CyberArk

Exam Questions PAM-DEF

CyberArk Defender - PAM

NEW QUESTION 1
Which parameter controls how often the CPM looks for accounts that need to be changed from recently completed Dual control requests.

A. HeadStartInterval
B. Interval
C. ImmediateInterval
D. The CPM does not change the password under this circumstance

Answer: B

Explanation:
This parameter controls how often the CPM looks for accounts that need to be changed from recently completed Dual control requests. It is set in the Master Policy under the Dual Control section. The value of this parameter determines the frequency of the CPM's verification process for accounts that have been accessed by users who have received confirmation from authorized Safe owners. The CPM will change the password of these accounts according to the value of this parameter. References:
? Dual Control - CyberArk
? Dual control in V10 Interface - docs.cyberark.com
? PAM-DEF CyberArk Defender – PAM

NEW QUESTION 2
You have been asked to turn off the time access restrictions for a safe. Where is this setting found?

A. PrivateArk
B. RestAPI
C. Password Vault Web Access (PVWA)
D. Vault

Answer: A

Explanation:
The time access restrictions for a safe are configured in the PrivateArk Administrative Client, which is a graphical user interface that allows users to manage safes and their properties. The time access restrictions are set in the Time Access Restrictions tab of the Safe properties window. This tab enables users to specify the days and hours when the safe can be accessed. If the time access restrictions are turned off, the safe can be accessed at any time. References: PrivateArk Safe management, Advanced Safe Management

NEW QUESTION 3
Which accounts can be selected for use in the Windows discovery process? (Choose two.)

A. an account stored in the Vault
B. an account specified by the user
C. the Vault Administrator
D. any user with Auditor membership
E. the PasswordManager user

Answer: AB

Explanation:
During the Windows discovery process in CyberArk Defender PAM, accounts that can be selected for use include an account that is already stored in the Vault and an account that is specified by the user. The discovery process scans predefined machines for new and modified accounts and their dependencies. After the scan, accounts that should be onboarded into the Vault for secure and automatic management are identified12. References: The information provided is based on general knowledge of CyberArk PAM best practices and the account discovery process as outlined in CyberArk's official documentation1

NEW QUESTION 4
The primary purpose of exclusive accounts is to ensure non-repudiation (Individual accountability).

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
The primary purpose of exclusive accounts is to ensure non-repudiation (individual accountability). Exclusive accounts are accounts that can only be used by one user at a time, and are locked during usage. This means that no other user can access the same account until the current user releases it or the session expires. By using exclusive accounts, the organization can enforce individual accountability and traceability for the actions performed on the target systems. Exclusive accounts also reduce the risk of credential theft and unauthorized access, as the passwords are changed every time they
are retrieved by a user1. Exclusive accounts can be configured in the Master Policy under the Password Management section, by enabling the Exclusive Access rule2. References:
? 1: The Master Policy, One Time Password subsection
? 2: The Master Policy, Exclusive Access subsection

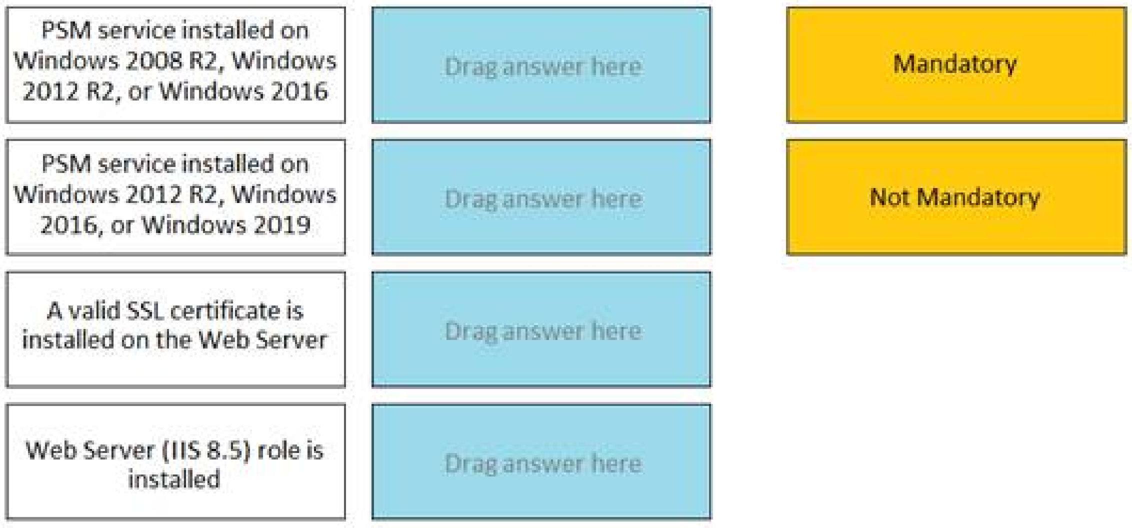
NEW QUESTION 5
Which of the following Privileged Session Management (PSM) solutions support live monitoring of active sessions?

A. PSM (i.e., launching connections by clicking on the connect button in the Password Vault Web Access (PVWA)
B. PSM for Windows (previously known as RDP Proxy)
C. PSM for SSH (previously known as PSM-SSH Proxy)
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the web search results, all of the Privileged Session Management (PSM) solutions support live monitoring of active sessions. PSM, PSM for Windows, and PSM for SSH enable authorized users to monitor active sessions from their workstation and take part in controlling these sessions. Users can also suspend or terminate active sessions based on their group assignment. By default, active session monitoring is enabled at system level for all authorized users, and can be disabled at platform level. Active session monitoring can also be disabled at system level, but when it is disabled, it cannot be enabled at platform level. PSM can automatically suspend or terminate sessions when notified by PTA or a third party threat analytics tool1. Authorized users monitor or terminate an active session using the same connection method (RDP file or HTML5 Gateway) as the end user

NEW QUESTION 6
DRAG DROP
For each listed prerequisite, identify if it is mandatory or not mandatory to run the PSM Health Check.

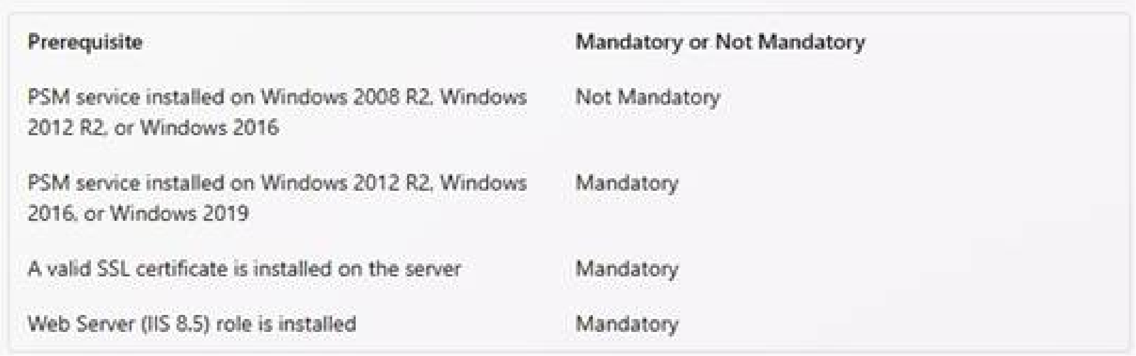


PSM service installed on Windows 2008 R2, Windows 2012 R2, or Windows 2016	Drag answer here	Mandatory
PSM service installed on Windows 2012 R2, Windows 2016, or Windows 2019	Drag answer here	Not Mandatory
A valid SSL certificate is installed on the Web Server	Drag answer here	
Web Server (IIS 8.5) role is installed	Drag answer here	

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the CyberArk documentation1, the prerequisites for running the PSM Health Check are:
? PSM service installed on Windows 2016 or Windows 2019
? Web Server (IIS 8.5) role is installed
? A valid SSL certificate is installed on the Web Server
Therefore, these prerequisites are mandatory for the PSM Health Check to work properly. The PSM service installed on Windows 2008 R2 is not mandatory, as it is not supported by the PSM Health Check2.
References: PSM Health Check, PSM Health Check - CyberArk



Prerequisite	Mandatory or Not Mandatory
PSM service installed on Windows 2008 R2, Windows 2012 R2, or Windows 2016	Not Mandatory
PSM service installed on Windows 2012 R2, Windows 2016, or Windows 2019	Mandatory
A valid SSL certificate is installed on the server	Mandatory
Web Server (IIS 8.5) role is installed	Mandatory

NEW QUESTION 7
A new domain controller has been added to your domain. You need to ensure the CyberArk infrastructure can use the new domain controller for authentication.
Which locations must you update?

A. on the Vault server in Windows\System32\Etc\Hosts and in the PVWA Application under Administration > LDAP Integration > Directories > Hosts
B. on the Vault server in Windows\System32\Etc\Hosts and on the PVWA server in Windows\System32\Etc\Hosts
C. in the Private Ark client under Tools > Administrative Tools > Directory Mapping
D. on the Vault server in the certificate store and on the PVWA server in the certificate store

Answer: A

Explanation:
When a new domain controller is added to a domain, it is necessary to update the CyberArk infrastructure to ensure it can use the new domain controller for authentication. This involves updating the hosts file on theVault server located
at Windows\System32\Etc\Hosts to include the new domain controller's details. Additionally, within the PVWA Application, you need to navigate to Administration > LDAP Integration > Directories > Hosts and update the information there as well. This ensures that both the Vault server and the PVWA Application are aware of the new domain controller and can authenticate against it1.
References:
? CyberArk's official documentation on configuring Active Directory integration, which includes details on setting up domain controllers for authentication2.
? Information on adding Active Directory as a directory service in CyberArk Identity, which discusses the integration of domain controllers3.

NEW QUESTION 8
All of your Unix root passwords are stored in the safe UnixRoot. Dual control is enabled for some of the accounts in that safe. The members of the AD group UnixAdmins need to be able to use the show, copy, and connect buttons on those passwords at any time without confirmation. The members of the AD group

Operations Staff need to be able to use the show, copy and connect buttons on those passwords on an emergency basis, but only with the approval of a member of Operations Managers never need to be able to use the show, copy or connect buttons themselves.
Which safe permission do you need to grant Operations Staff? Check all that apply.

A. Use Accounts
B. Retrieve Accounts
C. Authorize Password Requests
D. Access Safe without Authorization

Answer: AB

Explanation:
To use the show, copy, and connect buttons on the accounts in the safe UnixRoot, the Operations Staff need to have the Use Accounts permission, which allows them to request access to the accounts and perform actions on them. However, since dual control is enabled for some of the accounts, they also need to have the Retrieve Accounts permission, which allows them to view the password of the account after it is authorized by another user. The Authorize Password Requests permission is not needed, as it is only required for the users who can approve the requests, not the ones who make them. The Access Safe without Authorization permission is not needed, as it would bypass the dual control mechanism and allow the Operations Staff to access the accounts without approval. References:
? [Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide], page 10, question 5
? [CyberArk Privileged Access Security Implementation Guide], page 30, table 2-1
? [CyberArk Privileged Access Security Administration Guide], page 43, section 3.2.2.1

NEW QUESTION 9
Which keys are required to be present in order to start the PrivateArk Server service?

A. Recovery public key
B. Recovery private key
C. Server key
D. Safe key

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The server key and the public recovery key are required to be present in order to start the PrivateArk Server service. The server key opens the Vault, much like the key of a physical Vault. The public recovery key is part of the asymmetric recovery key that enables the Master User to log on to the Vault in case of a disaster. The server key and the public recovery key are usually stored on a removable media, such as a disk or CD, so that they can be safely secured in a physical safe. The recovery private key and the safe key are not needed to start the PrivateArk Server service. The recovery private key is only used for recovery purposes and the safe key is only used to access a specific safe that is defined with an external key. References: Server keys, Server Components

NEW QUESTION 10
When the CPM connects to a database, which interface is most commonly used?

A. Kerberos
B. ODBC
C. VBScript
D. Sybase

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Central Policy Manager (CPM) in CyberArk most commonly uses the ODBC (Open Database Connectivity) interface when connecting to a database. ODBC is a standard API for accessing database management systems (DBMS). The CPM supports remote password management on all databases that support ODBC connections, and the machine running the CPM must support ODBC, version 2.7 and higher1. References:
? CyberArk Docs: Databases that support ODBC connections1

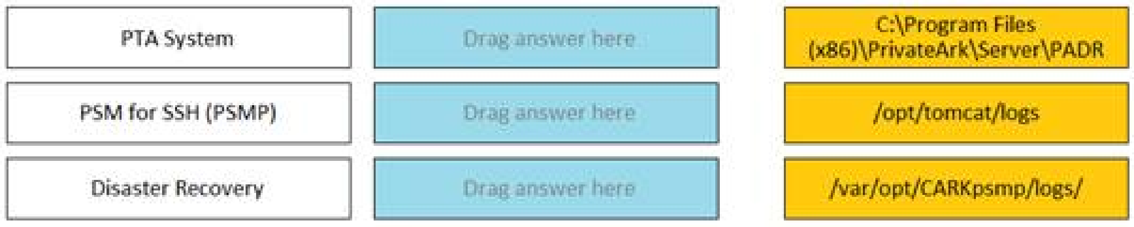
NEW QUESTION 10
Which of the following logs contains information about errors related to PTA?

A. ITAlog.log
B. diamond.log
C. pm_error.log
D. WebApplication.log

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the web search results, the diamond.log is the main log file that records the PTA system activities, such as receiving and processing events, generating alerts, and sending notifications1. The diamond.log also contains information about errors related to PTA, such as connection failures, configuration issues, parsing problems, or internal exceptions2. The diamond.log can be found in the /opt/tomcat/logs directory on the PTA machine1. The debug level of the diamond.log can be changed using the changeLogLevel.sh utility or manually editing the log4j.properties file1. The diamond.log can be used for troubleshooting PTA issues and viewing statistics

NEW QUESTION 11
DRAG DROP
Match each component to its respective Log File location.

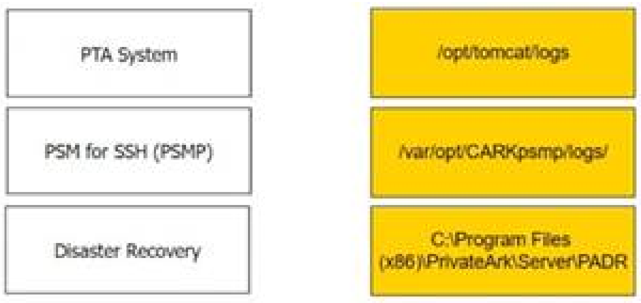


PTA System	Drag answer here	C:\Program Files (x86)\PrivateArk\Server\PADR
PSM for SSH (PSMP)	Drag answer here	/opt/tomcat/logs
Disaster Recovery	Drag answer here	/var/opt/CARKpsmp/logs/

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



PTA System	/opt/tomcat/logs
PSM for SSH (PSMP)	/var/opt/CARKpsmp/logs/
Disaster Recovery	C:\Program Files (x86)\PrivateArk\Server\PADR

Comprehensive explanation: The log file locations for each component in CyberArk's Privileged Access Management (PAM) are specific to the function and operation of that component. The PTA System logs are typically found in the PrivateArk Server directory, specifically in the PADR folder. The PSM for SSH, which is the Privileged Session Manager for SSH, stores its logs in the tomcat logs directory. Lastly, the logs for Disaster Recovery operations are located in the CARKsymop logs directory on a Linux-based system. References: The information is based on the CyberArk documentation and best practices for managing and maintaining log files for different components within the PAM solution123. The log file locations are essential for troubleshooting and auditing purposes, ensuring that all activities and changes are properly recorded and can be reviewed when necessary.

NEW QUESTION 16
What is the purpose of the PrivateArk Database service?

A. Communicates with components
B. Sends email alerts from the Vault
C. Executes password changes
D. Maintains Vault metadata

Answer: D

Explanation:
The purpose of the PrivateArk Database service is to maintain the Vault metadata, which includes the information about the Safes, accounts, policies, users, groups, and audit records that are stored in the Vault. The PrivateArk Database service is a Windows service that manages the database files that contain the Vault data. The PrivateArk Database service is responsible for creating, updating, deleting, and backing up the database files, as well as performing encryption and compression operations on the data1. The PrivateArk Database service is installed automatically as part of the Vault server installation and can be configured using the DBParm.ini file2.
The other options are not the purpose of the PrivateArk Database service, although they may be related to other services or components of the Vault. The PrivateArk Server service is the service that communicates with the components, such as the PVWA, the CPM, the PSM, and the PTA, and handles the requests from the clients and components3. The Event Notification Engine service is the service that sends email alerts from the Vault, based on predefined events and recipients4. The Central Policy Manager component is the component that executes password changes, verifications, and reconciliations for the accounts that are managed by the Vault. References:
? Server Components - CyberArk, section "The PrivateArk Server process (Dbmain)"
? DBParm.ini - CyberArk, section "Main parameters"
? Server Components - CyberArk, section "The PrivateArk Server process (Dbmain)"
? Event Notification Engine - CyberArk, section "Event Notification Engine"
? [Change Passwords - CyberArk], section "Change Passwords"

NEW QUESTION 19
As long as you are a member of the Vault Admins group, you can grant any permission on any safe that you have access to.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
Being a member of the Vault Admins group does not automatically grant you any permission on any safe that you have access to. The Vault Admins group is a predefined group that is created during the installation or upgrade of the vault. This group has the Vault Admin authorization, which allows its members to perform administrative tasks on the vault, such as managing users, groups, platforms, policies, and safes1. However, this authorization does not include any safe member authorizations, such as View, Retrieve, Use, or Manage Safe2. Therefore, to grant any permission on a safe, you need to be added as a safe member with the appropriate authorizations, either directly or through another group. The Vault Admins group can be added to safes with all safe member authorizations, but this is not done automatically for all safes. By default, this group is only added to a number of system safes, such as the Password Manager Safe, the PVWAConfig Safe, and the Notification Methods Safe3. For other safes, the Vault Admins group can be added manually by the safe owner or another user with the Manage Safe authorization4. References:
? 1: Predefined users and groups, Predefined groups subsection
? 2: [CyberArk Privileged Access Security Implementation Guide], Chapter 3: Managing Safes, Section: Safe Authorizations, Table 2-1: Safe Authorizations
? 3: What default groups can be automatically added to Safes when they are created?
? 4: [CyberArk Privileged Access Security Administration Guide], Chapter 3: Managing Safes, Section: Adding Safe Members

NEW QUESTION 21
To use PSM connections while in the PVWA, what are the minimum safe permissions a user or group will need?

A. List Accounts, Use Accounts
B. List Accounts, Use Accounts, Retrieve Accounts
C. Use Accounts
D. List Accounts, Use Accounts, Retrieve Accounts, Access Safe without confirmation

Answer: B

Explanation:
To use PSM connections within the PVWA, a user or group needs to have permissions that allow them to list and use accounts, as well as retrieve account details. These permissions ensure that the user can view the accounts within a safe, initiate sessions using those accounts, and retrieve the necessary credentials for authentication during the session initiation process1.
References:
? CyberArk's official documentation on Safe Settings and permissions required for each safe in CyberArk's Enterprise Password Vault (EPV) components provides detailed information on the default safe configuration and permissions1.
? For more information on best practices for safe and safe member design, including the minimum permissions required for PSM connections, refer to CyberArk's best practices articles and study guides

NEW QUESTION 26
Which usage can be added as a service account platform?

A. Kerberos Tokens
B. IIS Application Pools
C. PowerShell Libraries
D. Loosely Connected Devices

Answer: B

Explanation:
A service account platform is a type of platform that defines how CyberArk manages passwords for service accounts, which are accounts that run applications or services on remote machines. A usage is a configuration that allows CyberArk to manage passwords for files, such as XML or INI files, that are stored on remote machines. A usage is associated with a parent account, which is the account that has access to the file. A usage can be added as a service account platform if the file contains the password of a service account. For example, IIS Application Pools is a usage that can be added as a service account platform, because it manages the passwords of the application pools that run on IIS servers. The other options, Kerberos Tokens, PowerShell Libraries, and Loosely Connected Devices, are not usages that can be added as service account platforms, because they do not manage passwords for service accounts. References: Usages, Service Account Platforms

NEW QUESTION 30
You are logging into CyberArk as the Master user to recover an orphaned safe.
Which items are required to log in as Master?

A. Master CD, Master Password, console access to the Vault server, Private Ark Client
B. Operator CD, Master Password, console access to the PVWA server, PVWA access
C. Operator CD, Master Password, console access to the Vault server, Recover.exe
D. Master CD, Master Password, console access to the PVWA server, Recover.exe

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Master user is a predefined user that has complete control over the entire system and can manage a full recovery when necessary. To log in as the Master user, you need the following items:
? Master CD: This is a physical CD that contains the Private Recovery Key, which is a file named RecPrv.key. This key is used to decrypt the Vault data and authenticate the Master user. The Master CD must be inserted into the Vault server's CD drive.
? Master Password: This is a password that is set by the Master user during the initial installation of the Vault. It is used to log in to the Vault with the Master user name. The Master password can be reset by the Master user if needed.
? Console access to the Vault server: This is a direct access to the Vault server machine, either physically or remotely. The Master user can only log in from the Vault server machine, not from any other client machine.
? Private Ark Client: This is a graphical user interface that allows the Master user to connect to the Vault and perform various tasks, such as recovering orphaned safes, activating predefined users, and managing network areas. The Private Ark Client must be installed on the Vault server machine and configured to use PrivateArk authentication method.
References: How to log in as the Master user, Predefined users and groups, Log in as Master from CyberArk PrivateArk Client

NEW QUESTION 32
When are external vault users and groups synchronized by default?

A. They are synchronized once every 24 hours between 1 AM and 5 A
B. Most Voted
C. They are synchronized once every 24 hours between 7 PM and 12 AM.
D. They are synchronized every 2 hours.
E. They are not synchronized according to a specific schedule.

Answer: A

Explanation:
By default, external vault users and groups are synchronized once every 24 hours between 1 AM and 5 AM. This synchronization schedule is determined by the AutoSyncExternalObjects parameter in the DBParm.ini file, which specifies that the Vault's external users and groups will be synchronized with the External Directory during this time frame1.
References:

? CyberArk Docs - Synchronize External Users and Groups in the Vault with the External Directory

NEW QUESTION 37
Which command configures email alerts within PTA if settings need to be changed post install?

A. /opt/tomcat/utility/emailConfiguration.sh
B. /opt/PTA/emailConfiguration.sh
C. /opt/PTA/utility/emailConfig.sh
D. /opt/tomcat/utility/emailSetup.sh

Answer: A

Explanation:
The command to configure email alerts within PTA (Privileged Threat Analytics) after the initial installation is /opt/tomcat/utility/emailConfiguration.sh. This command is used to start the PTA utility that allows you to set up email notifications for various alerts. During the configuration process, you will be prompted to enter details such as the SMTP/S protocol, email server IP address, SMTP port, sender's email address, and recipient's email address. If the mail server requires authentication, you will also need to provide the username and password for the user that will send email notifications1. References:
? CyberArk's official documentation provides a detailed procedure on how to configure PTA to send alerts to emails, including the use of the /opt/tomcat/utility/emailConfiguration.sh command

NEW QUESTION 39
Where can you assign a Reconcile account? (Choose two.)

A. in PVWA at the account level
B. in PVWA in the platform configuration
C. in the Master policy of the PVWA
D. at the Safe level
E. in the CPM settings

Answer: AB

Explanation:
A Reconcile account can be assigned in the Privileged Vault Web Access (PVWA) at both the account level and within the platform configuration. At the account level, a Reconcile account password can be defined which will override the account specified in the platform1. In the platform configuration, you can navigate to Platform Management, select the platform, edit it, and then expand Automatic Password Management to enter the values in the 'ReconcileAccountSafe' and 'ReconcileAccountName' fields, which will apply to all accounts attached to that specific platform2.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Reconcile Password1
? CyberArk Community - Associate reconcile account with a specific platform

NEW QUESTION 42
Which dependent accounts does the CPM support out-of-the-box? (Choose three.)

A. Solaris Configuration file
B. Windows Services
C. Windows Scheduled
D. Windows DCOM Applications
E. Windows Registry
F. Key Tab file

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
Dependent accounts are accounts that represent resources such as Windows Services, Windows Scheduled Tasks, and others, which are accessed from a target machine and require the same credentials as the target machine. The CyberArk Privileged Account Security Solution's Central Policy Manager (CPM) supports out-of-the- box dependent accounts for Windows Services, Windows Scheduled Tasks, and Windows Registry. When changing a password, the CPM synchronizes the target account password with all other occurrences of that password in any related dependent accounts. This ensures that all dependent accounts are updated simultaneously to maintain security and functionality12. References:
? CyberArk Docs: Manage dependent accounts1
? CyberArk Docs: Supported dependent accounts

NEW QUESTION 43
Which PTA sensors are required to detect suspected credential theft?

A. Logs, Vault Logs
B. Logs, Network Sensor, Vault Logs
C. Logs, PSM Logs, CPM Logs
D. Logs, Network Sensor, EPM

Answer: B

Explanation:
Suspected credential theft is a detection that PTA reports when a user connects to a machine or a cloud service without first retrieving the required credentials from the Vault. To detect this event, PTA requires the following sensors:
? Logs: This sensor collects log data from various sources, such as SIEM, Unix, AWS, and Azure, and forwards it to the PTA Server for analysis.
? Network Sensor: This sensor taps the network and collects network traffic data, which is used by the PTA Server to run deep packet inspection algorithms and detect cyber attacks, such as PAC, OverPass the Hash, and Golden Ticket.
? Vault Logs: This sensor collects log data from the Vault and forwards it to the PTA Server for analysis. The Vault logs contain information about the users' activities in the Vault, such as password retrieval, session initiation, and audit records.

References: What Detections Does PTA Report?, PTA Network Sensors

NEW QUESTION 44
Which of these accounts onboarding methods is considered proactive?

A. Accounts Discovery
B. Detecting accounts with PTA
C. A Rest API integration with account provisioning software
D. A DNA scan

Answer: C

Explanation:
A Rest API integration with account provisioning software is considered a proactive account onboarding method, because it enables the automatic creation and management of accounts in the Vault as soon as they are provisioned in the target systems. This way, the accounts are secured from the start and do not need to be discovered or onboarded manually later. A Rest API integration with account provisioning software can be achieved by using the CyberArk Accounts Feed REST API, which allows external applications to send account information to the Vault1.
The other options are not proactive account onboarding methods, because they rely on the discovery of existing accounts that may have been exposed or compromised before being onboarded to the Vault. Accounts Discovery is a feature that enables the Vault to scan target systems and identify privileged accounts that are not managed by the Vault2. Detecting accounts with PTA is a feature that enables the Privileged Threat Analytics (PTA) component to detect and alert on suspicious account activities and credential thefts3. A DNA scan is a feature that enables the Discovery and Audit (DNA) tool to scan Windows and Unix machines and generate a report on the privileged accounts and vulnerabilities found4.
References:
? CyberArk Accounts Feed REST API - CyberArk, section “CyberArk Accounts Feed REST API”
? Accounts Discovery - CyberArk, section “Accounts Discovery”
? Detect and Respond to Privileged Account Threats - CyberArk, section “Detect and Respond to Privileged Account Threats”
? CyberArk DNA - CyberArk, section “CyberArk DNA”

NEW QUESTION 46
When a DR Vault Server becomes an active vault, it will automatically fail back to the original state once the Primary Vault comes back online.

A. True; this is the default behavior
B. False; this is not possible
C. True, if the AllowFailback setting is set to “yes” in the padr.ini file
D. True, if the AllowFailback setting is set to “yes” in the dbparm.ini file

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a DR Vault Server becomes an active vault, it will automatically fail back to the original state once the Primary Vault comes back online, if the AllowFailback setting is set to “yes” in the padr.ini file. The padr.ini file is the configuration file for the Disaster Recovery application, which enables the DR Vault to replicate data from the Primary Vault and take over its role in case of a failure. The AllowFailback setting determines whether the DR Vault will automatically switch back to the passive mode when the Primary Vault is restored. The default value of this setting is “no”, which means that the DR Vault will remain active until a manual failback is performed1. To enable the automatic
failback, the setting must be changed to “yes” and the padr service must be restarted1. The dbparm.ini file is not relevant to this setting, as it is the main configuration file for the Vault database2. References:
? Configure the DR Vault - CyberArk, section “AllowFailback”
? DBParm.ini - CyberArk, section “Main parameters”

NEW QUESTION 50
To ensure all sessions are being recorded, a CyberArk administrator goes to the master policy and makes configuration changes.
Which configuration is correct?

A. Require privileged session monitoring and isolation = inactive; Record and save session activity = active.
B. Require privileged session monitoring and isolation = inactive; Record and save session activity = inactive.
C. Require privileged session monitoring and isolation = active; Record and save session activity = active.
D. Require privileged session monitoring and isolation = active; Record and save session activity = inactive.

Answer: C

Explanation:
This configuration ensures that privileged sessions are monitored and isolated, and all session activities are recorded and saved for future reference 1.

NEW QUESTION 53
Which user(s) can access all passwords in the Vault?

A. Administrator
B. Any member of Vault administrators
C. Any member of auditors
D. Master

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the CyberArk Defender PAM documentation1, the Master user is the only user that can access all passwords in the Vault. The Master user is a special user that is created during the initial installation of the Vault and has full permissions on all Safes and accounts in the Vault. The Master user can also perform administrative tasks, such as backup and restore the Vault, change the Vault license, and manage the recovery key. The Master user is the only user that can log on to the Vault in case of a disaster using the recovery key. The Master user’s password is not stored in the Vault and cannot be changed or retrieved by any other user.

The Administrator user is a predefined user that is created during the initial installation of the Vault and has the Vault Admin authorization. The Administrator user can perform administrative tasks, such as create and manage users and groups, define platforms and policies, and monitor Vault activity. However, the Administrator user cannot access any passwords in the Vault unless they are explicitly added as a member of a Safe that contains the passwords2.
The Vault administrators group is a predefined group that is created during the initial installation of the Vault and has the Vault Admin authorization. The members of the Vault administrators group can perform the same administrative tasks as the Administrator user, but they cannot access any passwords in the Vault unless they are explicitly added as a member of a Safe that contains the passwords2.
The auditors group is a predefined group that is created during the initial installation of the Vault and has the Audit Users authorization. The members of the auditors group can view
and generate reports on the Vault activity, but they cannot access any passwords in the Vault unless they are explicitly added as a member of a Safe that contains the passwords2. References:
? Master User - CyberArk
? Predefined users and groups - CyberArk

NEW QUESTION 57
You are configuring a Vault HA cluster.
Which file should you check to confirm the correct drives have been assigned for the location of the Quorum and Safes data disks?

A. ClusterVault.ini
B. my.ini
C. vault.ini
D. DBParm.ini

Answer: A

Explanation:
When configuring a Vault High Availability (HA) cluster, theClusterVault.ini file is the one you should check to confirm the correct drives have been assigned for the location of the Quorum and Safes data disks. This file contains the configuration settings for the cluster, including the drive assignments for the Quorum disk and the Vault data1. References:
? CyberArk Community: HA Cluster Vault - How do I configure multiple Storage Drives?

NEW QUESTION 60
Due to network activity, ACME Corp’s PrivateArk Server became active on the OR Vault while the Primary Vault was also running normally. All the components continued to point to the Primary Vault.
Which steps should you perform to restore DR replication to normal?

A. Replicate data from DR Vault to Primary Vault > Shutdown PrivateArk Server on DR Vault > Start replication on DR vault
B. Shutdown PrivateArk Server on DR Vault > Start replication on DR vault
C. Shutdown PrivateArk Server on Primary Vault > Replicate data from DR Vault to Primary Vault > Shutdown PrivateArk Server on DR Vault > Start replication on DR vault
D. Shutdown PrivateArk Server on DR Vault > Replicate data from DR Vault to Primary Vault > Shutdown PrivateArk Server on DR Vault > Start replication on DR vault

Answer: B

Explanation:
To restore DR replication to normal after network activity caused the PrivateArk Server on the DR Vault to become active while the Primary Vault was also running, you should first shut down the PrivateArk Server on the DR Vault. This ensures that the DR Vault is no longer active and can be prepared for replication. After shutting down the server, you should then start the replication process on the DR Vault to synchronize the data from the Primary Vault1.
References:
? CyberArk’s official documentation on initiating a DR failback to the Production
Vault provides a detailed procedure for restoring DR replication to normal1.
? Additional information on monitoring backup and DR replications can be found in CyberArk’s documentation2.
? For further study and understanding of the CyberArk Defender PAM course objectives and documents, the official CyberArk training resources and study guides are recommended3.

NEW QUESTION 65
When a DR Vault Server becomes an active vault, it will automatically revert back to DR mode once the Primary Vault comes back online.

A. True; this is the default behavior
B. False, the Vault administrator must manually set the DR Vault to DR mode by setting “FailoverMode=no” in the padr.ini file
C. True, if the AllowFailback setting is set to “yes” in the padr.ini file
D. False, the Vault administrator must manually set the DR Vault to DR mode by setting “FailoverMode=no” in the dbparm.ini file

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the web search results, when a DR Vault Server becomes an active vault, it will not automatically revert back to DR mode once the Primary Vault comes back online. The Vault administrator must manually set the DR Vault to DR mode by setting “FailoverMode=no” in the padr.ini file1. This file is located in the /opt/CARKaim/conf directory on the DR Vault machine2. The Vault administrator must also stop the replication process on the DR Vault and restart the PrivateArk Server service1. This procedure is known as a DR failback, which restores the original roles of the Primary Vault and the DR Vault after a failover1. The AllowFailback setting in the padr.ini file does not affect the DR failback process, as it only determines whether the DR Vault can be used as a backup for another DR Vault in a cascading DR scenario3. The dbparm.ini file is not relevant for the DR failback process, as it contains the database parameters for the Vault server.
References:
? Initiate a DR failback to the Production Vault - CyberArk
? Install the Disaster Recovery application - CyberArk
? Cascading DR - CyberArk
? [dbparm.ini file - CyberArk]

NEW QUESTION 68

Users can be resulted to using certain CyberArk interfaces (e.g.PVWA or PACLI).

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Users can be restricted to using certain CyberArk interfaces (e.g. PVWA or PACLI) by using the User Type property. The User Type property is a parameter that can be configured in the User Management settings for each user. The User Type property defines which interfaces the user can access the Vault through, such as PVWA, PrivateArk Client, PACLI, PSM, etc. The User Type property is determined by the CyberArk license and can be assigned to users when they are added to the Vault or when their properties are updated. For example, if a user is assigned the User Type of EPVUser, they can access the Vault through PVWA, PrivateArk Client, PrivateArk Webclient, PACLI, and
PIMSU. However, if a user is assigned the User Type of BizUser, they can only access the Vault through PVWA1. Therefore, by using the User Type property, administrators can control and restrict which CyberArk interfaces the users can use. References:
? 1: Manage users, Types of users subsection

NEW QUESTION 70
How does the Vault administrator apply a new license file?

A. Upload the license.xml file to the system Safe and restart the PrivateArk Server service
B. Upload the license.xml file to the system Safe
C. Upload the license.xml file to the Vault Internal Safe and restart the PrivateArk Server service
D. Upload the license.xml file to the Vault Internal Safe

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the CyberArk Defender PAM documentation1, the Vault administrator can apply a new license file by uploading the license.xml file to the Vault Internal Safe and restarting the PrivateArk Server service. The Vault Internal Safe is a special Safe that contains the Vault configuration files, including the license file. The Vault administrator can access this Safe from the PrivateArk Client and replace the existing license file with the new one. After that, the Vault administrator must restart the PrivateArk Server service for the changes to take effect. This procedure can be done either from the Vault machine or from a remote machine.
References:
? Manage the CyberArk License - CyberArk

NEW QUESTION 73
What do you need on the Vault to support LDAP over SSL?

A. CA Certificate(s) used to sign the External Directory certificate Most Voted
B. RECPRV.key
C. a private key for the external directory
D. self-signed Certificate(s) for the Vault

Answer: A

Explanation:
To support LDAP over SSL, the Vault requires the CA Certificate(s) that were used to sign the certificate of the External Directory. This is necessary to establish a trusted SSL connection between the Vault and the External Directory. The CA Certificate(s) must be imported into the Windows certificate store on the Vault machine to facilitate this SSL connection1. References: The information provided is based on general knowledge of CyberArk PAM best practices and the requirements for configuring LDAP over SSL as outlined in CyberArk's official documentation1.

NEW QUESTION 75
It is possible to leverage DNA to provide discovery functions that are not available with auto-detection.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
It is possible to leverage DNA to provide discovery functions that are not available with auto-detection. Auto-detection is a feature that enables the CPM to automatically discover and onboard accounts on target systems that are associated with a specific platform. Auto-detection can be configured in the Platform Management settings for each platform that supports this functionality. However, auto-detection has some limitations, such as requiring the CPM to have access to the target system, not supporting all platforms, and not providing comprehensive information about the accounts and their security risks1. DNA, on the other hand, is a standalone scanning tool that can discover and audit privileged accounts across the network, regardless of the platform or the CPM access. DNA can provide additional discovery functions, such as identifying machines vulnerable to Pass-the-Hash attacks, collecting reliable and comprehensive audit information, and generating reports and visual maps that evaluate the privileged account security status in the organization2. DNA can also be used before or independently of the CyberArk PAM solution, as it does not require agents to be installed on target systems2. References:
? 1: Auto-detection
? 2: CyberArk DNA Overview

NEW QUESTION 76
Which of the following properties are mandatory when adding accounts from a file? (Choose three.)

A. Safe Name
B. Platform ID
C. All required properties specified in the Platform
D. Username
E. Address

F. Hostname

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
When adding accounts from a file, certain properties are mandatory to ensure that the accounts can be properly managed within the CyberArk Privileged Access Security system. The Safe Name is required to determine where the account will be stored.
The Platform ID is necessary to apply the correct management policies to the account. Additionallya, ll required properties specified in the Platform must be included to meet the specific requirements for account management as defined by the platform configuration1.
References:
? CyberArk's official documentation on adding multiple accounts from a file, which outlines the mandatory information needed for each account, including Safe Name, Platform ID, and other required properties based on the account's policy requirements1.

NEW QUESTION 77
What is the name of the Platform parameters that controls how long a password will stay valid when One Time Passwords are enabled via the Master Policy?

A. Min Validity Period
B. Interval
C. Immediate Interval
D. Timeout

Answer: A

Explanation:
The name of the Platform parameter that controls how long a password will stay valid when One Time Passwords are enabled via the Master Policy is Min Validity Period. This parameter defines the number of minutes to wait from the last retrieval of the account until it is replaced. This gives the user a minimum period to be able to use the password before it is changed by the CPM. The Min Validity Period parameter can be configured in the Platform Management settings for each platform that supports One Time Passwords. The default value is 60 minutes, but it can be modified according to the organization's security policy1. The Min Validity Period parameter is also used to release exclusive accounts automatically1. References:
? 1: Privileged Account Management, Min Validity Period subsection

NEW QUESTION 78
What are the mandatory fields when onboarding from Pending Accounts? (Choose two.)

A. Address
B. Safe
C. Account Description
D. Platform
E. CPM

Answer: BD

Explanation:
When onboarding accounts from the Pending Accounts list, the mandatory fields that must be specified are the Safe where the account will be stored and the Platform that the account will be associated with. The Safe is crucial as it determines the secure location within the CyberArk Vault where the account's credentials will be kept. The Platform is essential because it defines the set of policies and behaviors that will be applied to the account, such as password rotation and session monitoring12.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Pending accounts1
? CyberArk Docs - Onboarding rules

NEW QUESTION 82
You are creating a shared safe for the help desk.
What must be considered regarding the naming convention?

A. Ensure your naming convention is no longer than 20 characters.
B. Combine environments, owners and platforms to minimize the total number of safes created.
C. Safe owners should determine the safe name to enable them to easily remember it.
D. The use of these characters V:*<>".| is not allowed.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When creating a shared safe for the help desk in CyberArk's Privileged Access Management (PAM), it is important to adhere to the naming conventions set forth by CyberArk. One of the key considerations is that certain characters are not permitted in the safe name. Specifically, the characters V:*<>".| are not allowed in the naming of safes. This is to ensure compatibility and prevent issues with the file system or the CyberArk application itself, as these characters may interfere with normal operations or be reserved for specific functions within the operating system or the application.
References: The information regarding safe naming conventions is based on CyberArk's best practices and guidelines, which are detailed in the official CyberArk documentation and study guides. It is important to consult the CyberArk Defender PAM resources and documents to ensure compliance with these standards

NEW QUESTION 83
For a safe with Object Level Access enabled you can turn off Object Level Access Control when it no longer needed on the safe.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:

According to the CyberArk documentation1, once Object Level Access Control is enabled for a Safe, it cannot be disabled. This feature allows granular control over user access to passwords and files in the Safe, regardless of their Safe level member authorizations2. To enable Object Level Access Control, users need to have the Manage Safe authorization in the Vault1.

NEW QUESTION 87
What is the maximum number of levels of authorization you can set up in Dual Control?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
Dual Control is a feature that allows you to set up a workflow for approving access requests to sensitive accounts. You can configure up to two levels of authorization for each account, meaning that you need up to two different authorizers to approve the request before the user can access the account. The authorizers can be either users or groups, and they can have different approval methods, such as email, SMS, or CyberArk interface. References:
? [Defender PAM] course, Module 5: Privileged Session Management, Lesson 5.2:
Dual Control
? [Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide], Question 31
? [CyberArk Documentation], Dual Control

NEW QUESTION 89
You are configuring CyberArk to use HTML5 gateways exclusively for PSM connections. In the PVWA, where do you set DefaultConnectionMethod to HTML5?

A. Options > Privileged Session Management UI
B. Options > Privileged Session Management
C. Options > Privileged Session Management Defaults
D. Options > Privileged Session Management Interface

Answer: A

Explanation:
To configure CyberArk to use HTML5 gateways exclusively for PSM connections, you need to set the DefaultConnectionMethod to HTML5 in the PVWA. This is done by logging in to the PVWA with an administrative user, navigating to Options > Privileged Session Management UI, and setting the DefaultConnectionMethod to HTML51. This configuration ensures that HTML5 sessions are triggered only for PSM machines associated with the HTML5 Gateway1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Secure Access with an HTML5 Gateway1

NEW QUESTION 92
Ad-Hoc Access (formerly Secure Connect) provides the following features. Choose all that apply.

A. PSM connections to target devices that are not managed by CyberArk.
B. Session Recording.
C. Real-time live session monitoring.
D. PSM connections from a terminal without the need to login to the PVWA.

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Ad-Hoc Access (formerly Secure Connect) is a feature that allows users to connect to target devices that are not managed by CyberArk through the PSM. Users can specify the address, username, and password of the target device, and select a client to launch the connection. Ad-Hoc Access sessions benefit from the standard PSM features, such as session recording, detailed auditing, and real-time live session monitoring. However, Ad- Hoc Access does not allow users to connect from a terminal without logging in to the PVWA, as this would bypass the authentication and authorization mechanisms of CyberArk. References:
? Configure ad hoc connections
? Ad Hoc Connections
? Privileged Remote Access Management – PAM Remote Access

NEW QUESTION 95
For an account attached to a platform that requires Dual Control based on a Master Policy exception, how would you configure a group of users to access a password without approval.

A. Create an exception to the Master Policy to exclude the group from the workflow process.
B. Edith the master policy rule and modify the advanced' Access safe without approval' rule to include the group.
C. On the safe in which the account is stored grant the group the' Access safe without audit' authorization.
D. On the safe in which the account is stored grant the group the' Access safe without confirmation' authorization.

Answer: D

Explanation:
Dual Control is a feature that requires the approval of another user before accessing a password. It is based on a Master Policy rule that applies to all accounts attached to platforms that have this rule enabled. However, there may be situations where a group of users needs to access a password without approval, such as in an emergency or for troubleshooting purposes. In this case, an exception can be made by granting the group the 'Access safe without confirmation' authorization on the safe in which the account is stored. This authorization bypasses the Dual Control workflow and allows the group to retrieve the password without waiting for approval. However, the password retrieval will still be audited and recorded in the Vault.

NEW QUESTION 99

Which report shows the accounts that are accessible to each user?

A. Activity report
B. Entitlement report
C. Privileged Accounts Compliance Status report
D. Applications Inventory report

Answer: B

Explanation:
The report that shows the accounts that are accessible to each user is the Entitlement report. According to the web page in the edge browser, the Entitlement report provides information about users' entitlement rights in PAM - Self-Hosted regarding user, Safe, active platform, target machine, target account, etc. This report includes each user's effective access control and authorization level on each account that the user has access to in PAM - Self-Hosted. The Entitlement report can be generated in PVWA or PrivateArk1.

NEW QUESTION 101
When creating an onboarding rule, it will be executed upon .

A. All accounts in the pending accounts list
B. Any future accounts discovered by a discovery process
C. Both "All accounts in the pending accounts list" and "Any future accounts discovered by a discovery process"

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the CyberArk Defender PAM documentation1, when creating an onboarding rule, it will be executed upon both all accounts in the pending accounts list and any future accounts discovered by a discovery process. This means that the rule will automatically onboard and provision the accounts that match the rule criteria, regardless of when they were discovered. The rule will also apply to any new accounts that are discovered by subsequent discovery processes. This way, the onboarding rule can minimize the time and effort required to securely manage the accounts in the vault.

NEW QUESTION 104
It is possible to restrict the time of day, or day of week that a [b]reconcile[/b] process can occur

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
It is possible to restrict the time of day, or day of week that a reconcile process can occur by using the Reconcile Safe option in thePlatform Management section of thePrivateArk Client. This option allows the administrator to define the reconcile schedule for each platform, which specifies when the reconcile process can run and how often it should be performed. The reconcile schedule can be set to run daily, weekly, monthly, or on specific days and times. By restricting the reconcile process, the administrator can reduce the risk of unauthorized access to the accounts and improve the performance of the system. References:
? [Defender PAM Course], Module 5: Reconcile and Rotate, Lesson 1: Reconcile and Rotate Overview, Slide 9: Reconcile Safe
? [Defender PAM Study Guide], Section 5.1: Reconcile and Rotate Overview, Page 24: Reconcile Safe
? [CyberArk Documentation], Privileged Access Security Implementation Guide, Chapter 5: Configure the Vault, Section 5.4: Configure Platforms, Subsection 5.4.2: Reconcile Safe

NEW QUESTION 106
VAULT authorizations may be granted to .

A. Vault Users
B. Vault Groups
C. LDAP Users
D. LDAP Groups

Answer: AC

Explanation:
Vault Authorizations
• Can be assigned only to users (not groups).
• Cannot be inherited via group membership.
• Defined only via the Private Ark Client. Safe Auth
• Assigned to users and/or groups.
• Can be inherited via group membership.
• Can be defined in the Private Ark Client or PVWA

NEW QUESTION 110
According to the DEFAULT Web Options settings, which group grants access to the REPORTS page?

A. PVWAUsers
B. Vault Admins
C. Auditors
D. PVWAMonitor

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to the CyberArk Defender-PAM study guide, the REPORTS page is used to generate reports on various aspects of the CyberArk Privileged Access Management Solution, such as user activity, password usage, and compliance status. The default group that grants access to the REPORTS page is the Auditors group, which is a built-in group in the Vault that has the AuditUsers authorization. Members of the Auditors group can view and generate reports, but cannot modify them. References:
? CyberArk Defender-PAM study guide, page 17, section 3.2.1
? CyberArk Privileged Access Security Documentation, page 48, section 2.3.2.1

NEW QUESTION 114
What does the Export Vault Data (EVD) utility do?

A. exports data from the Vault to TXT or CSV files, or to MSSQL databases
B. generates a backup file that can be used as a cold backup
C. exports all passwords and imports them into another instance of CyberArk
D. keeps two active vaults in sync

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Export Vault Data (EVD) utility is used to export data from the CyberArk Vault to TXT or CSV files, or to MSSQL databases. This utility enables the creation of reports such as a list of Safes or incoming requests by exporting data from the Vault. Each report is saved in a separate file, which can then be imported into third-party applications or databases for further analysis or reporting purposes12.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Export Vault Data (EVD) utility1
? CyberArk Docs - Export data to files

NEW QUESTION 118
In order to connect to a target device through PSM, the account credentials used for the connection must be stored in the vault?

A. True.
B. Fals
C. Because the user can also enter credentials manually using Secure Connect.
D. Fals
E. Because if credentials are not stored in the vault, the PSM will log into the target device as PSM Connect.
F. Fals
G. Because if credentials are not stored in the vault, the PSM will prompt forcredentials.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In order to connect to a target device through PSM, the account credentials used for the connection do not necessarily have to be stored in the vault. The user can also enter credentials manually using Secure Connect, which is a feature that enables users to connect to target systems through PSM without storing the account credentials in the vault. Secure Connect allows users to provide their own credentials at the time of connection, and these credentials are not saved or managed by CyberArk. Secure Connect can be used with any connection component that supports PSM, such as RDP, SSH, WinSCP, etc. To use Secure Connect, the user needs to specify the target system address and the connection component ID in the URL, and then enter the credentials in the PSM login screen1.
The other options are not correct, because:
? A. True. This is not correct, because as explained above, the user can also enter credentials manually using Secure Connect.
? C. False. Because if credentials are not stored in the vault, the PSM will log into the target device as PSM Connect. This is not correct, because PSM Connect is a predefined user that is created on the PSM server during the installation. This user is used to establish the connection between the PSM server and the target server, and to run the PSM processes. The PSM Connect user is not used to log into the target device as the end user2.
? D. False. Because if credentials are not stored in the vault, the PSM will prompt for credentials. This is not correct, because this option is essentially the same as Secure Connect, which is the correct answer.
References:
? 1: Secure Connect
? 2: PSMConnect and PSMAdminConnect

NEW QUESTION 120
Which of the following components can be used to create a tape backup of the Vault?

A. Disaster Recovery
B. Distributed Vaults
C. Replicate
D. High Availability

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Replicate component can be used to create a tape backup of the Vault. The Replicate component is a utility that exports the encrypted contents of the Safes and the Vault metadata to a computer outside the Vault environment. A global backup system can then access the replicated files and copy them to a tape or any other backup media. The Replicate component is part of the CyberArk Backup Process, which provides a secure and easy method of backing up and restoring the Vault data12. The other components are not related to the tape backup of the Vault. Disaster Recovery is a feature that enables the Vault to recover from a catastrophic failure by using a standby Vault server3. Distributed Vaults is a feature that enables the Vault to synchronize data with other Vaults in different locations4. High Availability is a feature that enables the Vault to maintain continuous operation by using a primary and a secondary Vault server. References:
? Use the CyberArk Backup Process - CyberArk, section “Use the CyberArk Backup
Process”
? Install the Vault Backup Utility - CyberArk, section “Backup utilities”
? Disaster Recovery - CyberArk, section “Disaster Recovery”
? Distributed Vaults - CyberArk, section “Distributed Vaults”
? [High Availability - CyberArk], section “High Availability”

NEW QUESTION 121
Which service should NOT be running on the DR Vault when the primary Production Vault is up?

A. PrivateArk Database
B. PrivateArk Server
C. CyberArk Vault Disaster Recovery (DR) service
D. CyberArk Logical Container

Answer: C

Explanation:
The user that is automatically added to all Safes and cannot be removed is the Master user. The Master user is a predefined user that is created during the Vault installation and has full permissions on all Safes and accounts. The Master user is the only user that can perform certain tasks, such as creating other predefined users, managing the Vault configuration, and restoring the Vault from a backup. The Master user cannot be deleted or modified by any other user, and is always a member of every Safe12. References:
? Predefined users and groups - CyberArk, section “Master”
? Safes and Safe members - CyberArk, section “Safe members overview”

NEW QUESTION 122
When onboarding multiple accounts from the Pending Accounts list, which associated setting must be the same across the selected accounts?

A. Platform
B. Connection Component
C. CPM
D. Vault

Answer: A

Explanation:
When onboarding multiple accounts from the Pending Accounts list, all the selected accounts must be associated with the same platform. This is necessary because the platform setting determines how the accounts will be managed within CyberArk, including the policies and behaviors that apply to those accounts. If an account contains dependencies, those dependencies are automatically onboarded with the account. This ensures that all accounts and their dependencies are managed consistently and according to the correct policies1.
References:
? CyberArk’s official documentation on Onboarding Accounts and SSH Keys1.

NEW QUESTION 123
It is possible to control the hours of the day during which a user may log into the vault.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
It is possible to control the hours of the day during which a user may log into the vault by using the Time Restrictions feature. This feature allows administrators to define the days and times that users can access the vault. Users who try to log in outside the permitted hours will be denied access and receive a message informing them of the restriction. Time restrictions can be applied to individual users or groups of users. References:
? [Defender PAM eLearning Course], Module 3: Safes and Permissions, Lesson 3.3:
User Management, Slide 7: Time Restrictions
? [Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide], Question 2: Time Restrictions
? [CyberArk Documentation Portal], CyberArk Privileged Access Security Implementation Guide, Chapter 4: Managing Users and Groups, Section: Time Restrictions

NEW QUESTION 124
In a default CyberArk installation, which group must a user be a member of to view the “reports” page in PVWA?

A. PVWAMonitor
B. ReportUsers
C. PVWAReports
D. Operators

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a default CyberArk installation, to view the “reports” page in the PVWA (Privileged Web Access), a user must be a member of the PVWAMonitor group1. This group is specified in the ManageReportsGroup parameter in the Reports section of the Web Access Options in the System Configuration page. Being a member of this group grants the user the necessary permissions to generate and view reports within the PVWA. References:
? CyberArk’s official documentation on Reports in PVWA outlines the requirement
for users to belong to the PVWAMonitor group to access the reports page and generate reports1.

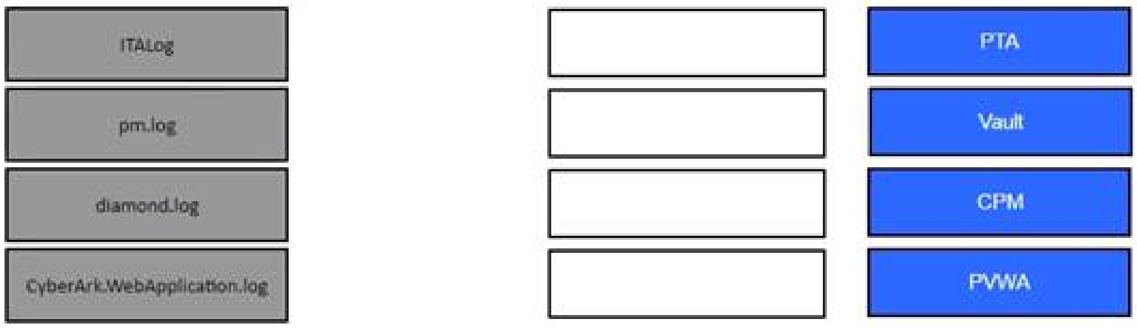
NEW QUESTION 125
Where can a user with the appropriate permissions generate a report? (Choose two.)

A. PVWA > Reports
B. PrivateArk Client
C. Cluster Vault Manager
D. PrivateArk Server Monitor
E. PARClient

Answer: AB

Explanation:
A user with the appropriate permissions can generate a report in the PVWA (Privileged Vault Web Access) under theReports section1. Users who belong to the group specified in the ManageReportsGroup parameter in the Reports section of the Web Access Options in the System Configuration page are able to generate reports in the PVWA. By default, this group is the PVWAMonitor group1. Additionally, reports can be generated using the PrivateArk Client, which is a desktop application that provides a direct interface to manage the CyberArk Vault and its contents, including the generation of
reports2.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Reports in PVWA1
? CyberArk Docs - Generate the Report2

NEW QUESTION 127
DRAG DROP
Match the log file name with the CyberArk Component that generates the log.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:
? Log Files
? [Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide], Question 46, page 16

NEW QUESTION 130
Which item is an option for PSM recording customization?

A. Windows events text recorder with automatic play-back
B. Windows events text recorder and universal keystrokes recording simultaneously
C. Universal keystrokes text recorder with windows events text recorder disabled
D. Custom audio recording for windows events

Answer: C

Explanation:
For PSM recording customization, one of the options is to use the Universal keystrokes text recorder with theWindows events text recorder disabled. This configuration allows for the recording of all keystrokes that are typed during privileged sessions on all supported connections. However, it is important to note that Universal keystroke recording andWindows events recordings cannot be configured for the same PSM-RDP connection. By default, Windows events text recording is enabled for PSM-RDP connections, so to enable universal keystrokes text recording, the Windows events text recording must first be disabled1.
References:
? CyberArk's official documentation on configuring recordings and audits in PSM, which includes details on how to customize text recorders and the limitations of configuring multiple recorders for the same connection1

NEW QUESTION 133
Which report could show all accounts that are past their expiration dates?

A. Privileged Account Compliance Status report
B. Activity log
C. Privileged Account Inventory report
D. Application Inventory report

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Privileged Account Compliance Status report shows the compliance status of all privileged accounts in the Vault, based on the expiration date and password change policy. This report can help identify accounts that are past their expiration dates and need to be updated or removed. References:
? [Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide], page 18, question 90
? [CyberArk Privileged Access Security Documentation], version 12.3, Reports Guide, page 27, Privileged Account Compliance Status report

NEW QUESTION 135
Due to corporate storage constraints, you have been asked to disable session monitoring and recording for 500 testing accounts used for your lab environment. How do you accomplish this?

A. Master Policy>select Session Management>add Exceptions to the platform(s)>disable Session Monitoring and Recording policies
B. Administration>Platform Management>select the platform(s)>disable Session Monitoring and Recording Most Voted
C. Polices>Access Control (Safes)>select the safe(s)>disable Session Monitoring and Recording policies

D. Administration>Configuration Options>Options>select Privilege Session Management>disable Session Monitoring and Recording policies

Answer: D

Explanation:
To disable session monitoring and recording for a large number of accounts due to storage constraints, you would navigate to the Administration section of the CyberArk Privileged Access Security (PAS) solution, specifically to the Configuration Options. From there, you would select the Privilege Session Management (PSM) options and disable the Session Monitoring and Recording policies. This action would apply the changes to the specified accounts, thus disabling the session monitoring and recording features for them1. References: The answer is based on general knowledge of CyberArk PAS and best practices for managing session policies within the system. For specific steps and detailed procedures, please refer to the official CyberArk Defender PAM course materials and documentation

NEW QUESTION 139
Which file must be edited on the Vault to configure it to send data to PTA?

A. dbparm.ini
B. PARAgent.ini
C. my.ini
D. padr.ini

Answer: A

Explanation:
To configure the CyberArk Vault to send data to Privileged Threat Analytics (PTA), you must edit the dbparm.ini file on the Vault. This file contains parameters that specify how the Vault should forward syslog events to PTA, ensuring that the Vault can send secured syslog data to PTA for analysis and threat detection1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs: Configure Vault Trusted Connection to PTA2
? Netenrich: CyberArk Vault via Syslog1

NEW QUESTION 144
When managing SSH keys, the CPM stored the Private Key

A. In the Vault
B. On the target server
C. A & B
D. Nowhere because the private key can always be generated from the public key.

Answer: A

Explanation:
When managing SSH keys, the CPM stores the private key in the Vault. The CPM generates a new random SSH key pair and updates the public SSH key on the target server. The new private SSH key is then stored in the Digital Vault where it benefits from all the accessibility and security features of the Vault. The private SSH key is never stored on the target server, as this would expose it to unauthorized access or theft. The private SSH key cannot be generated from the public key, as this would defeat the purpose of
asymmetric encryption. References:
? Manage SSH Keys
? SSH Key Manager
? Use SSH Keys

NEW QUESTION 149
To manage automated onboarding rules, a CyberArk user must be a member of which
group?

A. Vault Admins
B. CPM User
C. Auditors
D. Administrators

Answer: A

Explanation:
To manage automated onboarding rules in CyberArk, a user must be a member of the Vault Admins group. This group has the necessary permissions to create and manage predefined rules that automatically onboard newly discovered accounts, which helps minimize the time it takes to onboard and securely manage accounts, reduces the time spent on reviewing pending accounts, and prevents human errors that may occur during manual onboarding1.
References:
? CyberArk's official documentation on onboarding rules provides detailed information on the groups required to manage these rules, including the Vault Admins group1.

NEW QUESTION 150
Which built-in report from the reports page in PVWA displays the number of days until a password is due to expire?

A. Privileged Accounts Inventory
B. Privileged Accounts Compliance Status
C. Activity Log
D. Privileged Accounts CPM Status

Answer: A

Explanation:

ThePrivileged Accounts Inventory report in PVWA includes a column that displays the Age of the password, which indicates the number of days since the password was created1. This information can be used to determine how many days are left until a password is due to expire, based on the password policy's expiration settings.
References:
? CyberArk's official documentation on PVWA reports provides a list of available reports and their descriptions, including the Privileged Accounts Inventory report which contains details about password age and other relevant information1.

NEW QUESTION 153
Which is the primary purpose of exclusive accounts?

A. Reduced risk of credential theft
B. More frequent password changes
C. Non-repudiation (individual accountability)
D. To force a 'collusion to commit' fraud ensuring no single actor may use a password without authorization

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the web search results, exclusive accounts are a feature of CyberArk Defender PAM that enables organizations to permit users to check out a 'one-time' password and lock it so that no other users can retrieve it at the same time1. After the user has used the password, the user checks the password back into the Vault. This ensures exclusive usage of the privileged account, enabling full control and tracking for the password. The duration of the check-out period can be configured in the platform settings for each account1.
The primary purpose of exclusive accounts is to prevent a single user from accessing a sensitive account without authorization, which could lead to fraud or misuse of privileges. By requiring a check-out and check-in process, exclusive accounts ensure that there is a 'collusion to commit' fraud, meaning that at least two users are involved in the malicious activity and are accountable for it. One user must check out the password and use it, while another user must approve the check-in and verify the password change. This way, exclusive accounts add an additional measure of protection and accountability for accessing sensitive accounts.

NEW QUESTION 158
Your customer, ACME Corp, wants to store the Safes Data in Drive D instead of Drive C. Which file should you edit?

A. TSparm.ini
B. Vault.ini
C. DBparm.ini
D. user.ini

Answer: A

Explanation:
To store the Safes Data in a different drive, such as moving from Drive C to Drive D, you need to edit the TSparm.ini file. This file contains various parameters that configure the behavior of the Vault, including the location of the Safes Data. By editing the SafesDirectory parameter in theTSparm.ini file, you can specify a new path for the Safes Data, effectively changing the storage location to the desired drive1.
References:
? CyberArk's official documentation on managing files and documents, which includes information on how to store files in different locations within the Vault2.
? Knowledge articles on how to move the PSMRecordings safe or other Vault data to a different drive, which provide step-by-step instructions and mention the TSparm.ini file1

NEW QUESTION 160
You want to generate a license capacity report. Which tool accomplishes this?

A. Password Vault Web Access
B. PrivateArk Client
C. DiagnoseDB Report
D. RestAPI

Answer: B

Explanation:
The license capacity report is a tool that provides information about the licensed user types and objects in the Vault. It enables users to see the maximum number of licenses for each user type or object, and the number of used licenses for each one. Only user types and objects that are limited by the license are displayed in this report. To generate a license capacity report, users need to use the PrivateArk Client, which is a graphical user interface that allows users to manage safes and their properties. Users can access the report from the Tools menu in the PrivateArk Client. References: Reporting License Usage, Manage the CyberArk License

NEW QUESTION 164
During a High Availability node switch you notice an error and the Cluster Vault Manager Utility fails back to the original node.
Which log files should you check to investigate the cause of the issue? (Choose three.)

A. CyberArk Webconsole.log
B. VaultDB.log
C. PM_Error.log
D. ITALog.log
E. ClusterVault.console.log
F. logiccontainer.log

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
During a High Availability (HA) node switch, if an error occurs and the Cluster Vault Manager Utility fails back to the original node, you should check the following

log files to investigate the cause of the issue:
? VaultDB.log: This log file contains information related to the database operations within the CyberArk Vault. It can provide insights into any issues that may have occurred during the database transactions at the time of the node switch1.
? PM_Error.log: The PM_Error.log file records errors encountered by the Password Manager (PM) during its operations. This log can help identify any issues related to password management that might have contributed to the failure of the node switch1.
? ClusterVault.console.log: The ClusterVault.console.log file includes error, warning, and information messages from the CyberArk Digital Cluster Vault. It is used for advanced troubleshooting and can reveal details about the error that caused the failback to the original node2.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Troubleshooting High Availability issues1
? CyberArk Docs - Monitoring the CyberArk Digital Cluster Vault Server2

NEW QUESTION 165
In the Private Ark client, how do you add an LDAP group to a CyberArk group?

A. Select Update on the CyberArk group, and then click Add > LDAP Group
B. Select Update on the LDAP Group, and then click Add > LDAP Group
C. Select Member Of on the CyberArk group, and then click Add > LDAP Group
D. Select Member Of on the LDAP group, and then click Add > LDAP Group

Answer: C

Explanation:
To add an LDAP group to a CyberArk group, you need to use the Private Ark client and follow these steps1:
? In the Users and Groups tree, select the CyberArk group that you want to add the
LDAP group to.
? In the Properties pane, click Member Of.
? Click Add > LDAP Group.
? In the LDAP Group dialog box, enter the name of the LDAP group and click OK. References: Add an LDAP group to a Vault group

NEW QUESTION 167
dbparm.ini is the main configuration file for the Vault.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
dbparm.ini is not the main configuration file for the Vault. It is one of the several configuration files that control the initial settings and method of operation of the Server. The main configuration file for the Vault is DBParm.ini, which contains the general parameters of the database, such as the Vault name, the Vault IP address, the Vault port, the encryption algorithm, the log retention, and the debug mode1. References:
? DBParm.ini - CyberArk, section “Main parameters”

NEW QUESTION 171
What is the purpose of the Interval setting in a CPM policy?

A. To control how often the CPM looks for System Initiated CPM work.
B. To control how often the CPM looks for User Initiated CPM work.
C. To control how long the CPM rests between password changes.
D. To control the maximum amount of time the CPM will wait for a password change to complete.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Interval setting in a CPM policy is used to control how often the CPM looks for System Initiated CPM work, such as password changes, verifications, and reconciliations. The Interval setting defines the frequency, in minutes, that the CPM will check the accounts that are associated with the policy and perform the required actions. For example, if the Interval is set to 60, the CPM will check the accounts every hour and change, verify, or reconcile the passwords according to the policy settings. The Interval setting does not affect User Initiated CPM work, such as manual password changes or retrievals, which are performed immediately upon request. The Interval setting also does not control how long the CPM rests between password changes or the maximum amount of time the CPM will wait for a password change to complete. These parameters are configured in the CPM.ini file, which is stored in the root folder of the <CPM username> Safe. References:
? [Defender PAM eLearning Course], Module 5: Password Management, Lesson 5.1: CPM Policies, Slide 9: CPM Policy Settings
? [Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide], Question 4: CPM Policy Settings
? [CyberArk Documentation Portal], CyberArk Privileged Access Security Implementation Guide, Chapter 5: Managing Passwords, Section: CPM Policy Settings, Subsection: Interval

NEW QUESTION 174
The Password upload utility can be used to create safes.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
The Password Upload utility can be used to create safes, as well as password objects, folders, and platforms. The Password Upload utility works with the CyberArk Password Vault to create password objects from a passwords list and store them in the Vault. This enables you to upload large numbers of passwords automatically and makes the Vault implementation process quicker and more automatic. The Password Upload utility initiates the Vault environment required to store passwords in the safe and start working with them. This includes creating new safes, adding the CPM user as a safe owner, and sharing the safe with the Password Vault Web Access1. References:

? 1: Password Upload Utility

NEW QUESTION 179
Which onboarding method would you use to integrate CyberArk with your accounts provisioning process?

A. Accounts Discovery
B. Auto Detection
C. Onboarding RestAPI functions
D. PTA Rules

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Onboarding RestAPI functions are a set of web services that allow you to integrate CyberArk with your accounts provisioning process. You can use the Onboarding RestAPI functions to create, update, delete, or verify accounts in the CyberArk Vault, as well as to retrieve information about accounts, platforms, and safes. The Onboarding RestAPI functions are part of the Central Credential Provider component, which is installed on a dedicated server that communicates with the Vault. References:
? [Defender PAM Course], Module 4: Onboarding Accounts, Lesson: Onboarding
RestAPI Functions
? [Onboarding RestAPI Functions Guide], Introduction

NEW QUESTION 181
To enable the Automatic response “Add to Pending” within PTA when unmanaged credentials are found, what are the minimum permissions required by PTAUser for the PasswordManager_pending safe?

A. List Accounts, View Safe members, Add accounts (includes update properties), Update Account content, Update Account properties
B. List Accounts, Add accounts (includes update properties), Delete Accounts, Manage Safe
C. Add accounts (includes update properties), Update Account content, Update Account properties, View Audit
D. View Accounts, Update Account content, Update Account properties, Access Safe without confirmation, Manage Safe, View Audit

Answer: A

Explanation:
To enable the automatic response “Add to Pending” within PTA when unmanaged credentials are found, the PTAUser needs to have the minimum permissions for the PasswordManager_pending safe as follows:
? List Accounts: This permission allows the PTAUser to view the accounts in the safe and their properties.
? View Safe members: This permission allows the PTAUser to view the members of the safe and their authorizations.
? Add accounts (includes update properties): This permission allows the PTAUser to add new accounts to the safe and update their properties, such as name, address, platform, and policy.
? Update Account content: This permission allows the PTAUser to update the password of the accounts in the safe.
? Update Account properties: This permission allows the PTAUser to update the properties of the existing accounts in the safe, such as name, address, platform, and policy.
These permissions are required for the PTAUser to be able to detect unmanaged privileged accounts and add them to the pending accounts queue in the PasswordManager_pending safe. The PTAUser also needs to have the same permissions for the PasswordManager_reconcile safe to enable the automatic response “Reconcile credentials” for suspicious password change events. References: Configure PTA Remediations, Safe Member Authorizations

NEW QUESTION 186
Which values are acceptable in the address field of an Account?

A. It must be a Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN)
B. It must be an IP address
C. It must be NetBIOS name
D. Any name that is resolvable on the Central Policy Manager (CPM) server is acceptable

Answer: D

Explanation:
The address field of an Account is used to identify the target system where the Account is located. The CPM uses this address to connect to the target system and perform password management operations. Therefore, the address field can be any name that is resolvable on the CPM server, such as a FQDN, an IP address, a NetBIOS name, or a custom name defined in the hosts file of the CPM server. References:
? Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide, page 9, question 91
? CyberArk Privileged Access Security Implementation Guide, page 75, section “Address”

NEW QUESTION 191
A user requested access to view a password secured by dual-control and is unsure who to contact to expedite the approval process. The Vault Admin has been asked to look at the account and identify who can approve their request.
What is the correct location to identify users or groups who can approve?

A. PVWA> Administration > Platform Configuration > Edit Platform > UI & Workflow > Dual Control> Approvers
B. PVWA> Policies > Access Control (Safes) > Safe Members > Workflow > Authorize Password Requests
C. PVWA> Account List > Edit > Show Advanced Settings > Dual Control > Direct Managers
D. PrivateArk > Admin Tools > Users and Groups > Auditors (Group Membership)

Answer: B

Explanation:
In CyberArk’s Privileged Access Management (PAM), the correct location to identify users or groups who can approve a dual-control request is within the Password Vault Web Access (PVWA). Specifically, you would navigate to the ‘Policies’ section, then to ‘Access Control (Safes)’, and within a safe, you would go to ‘Safe Members’. Here, under the ‘Workflow’ tab, there is an option to ‘Authorize Password Requests’. This is where the Vault Admin can identify which users

or groups are authorized to approve requests for viewing passwords secured by dual-control.
References: The information is based on the best practices and guidelines provided in the CyberArk Defender PAM course and learning resources, which include the official CyberArk documentation and study guides.

NEW QUESTION 196
You have been asked to identify the up or down status of Vault services. Which CyberArk utility can you use to accomplish this task?

A. Vault Replicator
B. PAS Reporter
C. Remote Control Agent
D. Syslog

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Remote Control Agent (PARAgent) is a CyberArk utility that can be used to monitor the status of Vault services remotely. It can also perform other tasks, such as starting and stopping the Vault, backing up and restoring the Vault, and running other utilities. The PARAgent communicates with the Remote Control Client (PARClient), which is a graphical user interface that displays the Vault status and allows the user to execute commands on the Vault. The PARAgent can also send SNMP traps to a remote terminal if the Vault service is down. References: How do I monitor the Vault status remotely?, Monitor system health

NEW QUESTION 198
You notice an authentication failure entry for the DR user in the ITALog. What is the correct process to fix this error? (Choose two.)

A. PrivateArk Client > Tools > Administrative Tools > Users and Groups > DR User > Update > Authentication > Update Password.
B. Create a new credential file, on the DR Vault, using the CreateCredFile utility and the newly set password.
C. Create a new credential file, on the Primary Vault, using the CreateCredFile utility and the newly set password.
D. PVWA > User Provisioning > Users and Groups > DR User > Update Password.
E. PrivateArk Client > Tools > Administrative Tools > Users and Groups > PAReplicate User > Update > Authentication > Update Password.

Answer: AB

Explanation:
When an authentication failure for the DR user is noticed in the ITALog, the correct process to fix this error involves two steps. First, you need to update the password for the DR user. This is done through the PrivateArk Client by navigating to Tools > Administrative Tools > Users and Groups > DR User > Update > Authentication > Update Password. After updating the password, the next step is to create a new credential file on the DR Vault using the CreateCredFile utility with the newly set password. This ensures that the DR Vault has the updated credentials necessary for the DR user to authenticate successfully12.
References:
? CyberArk’s official documentation on troubleshooting authentication issues, which includes steps on updating user passwords and creating new credential files1.
? Community discussions and support articles on resolving DR user authentication failures, which provide practical insights and recommended actions2

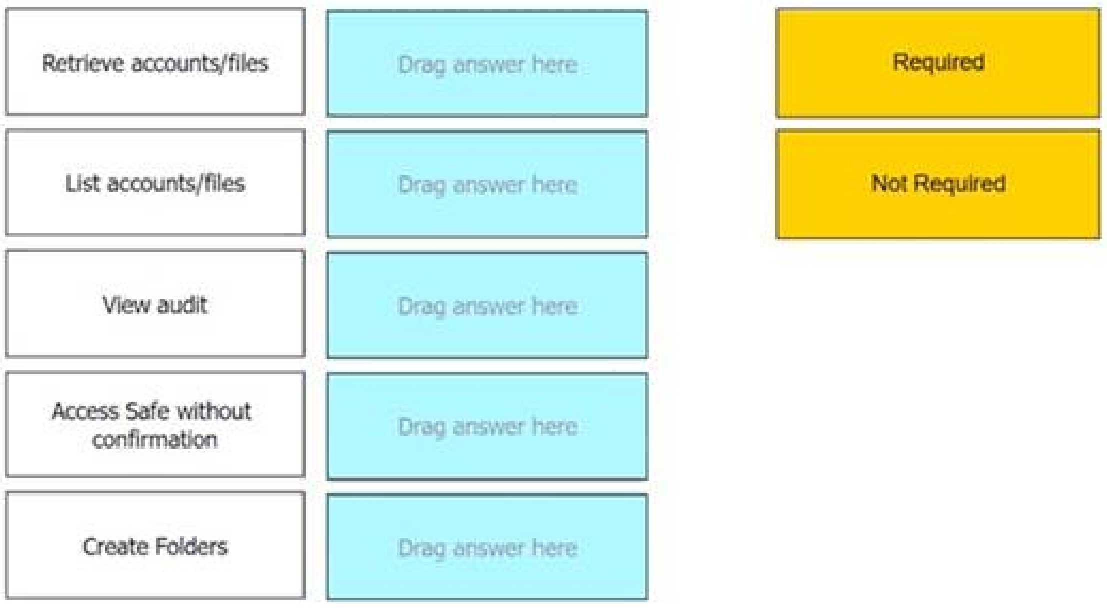
NEW QUESTION 202
You receive this error:
“Error in changepass to user domain\user on domain server(\domain.(winRc=5) Access is denied.”
Which root cause should you investigate?

A. The account does not have sufficient permissions to change its own password.
B. The domain controller is unreachable.
C. The password has been changed recently and minimum password age is preventing the change.
D. The CPM service is disabled and will need to be restarted.

Answer: A

Explanation:
The error message “Error in changepass to user domain\user on domain server(\domain.(winRc=5) Access is denied” suggests that the account attempting to change the password does not have the necessary permissions to do so. This could be due to several reasons, such as the account not being part of the appropriate group with password change privileges, or specific restrictions set on the account that prevent password changes. It’s important to verify the account’s permissions and ensure it has the ability to change its own password within the domain.
References: The conclusion is based on common issues encountered in CyberArk’s Privileged Access Management (PAM) when managing account passwords and the associated error codes. The CyberArk documentation and community discussions provide insights into troubleshooting such errors, where insufficient permissions are a frequent cause

NEW QUESTION 204
DRAG DROP
Which authorizations are required in a recording safe to allow a group to view recordings?



Retrieve accounts/files	Drag answer here
List accounts/files	Drag answer here
View audit	Drag answer here
Access Safe without confirmation	Drag answer here
Create Folders	Drag answer here

Required

Not Required

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Retrieve accounts/files: Required
? List accounts/files: Required
? View audit: Required
? Access Safe without confirmation: Not Required
? Create Folders: Not Required
Comprehensive Explanation: To allow a group to view recordings in a recording safe, the required authorizations are Retrieve accounts/files, List accounts/files, and View audit.
These authorizations enable the group members to access and view the session recordings stored within the safe. The Retrieve accounts/files permission allows users to retrieve files during PSM sessions. The List accounts/files permission enables users to see the list of accounts and files within the safe. TheView audit authorization is necessary for users to view the audit records associated with the recordings1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Monitor Privileged Sessions

NEW QUESTION 207
PTA can automatically suspend sessions if suspicious activities are detected in a privileged session, but only if the session is made via the CyberArk PSM.

A. True
B. False, the PTA can suspend sessions whether the session is made via the PSM or not

Answer: B

Explanation:
The PTA can automatically suspend sessions if suspicious activities are detected in a privileged session, regardless of the session method. The PTA can suspend sessions that are made via the PSM, the PVWA, or directly to the target system. The PTA can also suspend sessions that are made via SSH, RDP, or other protocols. References:
? Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide, page 24
? PTA User Guide, page 17

NEW QUESTION 212
Which report provides a list of account stored in the vault.

A. Privileged Accounts Inventory
B. Privileged Accounts Compliance Status
C. Entitlement Report
D. Active Log

Answer: A

Explanation:
The report that provides a list of accounts stored in the vault is the Privileged Accounts Inventory report. This report can be generated in the Reports page in the PVWA by users who belong to the group that is specified in the ManageReportsGroup parameter in the Reports section of the Web Access Options in the System Configuration page1. The Privileged Accounts Inventory report contains information such as the safe, folder, name, platform ID, username, address, group, last accessed date, last accessed by, last modified date, last modified by, verification date, checkout date, checked out by, age, change failure, verification failure, master pass folder, master pass name, disabled by, and disabled reason of each account stored in the vault2. References:
? 1: Reports in PVWA
? 2: Users List Report

NEW QUESTION 217
What is the purpose of the password change process?

A. To test that CyberArk is storing accurate credentials for accounts
B. To change the password of an account according to organizationally defined password rules
C. To allow CyberArk to manage unknown or lost credentials
D. To generate a new complex password

Answer: B

Explanation:
The purpose of the password change process is to change the password of an account according to organizationally defined password rules. The password change process is a feature of CyberArk that enables the Central Policy Manager (CPM) to manage the passwords of privileged accounts that are stored in the Vault. The CPM can change the passwords automatically or manually, based on predefined policies, schedules, or user requests. The password change process ensures that the passwords are secure, compliant, and synchronized with the target systems and the Vault. The password change process also supports different types of accounts, such as one-time passwords, exclusive accounts, and dual accounts1.
The other options are not the main purpose of the password change process, although they may be related to some aspects of it. The password change process does not test that CyberArk is storing accurate credentials for accounts, although it may verify the password validity before changing it. The password change process does not allow CyberArk to manage unknown or lost credentials, although it may reconcile the passwords if they are out of sync with the target systems. The password change process does not generate a new complex password, although it may use a random password generation mechanism to create a new password that meets the password policy requirements. References:
? Change Passwords - CyberArk, section “Change Passwords”

NEW QUESTION 220
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