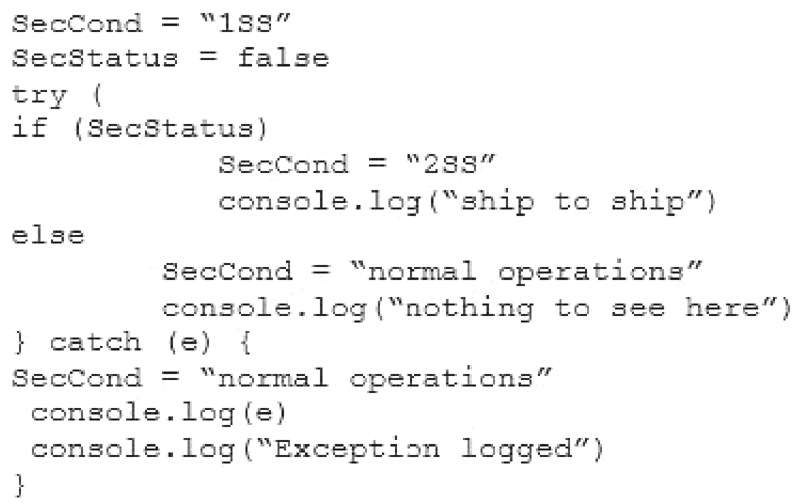
NEW QUESTION 91
An organization enables BYOD but wants to allow users to access the corporate email, calendar, and contacts from their devices. The data associated with the user's accounts is sensitive, and therefore, the organization wants to comply with the following requirements:

Active full-device encryption Enabled remote-device wipe Blocking unsigned applications
Containerization of email, calendar, and contacts
Which of the following technical controls would BEST protect the data from attack or loss and meet the above requirements?

A. Require frequent password changes and disable NFC.
B. Enforce device encryption and activate MAM.
C. Install a mobile antivirus application.
D. Configure and monitor devices with an MD

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 94
Given the following code snippet:



```
SecCond = “1SS”
SecStatus = false
try (
if (SecStatus)
           SecCond = “2SS”
           console.log(“ship to ship”)
else
        SecCond = “normal operations”
        console.log(“nothing to see here”)
} catch (e) {
SecCond = “normal operations”
 console.log(e)
 console.log(“Exception logged”)
}
```

Which of the following failure modes would the code exhibit?

A. Open
B. Secure
C. Halt
D. Exception

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 99
A security administrator wants to implement two-factor authentication for network switches and routers. The solution should integrate with the company’s RADIUS server, which is used for authentication to the network infrastructure devices. The security administrator implements the following:
An HOTP service is installed on the RADIUS server.
The RADIUS server is configured to require the HOTP service for authentication.
The configuration is successfully tested using a software supplicant and enforced across all network devices. Network administrators report they are unable to log onto the network devices because they are not being prompted for the second factor.
Which of the following should be implemented to BEST resolve the issue?

A. Replace the password requirement with the second facto
B. Network administrators will enter their username and then enter the token in place of their password in the password field.
C. Configure the RADIUS server to accept the second factor appended to the passwor
D. Network administrators will enter a password followed by their token in the password field.
E. Reconfigure network devices to prompt for username, password, and a toke
F. Network administrators will enter their username and password, and then they will enter the token.
G. Install a TOTP service on the RADIUS server in addition to the HOTP servic
H. Use the HOTP on older devices that do not support two-factor authenticatio
I. Network administrators will use a web portalto log onto these device

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 104
Due to a recent breach, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has requested the following activities be conducted during incident response planning:
Involve business owners and stakeholders Create an applicable scenario
Conduct a biannual verbal review of the incident response plan Report on the lessons learned and gaps identified
Which of the following exercises has the CEO requested?

A. Parallel operations
B. Full transition
C. Internal review
D. Tabletop
E. Partial simulation

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 108
A security analyst is inspecting pseudocode of the following multithreaded application:
1. perform daily ETL of data
1.1 validate that yesterday’s data model file exists
1.2 validate that today’s data model file does not exist

1.2 extract yesterday's data model
1.3 transform the format
1.4 load the transformed data into today's data model file
1.5 exit
Which of the following security concerns is evident in the above pseudocode?

A. Time of check/time of use
B. Resource exhaustion
C. Improper storage of sensitive data
D. Privilege escalation

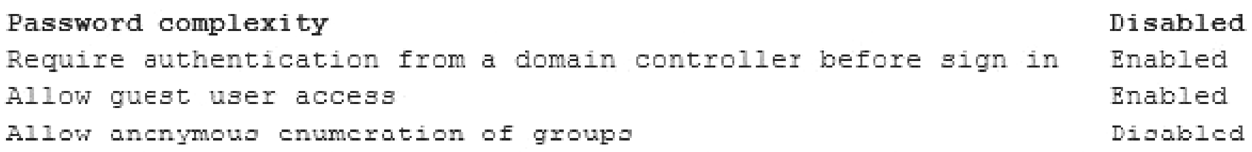
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 112
Engineers at a company believe a certain type of data should be protected from competitors, but the data owner insists the information is not sensitive. An information security engineer is implementing controls to secure the corporate SAN. The controls require dividing data into four groups: nonsensitive, sensitive but accessible, sensitive but export-controlled, and extremely sensitive. Which of
the following actions should the engineer take regarding the data?

A. Label the data as extremely sensitive.
B. Label the data as sensitive but accessible.
C. Label the data as non-sensitive.
D. Label the data as sensitive but export-controlle

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 114
A security engineer is performing an assessment again for a company. The security engineer examines the following output from the review:
Which of the following tools is the engineer utilizing to perform this assessment?



```
Password complexity                                          Disabled
Require authentication from a domain controller before sign in  Enabled
Allow guest user access                                      Enabled
Allow anonymous enumeration of groups                        Disabled
```

A. Vulnerability scanner
B. SCAP scanner
C. Port scanner
D. Interception proxy

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 118
The marketing department has developed a new marketing campaign involving significant social media outreach. The campaign includes allowing employees and customers to submit blog posts and pictures of their day-to-day experiences at the company. The information security manager has been asked to provide an informative letter to all participants regarding the security risks and how to avoid privacy and operational security issues. Which of the following is the MOST important information to reference in the letter?

A. After-action reports from prior incidents.
B. Social engineering techniques
C. Company policies and employee NDAs
D. Data classification processes

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 119
A database administrator is required to adhere to and implement privacy principles when executing daily tasks. A manager directs the administrator to reduce the number of unique instances of PII stored within an organization's systems to the greatest extent possible. Which of the following principles is being demonstrated?

A. Administrator accountability
B. PII security
C. Record transparency
D. Data minimization

Answer: D

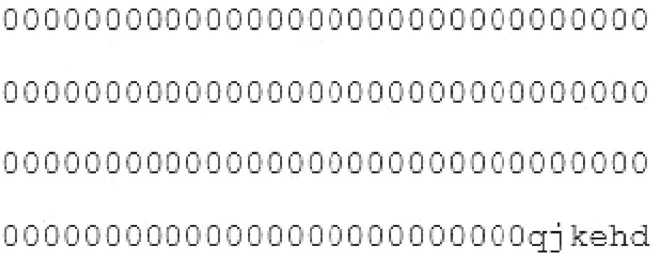
NEW QUESTION 123
A newly hired security analyst has joined an established SOC team. Not long after going through corporate orientation, a new attack method on web-based applications was publicly revealed. The security analyst immediately brings this new information to the team lead, but the team lead is not concerned about it. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason for the team lead's position?

A. The organization has accepted the risks associated with web-based threats.
B. The attack type does not meet the organization's threat model.
C. Web-based applications are on isolated network segments.
D. Corporate policy states that NIPS signatures must be updated every hou

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 125
A systems administrator has installed a disk wiping utility on all computers across the organization and configured it to perform a seven-pass wipe and an additional pass to overwrite the disk with zeros. The company has also instituted a policy that requires users to erase files containing sensitive information when they are no longer needed.

To ensure the process provides the intended results, an auditor reviews the following content from a randomly selected decommissioned hard disk:



```
0000000000000000000000000000000

0000000000000000000000000000000

0000000000000000000000000000000

00000000000000000000000000qjkehd
```

Which of the following should be included in the auditor's report based in the above findings?

A. The hard disk contains bad sectors
B. The disk has been degaussed.
C. The data represents part of the disk BIOS.
D. Sensitive data might still be present on the hard drive

Answer: A

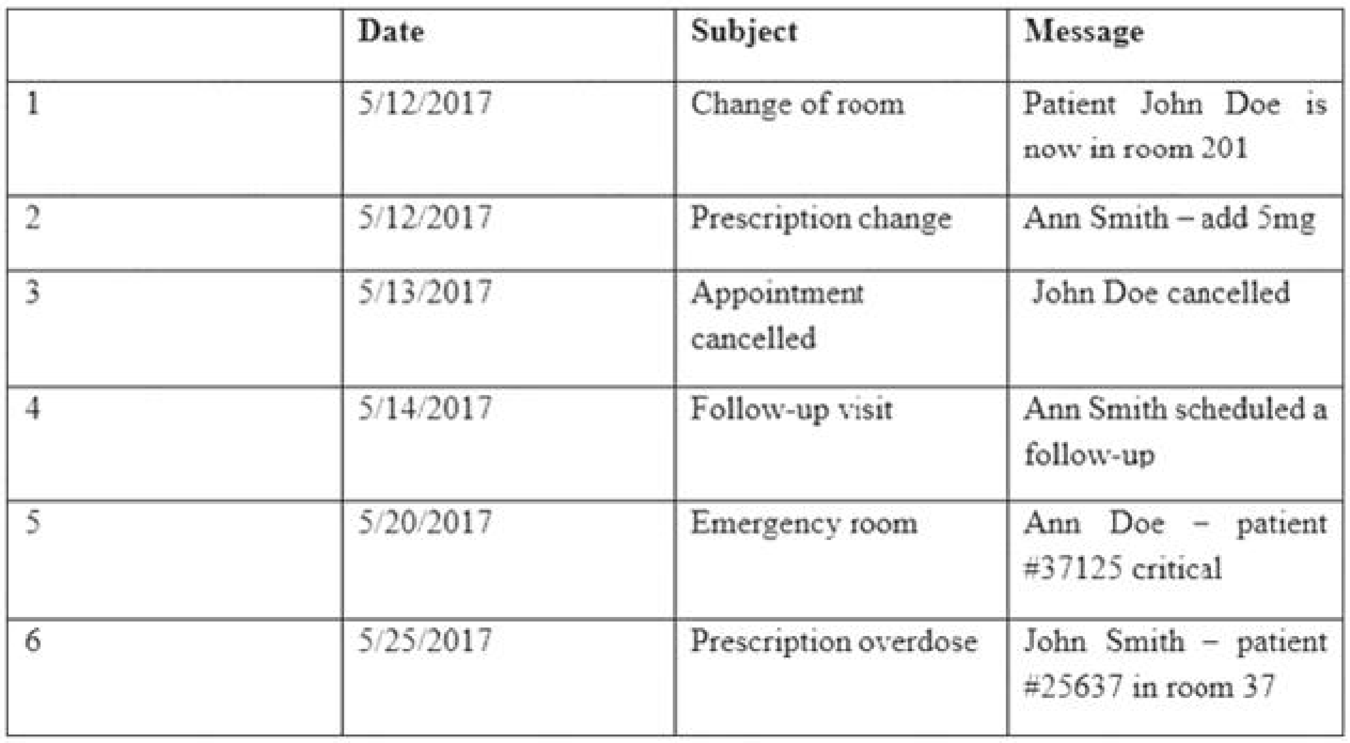
NEW QUESTION 129
A medical device company is implementing a new COTS antivirus solution in its manufacturing plant.

All validated machines and instruments must be retested for interoperability with the new software. Which of the following would BEST ensure the software and instruments are working as designed?

A. System design documentation
B. User acceptance testing
C. Peer review
D. Static code analysis testing
E. Change control documentation

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 132
Providers at a healthcare system with many geographically dispersed clinics have been fined five times this year after an auditor received notice of the following SMS messages:



	Date	Subject	Message
1	5/12/2017	Change of room	Patient John Doe is now in room 201
2	5/12/2017	Prescription change	Ann Smith – add 5mg
3	5/13/2017	Appointment cancelled	John Doe cancelled
4	5/14/2017	Follow-up visit	Ann Smith scheduled a follow-up
5	5/20/2017	Emergency room	Ann Doe – patient #37125 critical
6	5/25/2017	Prescription overdose	John Smith – patient #25637 in room 37

Which of the following represents the BEST solution for preventing future files?

A. Implement a secure text-messaging application for mobile devices and workstations.
B. Write a policy requiring this information to be given over the phone only.
C. Provide a courier service to deliver sealed documents containing public health informatics.
D. Implement FTP services between clinics to transmit text documents with the information.
E. Implement a system that will tokenize patient number

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 136
An information security manager is concerned that connectivity used to configure and troubleshoot critical network devices could be attacked. The manager has tasked a network security engineer with meeting the following requirements:

Encrypt all traffic between the network engineer and critical devices. Segregate the different networking planes as much as possible.

Do not let access ports impact configuration tasks.

Which of the following would be the BEST recommendation for the network security engineer to present?

A. Deploy control plane protections.
B. Use SSH over out-of-band management.

C. Force only TACACS to be allowed.
D. Require the use of certificates for AAA.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 139
A user asks a security practitioner for recommendations on securing a home network. The user recently purchased a connected home assistant and multiple IoT devices in an effort to automate the home. Some of the IoT devices are wearables, and other are installed in the user's automobiles. The current home network is configured as a single flat network behind an ISP-supplied router. The router has a single IP address, and the router performs NAT on incoming traffic to route it to individual devices.
Which of the following security controls would address the user's privacy concerns and provide the BEST level of security for the home network?

A. Ensure all IoT devices are configured in a geofencing mode so the devices do not work when removed from the home networ
B. Disable the home assistant unless actively using it, and segment the network so each IoT device has its own segment.
C. Install a firewall capable of cryptographically separating network traffic require strong authentication to access all IoT devices, and restrict network access for the home assistant based on time-of-day restrictions.
D. Segment the home network to separate network traffic from users and the IoT devices, ensure security settings on the home assistant support no or limited recording capability, and install firewall rules on the router to restrict traffic to the home assistant as much as possible.
E. Change all default passwords on the IoT devices, disable Internet access for the IoT devices and the home assistant, obtain routable IP addresses for all devices, and implement IPv6 and IPSec protections on all network traffic.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 143
A company has created a policy to allow employees to use their personally owned devices. The Chief Information Officer (CISO) is getting reports of company data appearing on unapproved forums and an increase in theft of personal electronic devices. Which of the following security controls would BEST reduce the risk of exposure?

A. Disk encryption on the local drive
B. Group policy to enforce failed login lockout
C. Multifactor authentication
D. Implementation of email digital signatures

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 147
A forensic analyst suspects that a buffer overflow exists in a kernel module. The analyst executes the following command:

```
dd if=/dev/ram of=/tmp/mem/dmp
```

The analyst then reviews the associated output:

```
^34^#AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA/bin/bash^21^03#45
```

However, the analyst is unable to find any evidence of the running shell. Which of the following of the MOST likely reason the analyst cannot find a process ID for the shell?

A. The NX bit is enabled
B. The system uses ASLR
C. The shell is obfuscated
D. The code uses dynamic libraries

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 151
A company has decided to lower costs by conducting an internal assessment on specific devices and various internal and external subnets. The assessment will be done during regular office hours, but it must not affect any production servers. Which of the following would MOST likely be used to complete the assessment? (Select two.)

A. Agent-based vulnerability scan
B. Black-box penetration testing
C. Configuration review
D. Social engineering
E. Malware sandboxing
F. Tabletop exercise

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 153
A cybersecurity analyst has received an alert that well-known "call home" messages are continuously observed by network sensors at the network boundary. The proxy firewall successfully drops the massages. After determining the alert was a true positive, which of the following represents OST
likely cause?

A. Attackers are running reconnaissance on company resources.
B. An outside command and control system is attempting to reach an infected system.
C. An insider trying to exfiltrate information to a remote network.
D. Malware is running on a company system

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 154

Which of the following system would be at the GREATEST risk of compromise if found to have an open vulnerability associated with perfect ... secrecy?

A. Endpoints
B. VPN concentrators
C. Virtual hosts
D. SIEM
E. Layer 2 switches

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 158
The security configuration management policy states that all patches must undergo testing procedures before being moved into production. The sec… analyst notices a single web application server has been downloading and applying patches during non-business hours without testing. There are no apparent adverse reaction, server functionality does not seem to be affected, and no malware was found after a scan. Which of the following action should the analyst take?

A. Reschedule the automated patching to occur during business hours.
B. Monitor the web application service for abnormal bandwidth consumption.
C. Create an incident ticket for anomalous activity.
D. Monitor the web application for service interruptions caused from the patchin

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 160
A malware infection spread to numerous workstations within the marketing department. The workstations were quarantined and replaced with machines. Which of the following represents a FINAL step in the prediction of the malware?

A. The workstations should be isolated from the network.
B. The workstations should be donated for refuse.
C. The workstations should be reimaged
D. The workstations should be patched and scanne

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 163
A systems administrator establishes a CIFS share on a UNIX device to share data to Windows systems. The security authentication on the Windows domain is set to the highest level. Windows users are stating that they cannot authenticate to the UNIX share. Which of the following settings on the UNIX server would correct this problem?

A. Refuse LM and only accept NTLMv2
B. Accept only LM
C. Refuse NTLMv2 and accept LM
D. Accept only NTLM

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a Windows network, NT LAN Manager (NTLM) is a suite of Microsoft security protocols that provides authentication, integrity, and confidentiality to users. NTLM is the successor to the authentication protocol in Microsoft LAN Manager (LANMAN or LM), an older Microsoft product, and attempts to provide backwards compatibility with LANMAN. NTLM version 2 (NTLMv2), which was introduced in Windows NT 4.0 SP4 (and natively supported in Windows 2000), enhances NTLM security by hardening the protocol against many spoofing attacks, and adding the ability for a server
to authenticate to the client.
This question states that the security authentication on the Windows domain is set to the highest level. This will be NTLMv2. Therefore, the answer to the question is to allow NTLMv2 which will enable the Windows users to connect to the UNIX server. To improve security, we should disable the old and insecure LM protocol as it is not used by the Windows computers.
Incorrect Answers:
B: The question states that the security authentication on the Windows domain is set to the highest level. This will be NTLMv2, not LM.
C: The question states that the security authentication on the Windows domain is set to the highest level. This will be NTLMv2, not LM so we need to allow NTLMv2.
D: The question states that the security authentication on the Windows domain is set to the highest
level. This will be NTLMv2, not NTLM (version1). References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NT_LAN_Manager

NEW QUESTION 167
After being notified of an issue with the online shopping cart, where customers are able to arbitrarily change the price of listed items, a programmer analyzes the following piece of code used by a web based shopping cart.
SELECT ITEM FROM CART WHERE ITEM=ADDSLASHES($USERINPUT);
The programmer found that every time a user adds an item to the cart, a temporary file is created on the web server /tmp directory. The temporary file has a name which is generated by concatenating the content of the $USERINPUT variable and a timestamp in the form of MM-DD-YYYY, (e.g. smartphone-12-25-2013.tmp) containing the price of the item being purchased. Which of the following is MOST likely being explogted to manipulate the price of a shopping cart's items?

A. Input validation
B. SQL injection
C. TOCTOU
D. Session hijacking

Answer: C

Explanation:
In this question, TOCTOU is being explogted to allow the user to modify the temp file that contains the price of the item.
In software development, time of check to time of use (TOCTOU) is a class of software bug caused by

changes in a system between the checking of a condition (such as a security credential) and the use of the results of that check. This is one example of a race condition.
A simple example is as follows: Consider a Web application that allows a user to edit pages, and also allows administrators to lock pages to prevent editing. A user requests to edit a page, getting a form which can be used to alter its content. Before the user submits the form, an administrator locks the page, which should prevent editing. However, since editing has already begun, when the user submits the form, those edits (which have already been made) are accepted. When the user began editing, the appropriate authorization was checked, and the user was indeed allowed to edit. However, the authorization was used later, at a time when edits should no longer have been allowed. TOCTOU race conditions are most common in Unix between operations on the file system, but can occur in other contexts, including local sockets and improper use of database transactions.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Input validation is used to ensure that the correct data is entered into a field. For example, input validation would prevent letters typed into a field that expects number from being accepted. The explogt in this question is not an example of input validation.
B: SQL injection is a type of security explogt in which the attacker adds Structured Query Language (SQL) code to a Web form input box to gain access to resources or make changes to dat
A. The explogt
in this question is not an example of a SQL injection attack.
D: Session hijacking, also known as TCP session hijacking, is a method of taking over a Web user session by obtaining the session ID and masquerading as the authorized user. The explogt in this question is not an example of session hijacking.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wikiHYPERLINK
"https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_of_check_to_time_of_use"/Time_of_check_to_time_of_use

NEW QUESTION 168
A security administrator wants to prevent sensitive data residing on corporate laptops and desktops from leaking outside of the corporate network. The company has already implemented full-disk encryption and has disabled all peripheral devices on its desktops and laptops. Which of the following additional controls MUST be implemented to minimize the risk of data leakage? (Select TWO).

A. A full-system backup should be implemented to a third-party provider with strong encryption for data in transit.
B. A DLP gateway should be installed at the company border.
C. Strong authentication should be implemented via external biometric devices.
D. Full-tunnel VPN should be required for all network communication.
E. Full-drive file hashing should be implemented with hashes stored on separate storage.
F. Split-tunnel VPN should be enforced when transferring sensitive dat

Answer: BD

Explanation:
Web mail, Instant Messaging and personal networking sites are some of the most common means by which corporate data is leaked.
Data loss prevention (DLP) is a strategy for making sure that end users do not send sensitive or critical information outside the corporate network. The term is also used to describe software products that help a network administrator control what data end users can transfer.
DLP software products use business rules to classify and protect confidential and critical information so that unauthorized end users cannot accidentally or maliciously share data whose disclosure could put the organization at risk. For example, if an employee tried to forward a business email outside the corporate domain or upload a corporate file to a consumer cloud storage service like Dropbox, the employee would be denied permission.
Full-tunnel VPN should be required for all network communication. This will ensure that all data transmitted over the network is encrypted which would prevent a malicious user accessing the data by using packet sniffing.
Incorrect Answers:
A: This question is asking which of the following additional controls MUST be implemented to minimize the risk of data leakage. Implementing a full system backup does not minimize the risk of data leakage.
C: Strong authentication implemented via external biometric devices will ensure that only authorized people can access the network. However, it does not minimize the risk of data leakage.
E: Full-drive file hashing is not required because we already have full drive encryption.
F: Split-tunnel VPN is used when a user a remotely accessing the network. Communications with company servers go over a VPN whereas private communications such as web browsing does not use a VPN. A more secure solution is a full tunnel VPN.
References:
http://whatis.techtarget.com/defHYPERLINK "http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/data-lossprevention- DLP"inition/data-loss-prevention-DLP

NEW QUESTION 170
A developer has implemented a piece of client-side JavaScript code to sanitize a user’s provided input to a web page login screen. The code ensures that only the upper case and lower case letters are entered in the username field, and that only a 6-digit PIN is entered in the password field. A security administrator is concerned with the following web server log:
10.235.62.11 – - [02/Mar/2014:06:13:04] “GET
/site/script.php?user=admin&pass=pass%20or%201=1 HTTP/1.1” 200 5724
Given this log, which of the following is the security administrator concerned with and which fix should be implemented by the developer?

A. The security administrator is concerned with nonprintable characters being used to gain administrative access, and the developer should strip all nonprintable characters.
B. The security administrator is concerned with XSS, and the developer should normalize Unicode characters on the browser side.
C. The security administrator is concerned with SQL injection, and the developer should implement server side input validation.
D. The security administrator is concerned that someone may log on as the administrator, and the developer should ensure strong passwords are enforced.

Answer: C

Explanation:
The code in the question is an example of a SQL Injection attack. The code ‘1=1’ will always provide a value of true. This can be included in statement designed to return all rows in a SQL table.
In this question, the administrator has implemented client-side input validation. Client-side validation can be bypassed. It is much more difficult to bypass server-side input validation.
SQL injection is a code injection technique, used to attack data-driven applications, in which malicious SQL statements are inserted into an entry field for execution (e.g. to dump the database contents to the attacker). SQL injection must explogt a security vulnerability in an application's software, for example, when user input is either incorrectly filtered for string literal escape characters embedded in SQL statements or user input is not strongly typed and unexpectedly executed. SQL injection is mostly known as an attack vector for websites but can be used to attack any type of SQL database.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The code in this question does not contain non-printable characters.

B: The code in this question is not an example of cross site scripting (XSS).
D: The code in this question is an example of a SQL injection attack. It is not simply someone attempting to log on as administrator.
References: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection

NEW QUESTION 174
An administrator is tasked with securing several website domains on a web server. The administrator elects to secure www.example.com, mail.example.org, archive.example.com, and www.example.org with the same certificate. Which of the following would allow the administrator to secure those domains with a single issued certificate?

A. Intermediate Root Certificate
B. Wildcard Certificate
C. EV x509 Certificate
D. Subject Alternative Names Certificate

Answer: D

Explanation:
Subject Alternative Names let you protect multiple host names with a single SSL certificate. Subject Alternative Names allow you to specify a list of host names to be protected by a single SSL certificate. When you order the certificate, you will specify one fully qualified domain name in the common name field. You can then add other names in the Subject Alternative Names field.
Incorrect Answers:
A: An Intermediate Root Certificate is used to trust an intermediate CA (Certification Authority). The Intermediate root CA can issue certificates but the Intermediate Root Certificate itself cannot be
used to secure multiple domains on a web server.
B: A wildcard certificate can be used to secure multiple domain names within the same higher level domain. For example: a wildcard certificate "*.example.com" can secure an unlimited number of domains that end in 'example.com' such as domain1.example.com, domain2.example.com etc. A wildcard certificate cannot be used to secure the domains listed in this question.
C: The certificate used to secure the domains will be an x509 certificate but it will not be a standard EV certificate. EV stands for extended validation. With a non-EV certificate, the issuing CA just ensures that you own the domains that you want to secure. With an EV certificate, further checks are carried out such as checks on your company. EV certificates take longer to issue due to the extra checks but the EV certificate provides extra guarantees to your customers that you are who you say you are. However, a standard EV certificate only secures a single domain.

NEW QUESTION 179
Which of the following technologies prevents an unauthorized HBA from viewing iSCSI target information?

A. Deduplication
B. Data snapshots
C. LUN masking
D. Storage multipaths

Answer: C

Explanation:
A logical unit number (LUN) is a unique identifier that designates individual hard disk devices or grouped devices for address by a protocol associated with a SCSI, iSCSI, Fibre Channel (FC) or similar interface. LUNs are central to the management of block storage arrays shared over a storage area network (SAN).
LUN masking subdivides access to a given port. Then, even if several LUNs are accessed through the same port, the server masks can be set to limit each server's access to the appropriate LUNs. LUN masking is typically conducted at the host bus adapter (HBA) or switch level.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Deduplication is the process of eliminating multiple copies of the same data to save storage space. It does not prevent an unauthorized HBA from viewing iSCSI target information.
B: Data snapshots are point in time copies of data often used by data backup applications. They do not prevent an unauthorized HBA from viewing iSCSI target information.
D: Storage multipaths are when you have multiple connections to a storage device. This provides path redundancy in the event of a path failure and can also (in active/active configurations) provide extra capacity by aggregating the bandwidth of the multiple storage paths. However, they do not prevent an unauthorized HBA from viewing iSCSI target information.
References:
http://searchviHYPERLINK "http://searchvirtualstorage.techtarget.com/definition/LUNmasking" rtualstorage.techtarget.com/definition/LUN-masking

NEW QUESTION 181
Which of the following represents important technical controls for securing a SAN storage infrastructure? (Select TWO).

A. Synchronous copy of data
B. RAID configuration
C. Data de-duplication
D. Storage pool space allocation
E. Port scanning
F. LUN masking/mapping
G. Port mapping

Answer: FG

Explanation:
A logical unit number (LUN) is a unique identifier that designates individual hard disk devices or
grouped devices for address by a protocol associated with a SCSI, iSCSI, Fibre Channel (FC) or similar interface. LUNs are central to the management of block storage arrays shared over a storage area network (SAN).
LUN masking subdivides access to a given port. Then, even if several LUNs are accessed through the same port, the server masks can be set to limit each server's access to the appropriate LUNs. LUN masking is typically conducted at the host bus adapter (HBA) or switch level.
Port mapping is used in 'Zoning'. In storage networking, Fibre Channel zoning is the partitioning of a Fibre Channel fabric into smaller subsets to restrict interference, add security, and to simplify management. While a SAN makes available several devices and/or ports to a single device, each system connected to the SAN should only be allowed access to a controlled subset of these devices/ports.

Zoning can be applied to either the switch port a device is connected to OR the WWN World Wide Name on the host being connected. As port based zoning restricts traffic flow based on the specific switch port a device is connected to, if the device is moved, it will lose access. Furthermore, if a different device is connected to the port in question, it will gain access to any resources the previous host had access to.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Synchronous copy of data is used to copy data. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.
B: RAID configuration is the configuration of the disks in the SAN. A RAID is an array of disks that provides a logical pool of storage by combining the storage capacity of the disks. RAID provides hardware redundancy in that the data will not be lost if an individual disk fails. RAID configuration is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.
C: Data de-duplication is the process of eliminating multiple copies of the same data to save storage space. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.
D: Storage pool space allocation is the process of allocating and making available portions of the storage pool to servers. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.
E: Port scanning is the process of probing a server or host for open ports. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.
References: http://searchvirtualstorage.techtarget.com/definition/LUN-masking https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibre_Channel_zoning

NEW QUESTION 185
An organization has implemented an Agile development process for front end web application development. A new security architect has just joined the company and wants to integrate security activities into the SDLC.
Which of the following activities MUST be mandated to ensure code quality from a security perspective? (Select TWO).

A. Static and dynamic analysis is run as part of integration
B. Security standards and training is performed as part of the project
C. Daily stand-up meetings are held to ensure security requirements are understood
D. For each major iteration penetration testing is performed
E. Security requirements are story boarded and make it into the build
F. A security design is performed at the end of the requirements phase

Answer: AD

Explanation:
SDLC stands for systems development life cycle. An agile project is completed in small sections called iterations. Each iteration is reviewed and critiqued by the project team. Insights gained from the critique of an iteration are used to determine what the next step should be in the project. Each
project iteration is typically scheduled to be completed within two weeks.
Static and dynamic security analysis should be performed throughout the project. Static program analysis is the analysis of computer software that is performed without actually executing programs (analysis performed on executing programs is known as dynamic analysis). In most cases the analysis is performed on some version of the source code, and in the other cases, some form of the object code.
For each major iteration penetration testing is performed. The output of a major iteration will be a functioning part of the application. This should be penetration tested to ensure security of the application.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Security standards and training does not ensure code quality from a security perspective. The only way to ensure code quality is to test the code itself.
C: Ensuring security requirements are understood does not ensure code quality from a security perspective. The only way to ensure code quality is to test the code itself.
E: Storyboarding security requirements does not ensure code quality from a security perspective. The only way to ensure code quality is to test the code itself.
F: A security design does not ensure code quality from a security perspective. The only way to ensure code quality is to test the code itself.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Static_program_analysis
http://searchcio.techtarget.HYPERLINK "http://searchcio.techtarget.com/definition/Agile-projectmanagement" com/definition/Agile-project-management

NEW QUESTION 188
An administrator has enabled salting for users' passwords on a UNIX box. A penetration tester must attempt to retrieve password hashes. Which of the following files must the penetration tester use to eventually obtain passwords on the system? (Select TWO).

A. /etc/passwd
B. /etc/shadow
C. /etc/security
D. /etc/password
E. /sbin/logon
F. /bin/bash

Answer: AB

Explanation:
In cryptography, a salt is random data that is used as an additional input to a one-way function that hashes a password or passphrase. In this question, enabling salting for users' passwords means to store the passwords in an encrypted format.
Traditional Unix systems keep user account information, including one-way encrypted passwords, in a text file called ``/etc/passwd''. As this file is used by many tools (such as ``ls'') to display file ownerships, etc. by matching user id #'s with the user's names, the file needs to be world-readable. Consequentially, this can be somewhat of a security risk.
Another method of storing account information is with the shadow password format. As with the traditional method, this method stores account information in the /etc/passwd file in a compatible
format. However, the password is stored as a single "x" character (ie. not actually stored in this file). A second file, called ``/etc/shadow'', contains encrypted password as well as other information such as account or password expiration values, etc.
Incorrect Answers:
C: The /etc/security file contains group information. It does not contain usernames or passwords. D: There is no /etc/password file. Usernames are stored in the /etc/passwd file.
E: There is no /sbin/logon file. Usernames are stored in the /etc/passwd file.
F: /bin/bash is a UNIX shell used to run a script. It is not where usernames or passwords are stored. References:
http://www.tldp.org/LDP/lame/LAME/linux-admin-made-easy/shadow-file-formats.HYPERLINK "http://www.tldp.org/LDP/lame/LAME/linux-admin-made-easy/shadow-file-formats.html"html

NEW QUESTION 191
A security administrator has noticed that an increased number of employees’ workstations are becoming infected with malware. The company deploys an

enterprise antivirus system as well as a web content filter, which blocks access to malicious web sites where malware files can be downloaded. Additionally, the company implements technical measures to disable external storage. Which of the following is a technical control that the security administrator should implement next to reduce malware infection?

A. Implement an Acceptable Use Policy which addresses malware downloads.
B. Deploy a network access control system with a persistent agent.
C. Enforce mandatory security awareness training for all employees and contractors.
D. Block cloud-based storage software on the company networ

Answer: D

Explanation:
The question states that the company implements technical measures to disable external storage. This is storage such as USB flash drives and will help to ensure that the users to do not bring unauthorized data that could potentially contain malware into the network.
We should extend this by blocking cloud-based storage software on the company network. This would block access to cloud-based storage services such as Dropbox or OneDrive.
Incorrect Answers:
A: An Acceptable Use Policy is always a good ide
A. However, it just tells the users how they 'should'
use the company systems. It is not a technical control to prevent malware.
B: A network access control system is used to control access to the network. It does not prevent malware on client computers.
C: Mandatory security awareness training for all employees and contractors is always a good idea. However, it just educates the users about potential security risks. It is not a technical control to prevent malware.

NEW QUESTION 195
Using SSL, an administrator wishes to secure public facing server farms in three subdomains: dc1.east.company.com, dc2.central.company.com, and dc3.west.company.com. Which of the following is the number of wildcard SSL certificates that should be purchased?

A. 1
B. 3
C. 6

Answer: C

Explanation:
You would need three wildcard certificates:
*. east.company.com
*. central.company.com
*. west.company.com
The common domain in each of the domains is company.com. However, a wildcard covers only one level of subdomain. For example: *. company.com will cover "<anything>.company.com" but it won't
cover "<anything>.<anything>.company.com".
You can only have one wildcard in a domain. For example: *.company.com. You cannot have
..company.com. Only the leftmost wildcard (*) is counted. Incorrect Answers:
A: You cannot secure public facing server farms without any SSL certificates.
B: You need three wildcard certificates, not one. A wildcard covers only one level of subdomain. D: You do not need six wildcard certificates to secure three domains.
References:
https://uk.godaddy.com/help/what-is-a-wildcard-ssl-certifiHYPERLINK "https://uk.godaddy.com/help/what-is-a-wildcard-ssl-certificate-567"cate-567

NEW QUESTION 199
An educational institution would like to make computer labs available to remote students. The labs are used for various IT networking, security, and programming courses. The requirements are: Each lab must be on a separate network segment.
Labs must have access to the Internet, but not other lab networks.
Student devices must have network access, not simple access to hosts on the lab networks. Students must have a private certificate installed before gaining access.
Servers must have a private certificate installed locally to provide assurance to the students. All students must use the same VPN connection profile.
Which of the following components should be used to achieve the design in conjunction with directory services?

A. L2TP VPN over TLS for remote connectivity, SAML for federated authentication, firewalls between each lab segment
B. SSL VPN for remote connectivity, directory services groups for each lab group, ACLs on routing equipment
C. IPSec VPN with mutual authentication for remote connectivity, RADIUS for authentication, ACLs on network equipment
D. Cloud service remote access tool for remote connectivity, OAuth for authentication, ACL on routing equipment

Answer: C

Explanation:
IPSec VPN with mutual authentication meets the certificates requirements. RADIUS can be used with the directory service for the user authentication.
ACLs (access control lists) are the best solution for restricting access to network hosts. Incorrect Answers:
A: This solution has no provision for restricting access to hosts on the lab networks. B: This solution has no provision for restricting access to hosts on the lab networks. D: This solution has no provision for restricting access to hosts on the lab networks.

NEW QUESTION 204
The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a large prestigious enterprise has decided to reduce business costs by outsourcing to a third party company in another country. Functions to be outsourced include: business analysts, testing, software development and back office functions that deal with the processing of customer dat

A. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is concerned about the outsourcingplan
B. Which of the following risks are MOST likely to occur if adequate controls are not implemented?
C. Geographical regulation issues, loss of intellectual property and interoperability agreement issues

D. Improper handling of client data, interoperability agreement issues and regulatory issues
E. Cultural differences, increased cost of doing business and divestiture issues
F. Improper handling of customer data, loss of intellectual property and reputation damage

Answer: D

Explanation:
The risk of security violations or compromised intellectual property (IP) rights is inherently elevated when working internationally. A key concern with outsourcing arrangements is making sure that there is sufficient protection and security in place for personal information being transferred and/or accessed under an outsourcing agreement.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Interoperability agreement issues are not a major risk when outsourcing to a third party company in another country.
B: Interoperability agreement issues are not a major risk when outsourcing to a third party company in another country.
C: Divestiture is the disposition or sale of an asset that is not performing well, and which is not vital to the company's core business, or which is worth more to a potential buyer or as a separate entity than as part of the company.
References: http://www.lexology.com/libraryHYPERLINK
"http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=e698d613-af77-4e34-b84e- 940e14e94ce4"/detail.aspx?g=e698d613-af77-4e34-b84e-940e14e94ce4
http://www.investorwords.com/1508/divestiture.html#ixzz3knAHr58A

NEW QUESTION 206
An organization is selecting a SaaS provider to replace its legacy, in house Customer Resource Management (CRM) application. Which of the following ensures the organization mitigates the risk of managing separate user credentials?

A. Ensure the SaaS provider supports dual factor authentication.
B. Ensure the SaaS provider supports encrypted password transmission and storage.
C. Ensure the SaaS provider supports secure hash file exchange.
D. Ensure the SaaS provider supports role-based access control.
E. Ensure the SaaS provider supports directory services federatio

Answer: E

Explanation:
A SaaS application that has a federation server within the customer's network that interfaces with the customer's own enterprise user-directory service can provide single sign-on authentication. This federation server has a trust relationship with a corresponding federation server located within the SaaS provider's network. Single sign-on will mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials. Incorrect Answers:
A: Dual factor authentication will provide identification of users via a combination of two different components. It will not, however, mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.
B: The transmission and storage of encrypted passwords will not mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.
C: A hash file is a file that has been converted into a numerical string by a mathematical algorithm, and has to be unencrypted with a hash key to be understood. It will not, however, mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.
D: Role-based access control (RBAC) refers to the restriction of system access to authorized users. It will not, however, mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.
References:
https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa905332.aspx https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two-factor_authentication https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encryption
http://www.wisegeek.com/what-are-hash-files.htm https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Role-based_access_control

NEW QUESTION 211
A forensic analyst receives a hard drive containing malware quarantined by the antivirus application. After creating an image and determining the directory location of the malware file, which of the following helps to determine when the system became infected?

A. The malware file’s modify, access, change time properties.
B. The timeline analysis of the file system.
C. The time stamp of the malware in the swap file.
D. The date/time stamp of the malware detection in the antivirus log

Answer: B

Explanation:
Timelines can be used in digital forensics to identify when activity occurred on a computer. Timelines are mainly used for data reduction or identifying specific state changes that have occurred on a computer.
Incorrect Answers:
A: This option will not help to determine when the system became infected.
C: A swap file is a space on a hard disk used as the virtual memory extension of a computer's real memory, which allows your computer's operating system to pretend that you have more RAM than you actually do.
D: This will tell you when the antivirus detected the malware, not when the system became infected. References:
http://www.basistech.com/autopsy-feature-graphical-timeline-analysis-for-cyber-forensics/ http://searchwindowsserver.techtarget.cHYPERLINK
"http://searchwindowsserver.techtarget.com/definition/swap-file-swap-space-orpagefile" om/definition/swap-file-swap-space-or-pagefile

NEW QUESTION 214
A software project manager has been provided with a requirement from the customer to place limits on the types of transactions a given user can initiate without external interaction from another user with elevated privileges. This requirement is BEST described as an implementation of:

A. an administrative control
B. dual control
C. separation of duties
D. least privilege
E. collusion

Answer: C

Explanation:
Separation of duties requires more than one person to complete a task. Incorrect Answers:
A: Administrative controls refer policies, procedures, guidelines, and other documents used by an organization.
B: Dual control forces employees who are planning anything illegal to work together to complete critical actions.
D: The principle of least privilege prevents employees from accessing levels not required to perform their everyday function.
E: Collusion is defined as an agreement which occurs between two or more persons to deceive, mislead, or defraud others of legal rights.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 245, 321
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collusion

NEW QUESTION 217
Wireless users are reporting issues with the company’s video conferencing and VoIP systems. The security administrator notices internal DoS attacks from infected PCs on the network causing the VoIP system to drop calls. The security administrator also notices that the SIP servers are unavailable during these attacks. Which of the following security controls will MOST likely mitigate the VoIP DoS attacks on the network? (Select TWO).

A. Install a HIPS on the SIP servers
B. Configure 802.1X on the network
C. Update the corporate firewall to block attacking addresses
D. Configure 802.11e on the network
E. Configure 802.1q on the network

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Host-based intrusion prevention system (HIPS) is an installed software package that will monitor a single host for suspicious activity by analyzing events taking place within that host.
IEEE 802.11e is deemed to be of significant consequence for delay-sensitive applications, such as Voice over Wireless LAN and streaming multimedia.
Incorrect Answers:
B: 802.1X is used by devices to attach to a LAN or WLAN.
C: Updating the corporate firewall will not work as the DoS attacks are from an internal source. E: 802.1q is used for VLAN tagging.
References: https:HYPERLINK
"https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intrusion_prevention_system"//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intrusion_pre vention_system
https://en.wikipedia.orHYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11e- 2005"g/wiki/IEEE_802.11e-2005
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.1X https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.1Q

NEW QUESTION 219
A company has noticed recently that its corporate information has ended up on an online forum. An investigation has identified that internal employees are sharing confidential corporate information on a daily basis. Which of the following are the MOST effective security controls that can be implemented to stop the above problem? (Select TWO).

A. Implement a URL filter to block the online forum
B. Implement NIDS on the desktop and DMZ networks
C. Security awareness compliance training for all employees
D. Implement DLP on the desktop, email gateway, and web proxies
E. Review of security policies and procedures

Answer: CD

Explanation:
Security awareness compliance training for all employees should be implemented to educate employees about corporate policies and procedures for working with information technology (IT). Data loss prevention (DLP) should be implemented to make sure that users do not send sensitive or critical information outside the corporate network.
Incorrect Answers:
A: A URL filter will prevent users from accessing the online forum, but it will not prevent them from sharing confidential corporate information.
B: NIDS will monitor traffic to and from all devices on the network, perform an analysis of passing traffic on the entire subnet, and matches the traffic that is passed on the subnets to the library of known attacks. It will not prevent access to the online forum, or from sharing confidential corporate information.
E: The problem is that users are not adhering to the security policies and procedures, so reviewing them will not solve the problem.
References:
http:HYPERLINK "http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/security-awarenesstraining"// searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/HYPERLINK "http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/security-awareness-training"securityHYPERLINK "http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/security-awareness-training"-awareness-training http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/data-loss-preHYPERLINK "http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/data-loss-prevention-DLP"vention-DLP https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intrusion_detection_system

NEW QUESTION 220
Due to compliance regulations, a company requires a yearly penetration test. The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) has asked that it be done under a black box methodology.
Which of the following would be the advantage of conducting this kind of penetration test?

A. The risk of unplanned server outages is reduced.
B. Using documentation provided to them, the pen-test organization can quickly determine areas to focus on.
C. The results will show an in-depth view of the network and should help pin-point areas of internal weakness.
D. The results should refilect what attackers may be able to learn about the compan

Answer: D

Explanation:
A black box penetration test is usually done when you do not have access to the code, much the same like an outsider/attacker. This is then the best way to run a penetration test that will also refilect what an attacker/outsider can learn about the company. A black box test simulates an outsiders attack.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Unplanned server outages are not the advantage of running black box penetration testing.

B: Making use of documentation is actually avoided since black box testing simulates the attack as done by an outsider.
C: An in-depth view of the company's network and internal weak points is not an advantage of black box penetration tests.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, p. 168

NEW QUESTION 225
An administrator wishes to replace a legacy clinical software product as it has become a security risk. The legacy product generates $10,000 in revenue a month. The new software product has an initial cost of $180,000 and a yearly maintenance of $2,000 after the first year. However, it will generate $15,000 in revenue per month and be more secure. How many years until there is a return on investment for this new package?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Return on investment = Net profit / Investment where:
Profit for the first year is $60 000, second year = $ 120 000 ; third year = $ 180 000 ; and fourth year = $ 240 000
investment in first year = $ 180 000, by year 2 = $ 182 000; by year 3 = $ 184 000 ; and by year 4 = $ 186 000
Thus you will only get a return on the investment in 4 years' time. References: http://www.financeformulas.net/Return_on_InvestmentHYPERLINK "http://www.financeformulas.net/Return_on_Investment.html".html

NEW QUESTION 229
The helpdesk is receiving multiple calls about slow and intermittent Internet access from the finance department. The following information is compiled:
Caller 1, IP 172.16.35.217, NETMASK 255.255.254.0
Caller 2, IP 172.16.35.53, NETMASK 255.255.254.0
Caller 3, IP 172.16.35.173, NETMASK 255.255.254.0
All callers are connected to the same switch and are routed by a router with five built-in interfaces. The upstream router interface's MAC is 00-01-42-32-ab-1a
A packet capture shows the following:

```
09:05:15.934840 arp reply 172.16.34.1 is-at 00:01:42:32:ab:1a (00:01:42:32:ab:1a)
09:06:16.124850 arp reply 172.16.34.1 is-at 00:01:42:32:ab:1a (00:01:42:32:ab:1a)
09:07:25.439811 arp reply 172.16.34.1 is-at 00:01:42:32:ab:1a (00:01:42:32:ab:1a)
09:08:10.937590 IP 172.16.35.1 > 172.16.35.255: ICMP echo request, id 2305, seq 1, length 65534
09:08:10.937591 IP 172.16.35.1 > 172.16.35.255: ICMP echo request, id 2306, seq 2, length 65534
09:08:10.937592 IP 172.16.35.1 > 172.16.35.255: ICMP echo request, id 2307, seq 3, length 65534
```

Which of the following is occurring on the network?

A. A man-in-the-middle attack is underway on the network.
B. An ARP flood attack is targeting at the router.
C. The default gateway is being spoofed on the network.
D. A denial of service attack is targeting at the route

Answer: D

Explanation:
The above packet capture shows an attack where the attacker is busy consuming your resources (in this case the router) and preventing normal use. This is thus a Denial Of Service Attack.
Incorrect Answers:
A: A man-in-the-middle attack is when an attacker intercepts and perhaps changes the data that is transmitted between two users. The packet capture is not indicative of a man-in-the-middle attack. B: With an ARP flood attack thousands of spoofed data packets with different physical addresses are sent to a device. This is not the case here.
C: A gateway being spoofed show up as any random number that the attacker feels like listing as the caller. This is not what is exhibited in this case.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, p. 286

NEW QUESTION 230
Since the implementation of IPv6 on the company network, the security administrator has been unable to identify the users associated with certain devices utilizing IPv6 addresses, even when the devices are centrally managed.

```
en1: flags=8863<UP,BROADCAST,SMART,RUNNING,SIMPLEX,MULTICAST> mtu 1500
ether f8:1e:af:ab:10:a3
inet6 fw80::fa1e:dfff:fee6:9d8%en1 prefixlen 64 scopeid 0x5 inet 192.168.1.14 netmask 0xffffff00 broadcast 192.168.1.255 inet6
2001:200:5:922:1035:dfff:fee6:9dfe prefixlen 64 autoconf
inet6 2001:200:5:922:10ab:5e21:aa9a:6393 prefixlen 64 autoconf temporary nd6 options=1<PERFORMNUD>
media: autoselect status: active
```

Given this output, which of the following protocols is in use by the company and what can the system administrator do to positively map users with IPv6 addresses in the future? (Select TWO).

A. The devices use EUI-64 format
B. The routers implement NDP
C. The network implements 6to4 tunneling
D. The router IPv6 advertisement has been disabled
E. The administrator must disable IPv6 tunneling
F. The administrator must disable the mobile IPv6 router flag
G. The administrator must disable the IPv6 privacy extensions
H. The administrator must disable DHCPv6 option code 1

Answer: BG

Explanation:
IPv6 makes use of the Neighbor Discovery Protocol (NDP). Thus if your routers implement NDP you will be able to map users with IPv6 addresses. However to be able to positively map users with IPv6 addresses you will need to disable IPv6 privacy extensions.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Devices making use of the EUI-64 format means that the last 64 bits of IPv6 unicast addresses are used for interface identifiers. This is not shown in the exhibit above.
C: 6to4 tunneling is used to connect IPv6 hosts or networks to each other over an IPv4 backbone. This type of tunneling is not going to ensure positive future mapping of users on the network. Besides 6to4 does not require configured tunnels because it can be implemented in border routers without a great deals of router configuration.
D: The exhibit is not displaying that the router IPv6 has been disabled. The IPv6 Neighbor Discovery's Router Advertisement message contains an 8-bit field reserved for single-bit flags. Several protocols have reserved flags in this field and others are preparing to reserve a sufficient number of flags to exhaust the field.
E: Disabling the tunneling of IPv6 does not ensure positive future IPv6 addressing.
F: The IPv6 router flag is used to maintain reachability information about paths to active neighbors, thus it should not be disabled if you want to ensure positive mapping of users in future.
H: DHCPv6 is a network protocol for configuring IPv6 hosts with IP addresses, IP prefixes and other configuration data that is necessary to function properly in an IPv6 network. This should not be disabled.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 49
http://wwwHYPERLINK "http://www.tcpipguide.com/free/t_IPv6InterfaceIdentifiersandPhysicalAddressMapping- 2.htm".HYPERLINK "http://www.tcpipguide.com/free/t_IPv6InterfaceIdentifiersandPhysicalAddressMapping-2.htm"tcpipguide.com/free/t_IPv6InterfaceIdentifiersandPhysicalAddressMapping-2.htm

NEW QUESTION 233
A well-known retailer has experienced a massive credit card breach. The retailer had gone through an audit and had been presented with a potential problem on their network. Vendors were authenticating directly to the retailer's AD servers, and an improper firewall rule allowed pivoting from the AD server to the DMZ where credit card servers were kept. The firewall rule was needed for an internal application that was developed, which presents risk. The retailer determined that because the vendors were required to have site to site VPN's no other security action was taken.
To prove to the retailer the monetary value of this risk, which of the following type of calculations is needed?

A. Residual Risk calculation
B. A cost/benefit analysis
C. Quantitative Risk Analysis
D. Qualitative Risk Analysis

Answer: C

Explanation:
Performing quantitative risk analysis focuses on assessing the probability of risk with a metric measurement which is usually a numerical value based on money or time.
Incorrect Answers:
A: A residual risk is one that still remains once the risk responses are applied. Thus a Residual risk calculation is not required.
B: Cost Benefit Analysis is used for Quality Planning. This is not what is required.
D: A qualitative risk analysis entails a subjective assessment of the probability of risks. The scenario warrants a quantitative risk.
References:
Project Management Institute, A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge (PMBOK Guide), 5th Edition, Project Management Institute, Inc., Newtown Square, 2013, pp. 373, 585, 589 Schwalbe, Kathy, Managing Information Technology Projects, Revised 6th Edition, Course Technology, Andover, 2011, pp. 421-447
Whitaker, Sean, PMP Training Kit, O'Reilly Media, Sebastopol, 2013, pp. 335-375

NEW QUESTION 238
A security engineer is working on a large software development project. As part of the design of the project, various stakeholder requirements were gathered and decomposed to an implementable and testable level. Various security requirements were also documented.
Organize the following security requirements into the correct hierarchy required for an SRTM. Requirement 1: The system shall provide confidentiality for data in transit and data at rest. Requirement 2: The system shall use SSL, SSH, or SCP for all data transport.
Requirement 3: The system shall implement a file-level encryption scheme. Requirement 4: The system shall provide integrity for all data at rest. Requirement 5: The system shall perform CRC checks on all files.

A. Level 1: Requirements 1 and 4; Level 2: Requirements 2, 3, and 5
B. Level 1: Requirements 1 and 4; Level 2: Requirements 2 and 3 under 1, Requirement 5 under 4
C. Level 1: Requirements 1 and 4; Level 2: Requirement 2 under 1, Requirement 5 under 4; Level 3:Requirement 3 under 2
D. Level 1: Requirements 1, 2, and 3; Level 2: Requirements 4 and 5

Answer: B

Explanation:
Confidentiality and integrity are two of the key facets of data security. Confidentiality ensures that sensitive information is not disclosed to unauthorized users; while integrity ensures that data is not altered by unauthorized users. These are Level 1 requirements.
Confidentiality is enforced through encryption of data at rest, encryption of data in transit, and access control. Encryption of data in transit is accomplished by using secure protocols such as PSec, SSL, PPTP, SSH, and SCP, etc.
Integrity can be enforced through hashing, digital signatures and CRC checks on the files. In the SRTM hierarchy, the enforcement methods would fall under the Level requirement. References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 17-19, 20, 27-29

NEW QUESTION 242
An analyst connects to a company web conference hosted on www.webconference.com/meetingID#01234 and observes that numerous guests have been allowed to join, without providing identifying information. The topics covered during the web conference are considered proprietary to the company. Which of the following security concerns does the analyst present to management?

A. Guest users could present a risk to the integrity of the company’s information.
B. Authenticated users could sponsor guest access that was previously approved by management.
C. Unauthenticated users could present a risk to the confidentiality of the company’s information.
D. Meeting owners could sponsor guest access if they have passed a background chec

Answer: C

Explanation:
The issue at stake in this question is confidentiality of information. Topics covered during the web conference are considered proprietary and should remain confidential, which means it should not be shared with unauthorized users.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Integrity of information is centered on the modification or alternation of information. Information remains unchanged and is in its true original form during transmission and storage. The issue of guests at a Web conference is related to confidentiality of information.
B: The issue at stake in this question is confidentiality of information. Topics covered during the web conference are considered proprietary and should remain confidential, which means it should not be shared with guests.
D: The issue at stake in this question is confidentiality of information. Topics covered during the web conference are considered proprietary and should remain confidential, which means it should not be shared with guests, whether they have passed background checks or not.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, p. 3

NEW QUESTION 243
During a recent audit of servers, a company discovered that a network administrator, who required
remote access, had deployed an unauthorized remote access application that communicated over common ports already allowed through the firewall. A network scan showed that this remote access application had already been installed on one third of the servers in the company. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate action that the company should take to provide a more appropriate solution?

A. Implement an IPS to block the application on the network
B. Implement the remote application out to the rest of the servers
C. Implement SSL VPN with SAML standards for federation
D. Implement an ACL on the firewall with NAT for remote access

Answer: C

Explanation:
A Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) virtual private network (VPN) would provide the network administrator who requires remote access a secure and reliable method of accessing the system over the Internet. Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) standards for federation will provide cross-web service authentication and authorization.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Blocking the application would prevent the network administrator who requires remote access from accessing the system. While this will address the presence of the unauthorized remote access application, it will not address the network administrator’s need for remote access.
B: Installing the unauthorized remote access application on the rest of the servers would not be an “appropriate” solution. An appropriate solution would provide a secure form of remote access to the network administrator who requires remote access.
D: An access control list (ACL) is used for packer filtering and for selecting types of traffic to be analyzed, forwarded, or blocked by the firewall or device. The ACL may block traffic based on source and destination address, interface, port, protocol, thresholds and various other criteri
A. However,
network address translation (NAT) is not used for remote access. It is used to map private IPv4 addresses to a single public IPv4 address, allowing multiple internal hosts with private IPv4 addresses to access the internet via the public IPv4 address.
References:
BOOK pp. 28, 40-41, 110-112, 138. 335-336 htHYPERLINK
"https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_address_translation"tps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Network_ address_translation

NEW QUESTION 246
A small retail company recently deployed a new point of sale (POS) system to all 67 stores. The core
of the POS is an extranet site, accessible only from retail stores and the corporate office over a splittunnel VPN. An additional split-tunnel VPN provides bi-directional connectivity back to the main
office, which provides voice connectivity for store VoIP phones. Each store offers guest wireless functionality, as well as employee wireless. Only the staff wireless network has access to the POS VPN. Recently, stores are reporting poor response times when accessing the POS application from store computers as well as degraded voice quality when making phone calls. Upon investigation, it is determined that three store PCs are hosting malware, which is generating excessive network traffic. After malware removal, the information security department is asked to review the configuration
and suggest changes to prevent this from happening again. Which of the following denotes the BEST way to mitigate future malware risk?

A. Deploy new perimeter firewalls at all stores with UTM functionality.
B. Change antivirus vendors at the store and the corporate office.
C. Move to a VDI solution that runs offsite from the same data center that hosts the new POS solution.
D. Deploy a proxy server with content filtering at the corporate office and route all traffic through i

Answer: A

Explanation:
A perimeter firewall is located between the local network and the Internet where it can screen network traffic flowing in and out of the organization. A firewall with unified threat management (UTM) functionalities includes anti-malware capabilities.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Antivirus applications prevent viruses, worms and Trojans but not other types of malware, such as spyware.
C: A virtual desktop infrastructure (VDI) solution refers to computer virtualization. It uses servers to provide desktop operating systems to a host machines. This reduces on-site support and improves centralized management. It does not mitigate against malware attacks.
D: Content filtering is used to control the types of email messages that flow in and out of an organization, and the types of web pages a user may access. It does not mitigate against malware attacks.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 92, 124-127, 135-138

NEW QUESTION 247
The helpdesk manager wants to find a solution that will enable the helpdesk staff to better serve company employees who call with computer-related problems. The helpdesk staff is currently unable to perform effective troubleshooting and relies on callers to describe their technology problems. Given that the helpdesk staff is located within the company headquarters and 90% of the callers are telecommuters, which of the following tools should the helpdesk manager use to make the staff more effective at troubleshooting while at the same time reducing company costs? (Select TWO).

A. Web cameras
B. Email
C. Instant messaging
D. BYOD
E. Desktop sharing
F. Presence

Answer: CE

Explanation:
C: Instant messaging (IM) allows two-way communication in near real time, allowing users to collaborate, hold informal chat meetings, and share files and information. Some IM platforms have added encryption, central logging, and user access controls. This can be used to replace calls between the end-user and the helpdesk.
E: Desktop sharing allows a remote user access to another user's desktop and has the ability to function as a remote system administration tool. This can allow the helpdesk to determine the cause of the problem on the end-users desktop.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Web cameras can be used for videoconferencing. This can be used to replace calls between the end-user and the helpdesk but would require the presence of web cameras and sufficient bandwidth. B: Email can be used to replace calls between the end-user and the helpdesk but email communication is not in real-time.
D: Bring your own device (BYOD) is a relatively new phenomena in which company employees are allowed to connect their personal devices, such as smart phones and tablets to the corporate network and use those devices for work purposes.
F: Presence is an Apple software product that is similar to Windows Remote Desktop. It gives users access to their Mac's files wherever they are. It also allows users to share fi les and data between a Mac, iPhone, and iPad.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 347, 348, 351

NEW QUESTION 250
A company has issued a new mobile device policy permitting BYOD and company-issued devices. The company-issued device has a managed middleware client that restricts the applications allowed on company devices and provides those that are approved. The middleware client provides
configuration standardization for both company owned and BYOD to secure data and communication to the device according to industry best practices. The policy states that, "BYOD clients must meet the company's infrastructure requirements to permit a connection." The company also issues a memorandum separate from the policy, which provides instructions for the purchase, installation, and use of the middleware client on BYOD. Which of the following is being described?

A. Asset management
B. IT governance
C. Change management
D. Transference of risk

Answer: B

Explanation:
It governance is aimed at managing information security risks. It entails educating users about risk and implementing policies and procedures to reduce risk.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Asset management is the process of organizing, t racking, and supporting the assets of a company. However, bring your own device (BYOD) entail the use of personal devices, which are not company assets.
C: Change management is the process of managing changes to the system and programs to ensure that changes occur in an ordered process. It should minimize the risk of unauthorized changes and help reverse any unauthorized change.
D: Transference of risk is the process of having a third party carry the risk for a company, through insurance, for example.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 80-81, 133-134, 209-210, 218, 231-233

NEW QUESTION 254
An attacker attempts to create a DoS event against the VoIP system of a company. The attacker uses a tool to flood the network with a large number of SIP INVITE traffic. Which of the following would be LEAST likely to thwart such an attack?

A. Install IDS/IPS systems on the network
B. Force all SIP communication to be encrypted
C. Create separate VLANs for voice and data traffic
D. Implement QoS parameters on the switches

Answer: D

Explanation:
Quality of service (QoS) is a mechanism that is designed to give priority to different applications, users, or data to provide a specific level of performance. It is often used in networks to prioritize certain types of network traffic. It is not designed to block traffic, per se, but to give certain types of traffic a lower or higher priority than others. This is least likely to counter a denial of service (DoS) attack.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Denial of Service (DoS) attacks web-based attacks that explogt flaws in the operating system, applications, services, or protocols. These attacks can be mitigated by means of firewalls, routers,
and intrusion detection systems (IDSs) that detect DoS traffic, disabling echo replies on external systems, disabling broadcast features on border systems, blocking spoofed packets on the network, and proper patch management.
B: VoIP makes use of Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and the attack is making use of SIP INVITE requests to initiate VoIP calls. Forcing SIP communication to be encrypted would reduce SIP INVITE requests.
C: Using virtual local area networks (VLANs), to segregate data traffic from voice traffic can drastically reduce the potential for attacks that utilize automated tools.
References:

Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 135-138, 355-356, 357, 362, 378

NEW QUESTION 257
The helpdesk department desires to roll out a remote support application for internal use on all company computers. This tool should allow remote desktop sharing, system log gathering, chat, hardware logging, inventory management, and remote registry access. The risk management team has been asked to review vendor responses to the RFQ. Which of the following questions is the MOST important?

A. What are the protections against MITM?
B. What accountability is built into the remote support application?
C. What encryption standards are used in tracking database?
D. What snapshot or “undo” features are present in the application?
E. What encryption standards are used in remote desktop and file transfer functionality?

Answer: B

Explanation:
Incorrect Answers:
A: Man-in-the-Middle (MiTM) attacks are carried out when an attacker places himself between the sender and the receiver in the communication path, where they can intercept and modify the communication. However, the risk of a MITM is slim whereas the support staff WILL be accessing personal information.
C: Database encryption to prevent unauthorized access could be important (depending on other security controls in place). However, the risk of an unauthorized database access is slim whereas the support staff WILL be accessing personal information.
D: What snapshot or “undo” features are present in the application is a relatively unimportant question. The application may have no snapshot or “undo” features. Accounting for data access is more important than the risk of support user wanting to undo a mistake.
E: Encryption to prevent against MITM or packet sniffing attacks is important. However, the risk of such attacks is slim whereas the support staff WILL be accessing personal information. This makes the accountability question more important.
References: https://www.priv.gHYPERLINK "https://www.priv.gc.ca/information/guide/2012/gl_acc_201204_e.asp"c.ca/information/guide/2012/gl_acc_201204_e.asp2/gl_acc_201204_e.asp

NEW QUESTION 262
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