CAS-003 Dumps

CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner (CASP)

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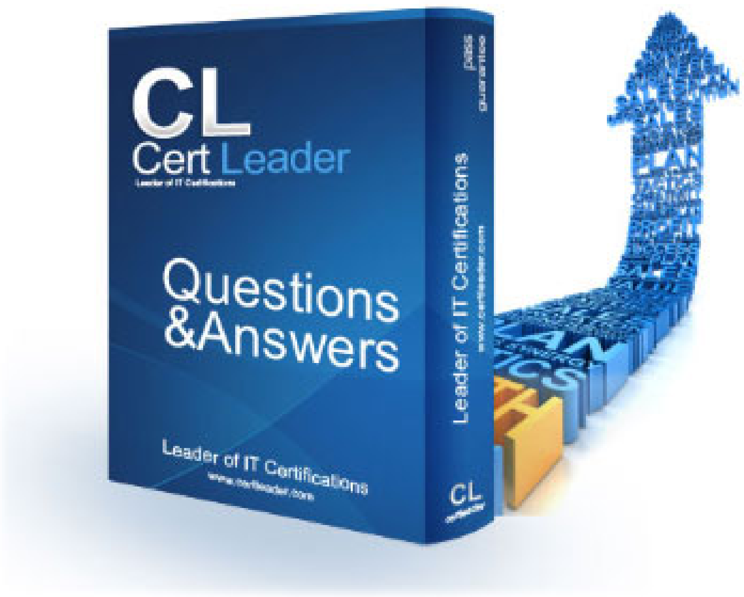


NEW QUESTION 1
A security engineer is attempting to increase the randomness of numbers used in key generation in a system. The goal of the effort is to strengthen the keys against predictive analysis attacks.
Which of the following is the BEST solution?

A. Use an entropy-as-a-service vendor to leverage larger entropy pools.
B. Loop multiple pseudo-random number generators in a series to produce larger numbers.
C. Increase key length by two orders of magnitude to detect brute forcing.
D. Shift key generation algorithms to ECC algorithm

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 2
A security engineer is attempting to convey the importance of including job rotation in a company's standard security policies. Which of the following would be the BEST justification?

A. Making employees rotate through jobs ensures succession plans can be implemented and prevents single point of failure.
B. Forcing different people to perform the same job minimizes the amount of time malicious actions go undetected by forcing malicious actors to attempt collusion between two or more people.
C. Administrators and engineers who perform multiple job functions throughout the day benefit from being cross-trained in new job areas.
D. It eliminates the need to share administrative account passwords because employees gain administrative rights as they rotate into a new job area.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 3
A company is transitioning to a new VDI environment, and a system engineer is responsible for developing a sustainable security strategy for the VDIs.
Which of the following is the MOST appropriate order of steps to be taken?

A. Firmware update, OS patching, HIDS, antivirus, baseline, monitoring agent
B. OS patching, baseline, HIDS, antivirus, monitoring agent, firmware update
C. Firmware update, OS patching, HIDS, antivirus, monitoring agent, baseline
D. Baseline, antivirus, OS patching, monitoring agent, HIDS, firmware update

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 4
As part of an organization's compliance program, administrators must complete a hardening checklist and note any potential improvements. The process of noting improvements in the checklist is MOST likely driven by:

A. the collection of data as part of the continuous monitoring program.
B. adherence to policies associated with incident response.
C. the organization's software development life cycle.
D. changes in operating systems or industry trend

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5
A project manager is working with a team that is tasked to develop software applications in a structured environment and host them in a vendor's cloud-based infrastructure. The organization will maintain responsibility for the software but will not manage the underlying server applications. Which of the following does the organization plan to leverage?

A. SaaS
B. PaaS
C. IaaS
D. Hybrid cloud
E. Network virtualization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 6
During the deployment of a new system, the implementation team determines that APIs used to integrate the new system with a legacy system are not functioning properly. Further investigation shows there is a misconfigured encryption algorithm used to secure data transfers between systems. Which of the following should the project manager use to determine the source of the defined algorithm in use?

A. Code repositories
B. Security requirements traceability matrix
C. Software development lifecycle
D. Data design diagram
E. Roles matrix
F. Implementation guide

Answer: F

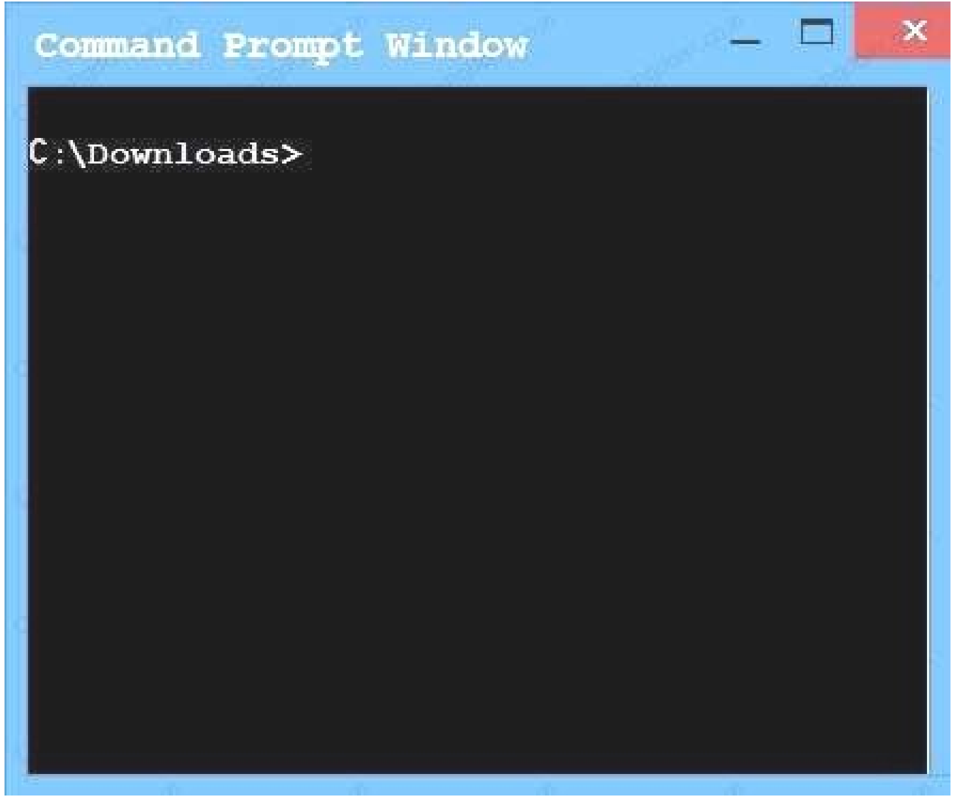
NEW QUESTION 7
An administrator has noticed mobile devices from an adjacent company on the corporate wireless network. Malicious activity is being reported from those devices.

To add another layer of security in an enterprise environment, an administrator wants to add contextual authentication to allow users to access enterprise resources only while present in corporate buildings. Which of the following technologies would accomplish this?

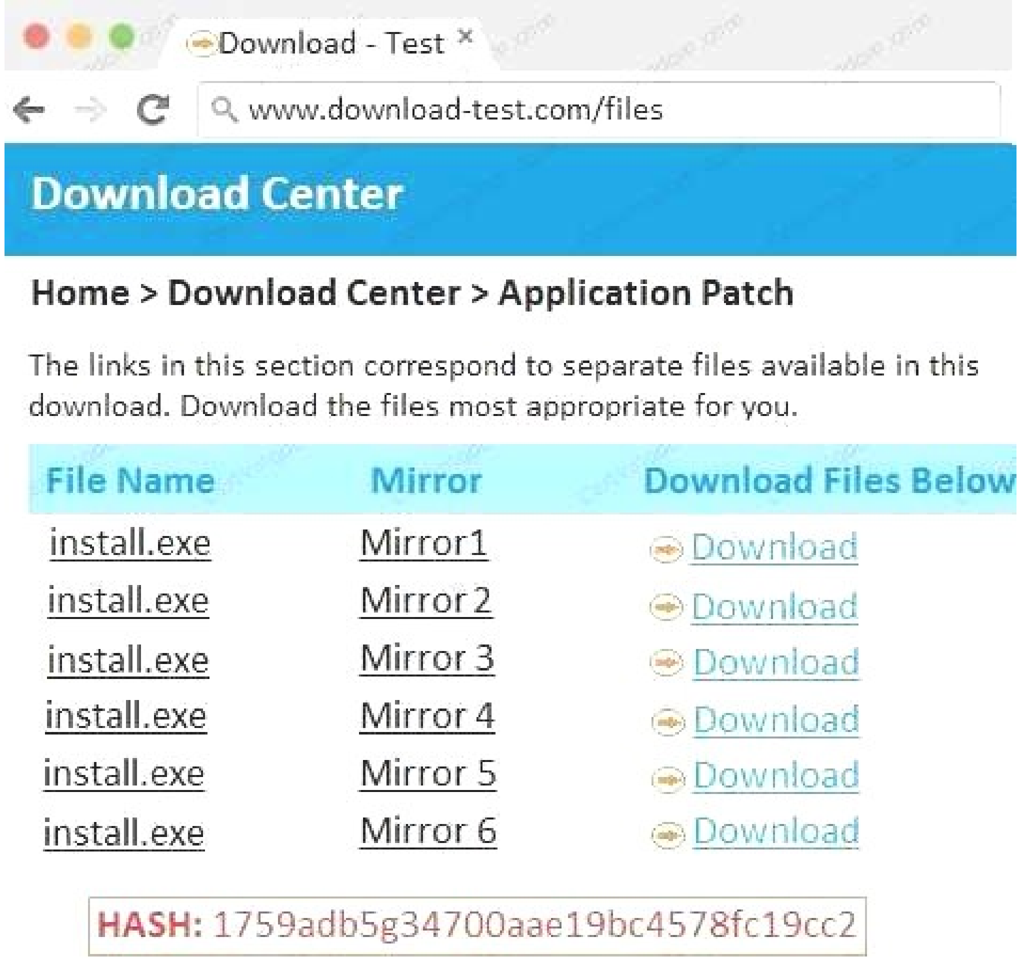
A. Port security
B. Rogue device detection
C. Bluetooth
D. GPS

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 8
An administrator wants to install a patch to an application. INSTRUCTIONS
Given the scenario, download, verify, and install the patch in the most secure manner. The last install that is completed will be the final submission.
If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



```
C:\Downloads>
```



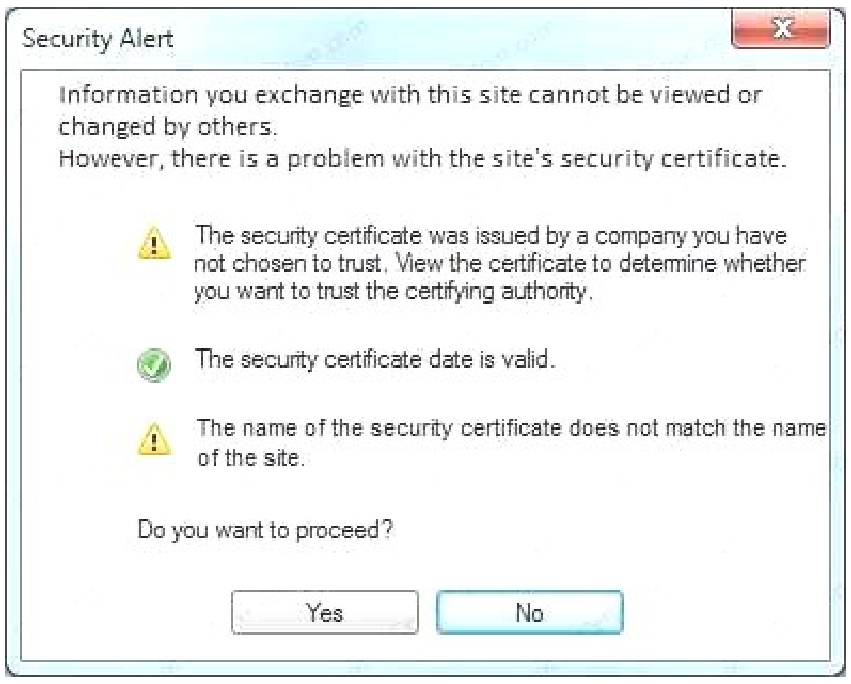
Download Center

Home > Download Center > Application Patch

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

File Name	Mirror	Download Files Below
install.exe	Mirror1	Download
install.exe	Mirror 2	Download
install.exe	Mirror 3	Download
install.exe	Mirror 4	Download
install.exe	Mirror 5	Download
install.exe	Mirror 6	Download

HASH: 1759adb5g34700aae19bc4578fc19cc2



Security Alert

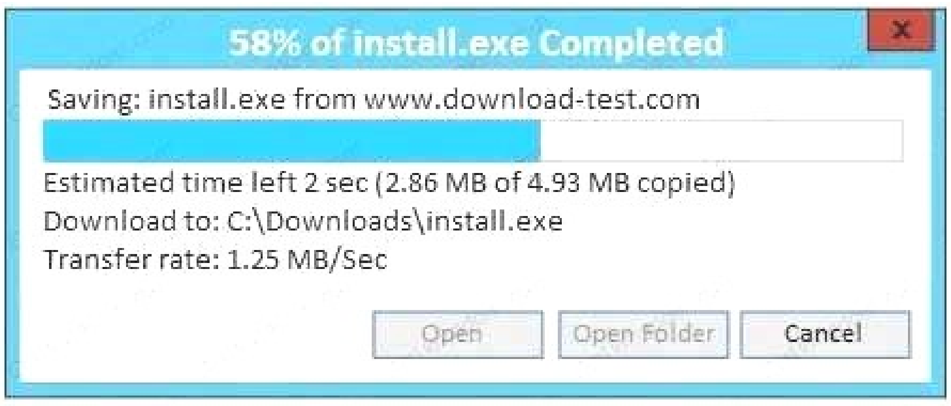
Information you exchange with this site cannot be viewed or changed by others.
However, there is a problem with the site's security certificate.

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

✓ The security certificate date is valid.

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

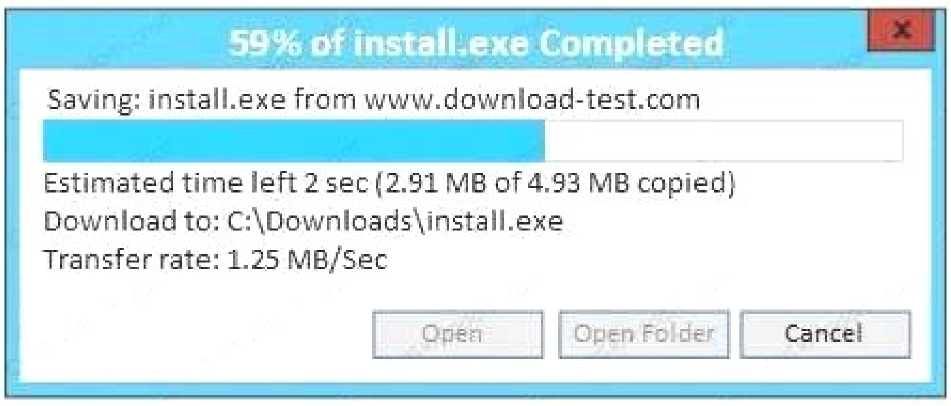
Do you want to proceed?



58% of install.exe Completed

Saving: install.exe from www.download-test.com

Estimated time left 2 sec (2.86 MB of 4.93 MB copied)
Download to: C:\Downloads\install.exe
Transfer rate: 1.25 MB/Sec



59% of install.exe Completed

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Estimated time left 2 sec (2.91 MB of 4.93 MB copied)
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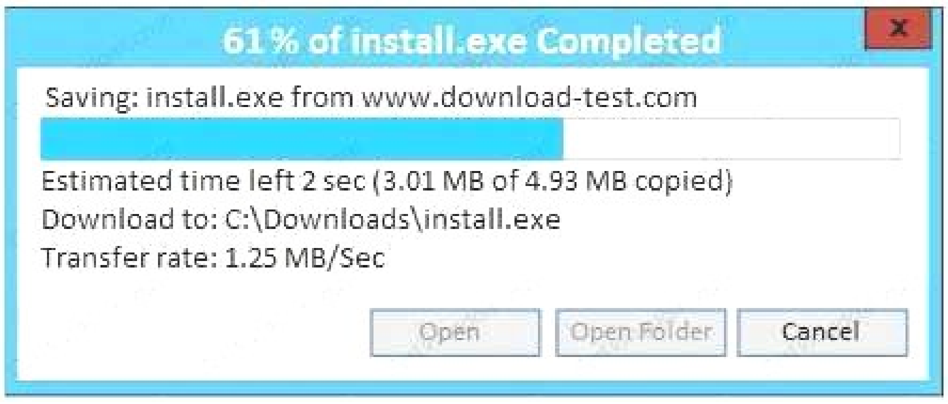
Transfer rate: 1.25 MB/Sec



61% of install.exe Completed

Saving: install.exe from www.download-test.com

Estimated time left 2 sec (3.01 MB of 4.93 MB copied)
Download to: C:\Downloads\install.exe
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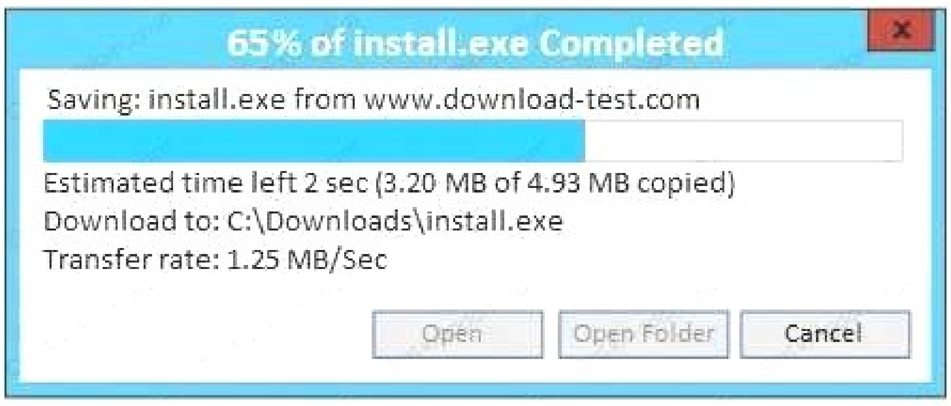

65% of install.exe Completed

Saving: install.exe from www.download-test.com

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Download to: C:\Downloads\install.exe
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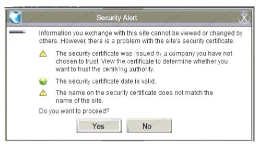
A. In this case the second link should be used (This may vary in actual exam). The first link showed the following error so it should not be used.



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Do you want to proceed?

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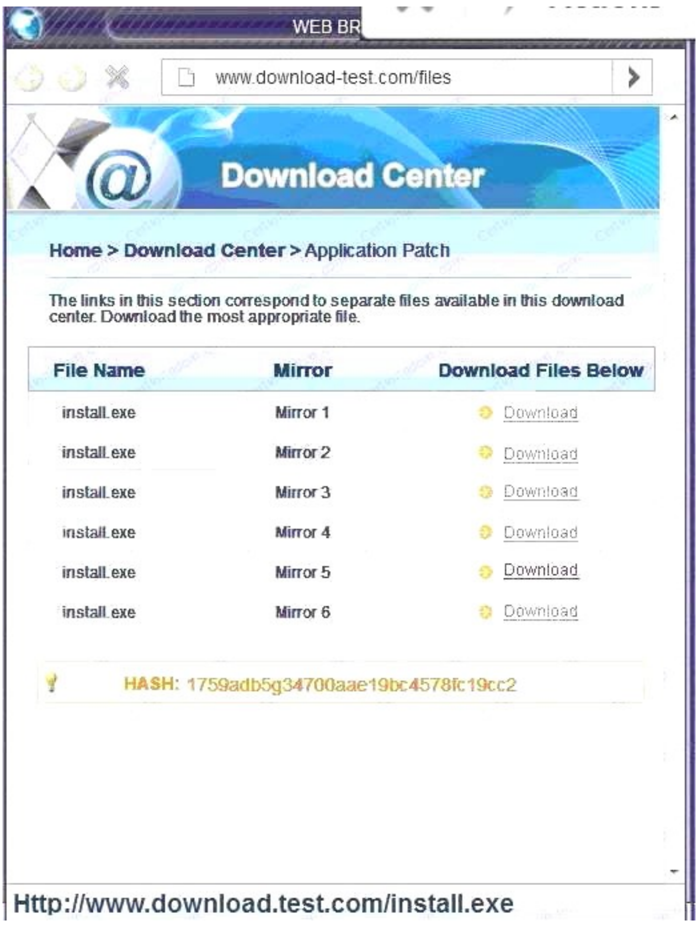

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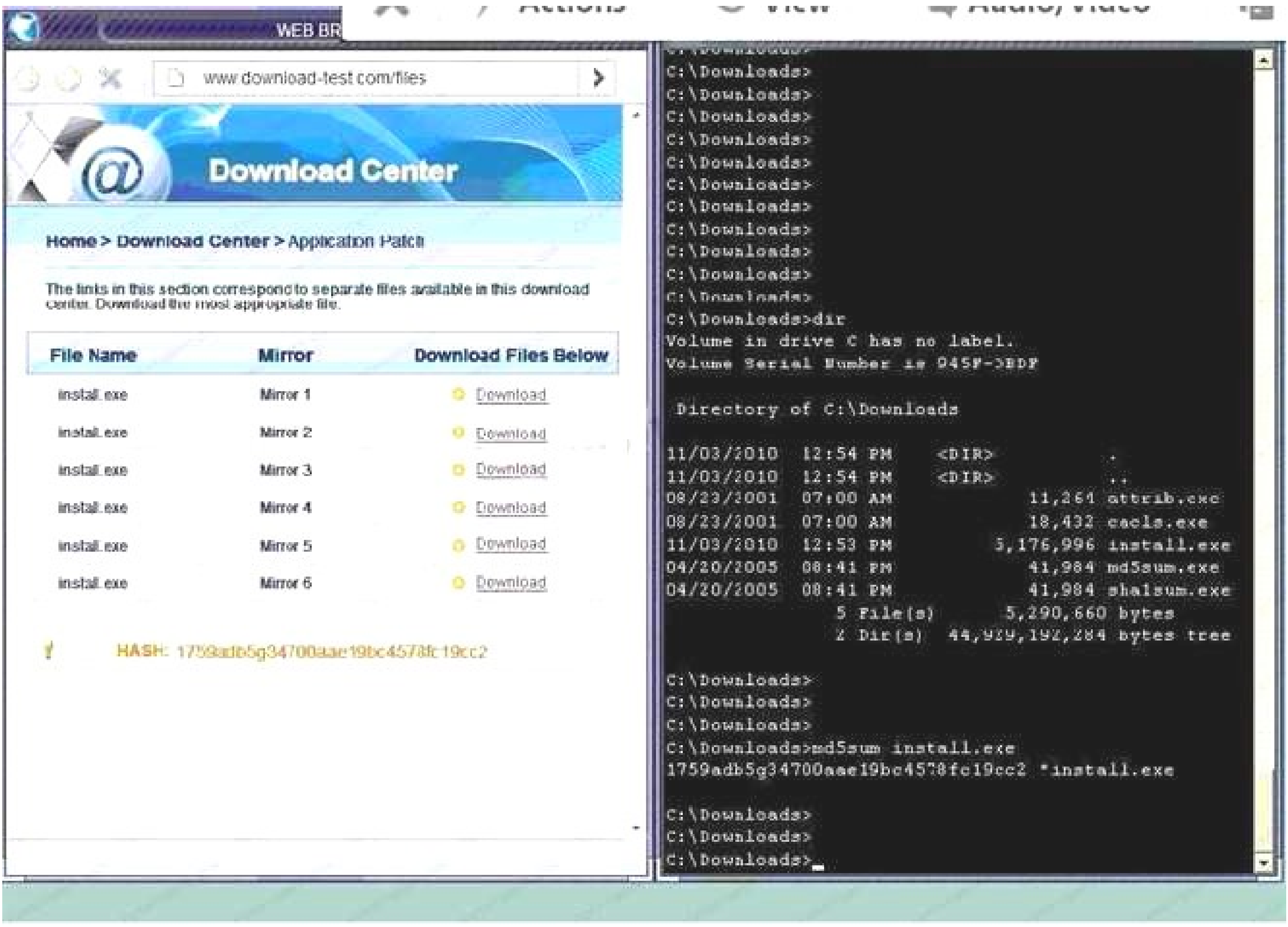
install.exe	Mirror 4	Download
install.exe	Mirror 5	Download
install.exe	Mirror 6	Download

HASH: 1759adb5g34700aae19bc4578fc19cc2

Http://www.download.test.com/install.exe

Since we need to do this in the most secure manner possible, they should not be used.Finally, the second link was used and the MD5 utility of MD5sum should be used on the install.exe file as show

B. Make sure that the hash matches.



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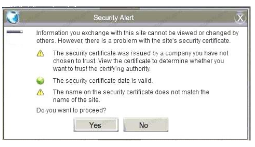
install.exe	Mirror 6	Download

HASH: 1759adb5g34700aae19bc4578fc19cc2

```
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>dir
Volume in drive C has no label.
Volume Serial Number is 045F-3EDF

 Directory of C:\Downloads

11/03/2010  12:54 PM    <DIR>          .
11/03/2010  12:54 PM    <DIR>          ..
08/23/2001  07:00 AM            11,264 attrib.exe
08/23/2001  07:00 AM            18,432 cacls.exe
11/03/2010  12:53 PM         5,176,996 install.exe
04/20/2005  08:41 PM            41,984 md5sum.exe
04/20/2005  08:41 PM            41,984 sha1sum.exe
               5 File(s)      5,290,660 bytes
               2 Dir(s)  44,929,192,284 bytes free

C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>md5sum install.exe
1759adb5g34700aae19bc4578fc19cc2 *install.exe

C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>
C:\Downloads>_
```

Finally, type in install.exe to install it and make sure there are no signature verification errors.

C. In this case the second link should be used (This may vary in actual exam). The first link showed the following error so it should not be used.



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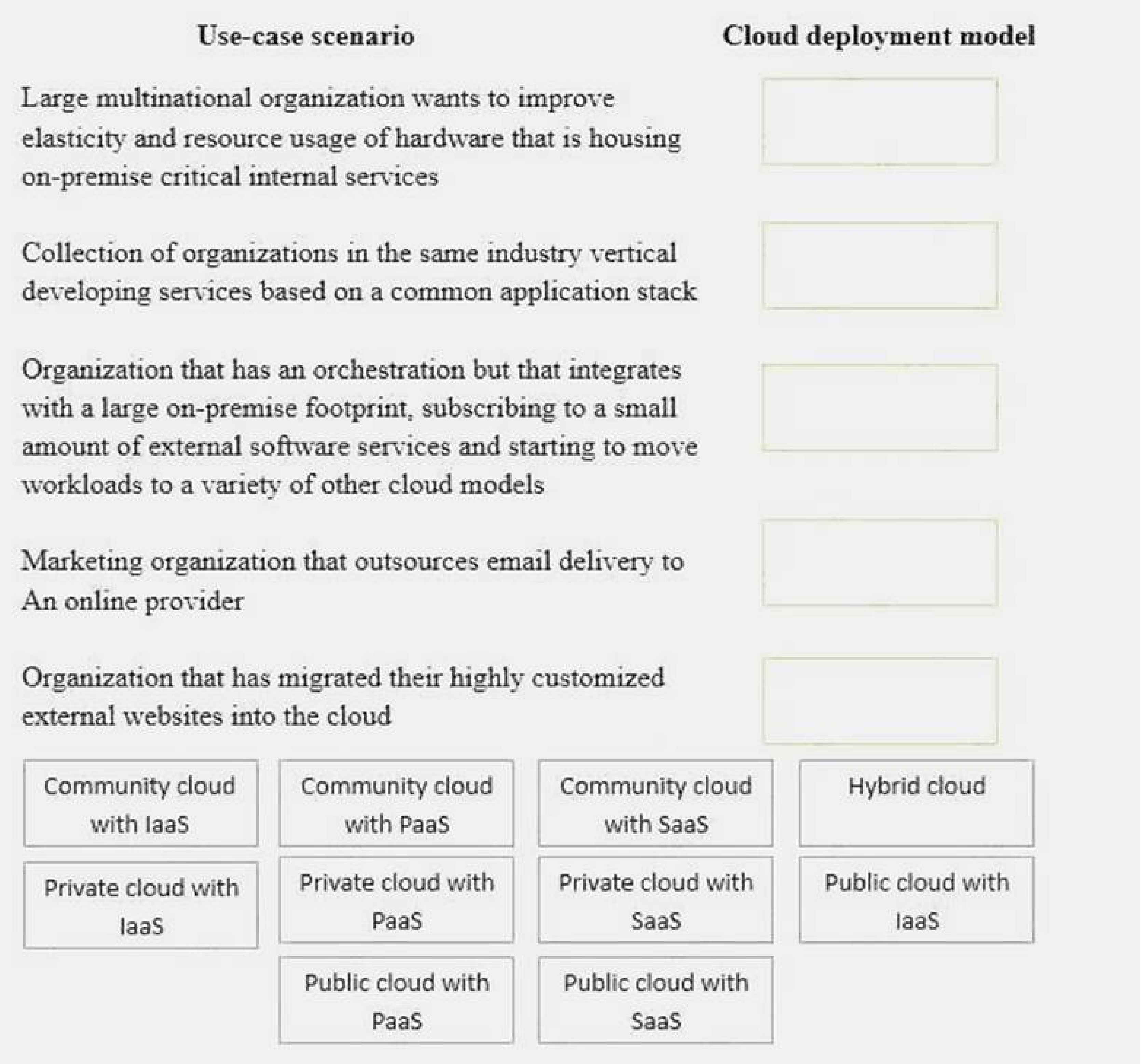
D. Make sure that the hash matches.Finally, type in install.exe to install it and make sure there are no signature verification error

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 9

DRAG DROP

Drag and drop the cloud deployment model to the associated use-case scenario. Options may be used only once or not at all.



Use-case scenario	Cloud deployment model
Large multinational organization wants to improve elasticity and resource usage of hardware that is housing on-premise critical internal services	
Collection of organizations in the same industry vertical developing services based on a common application stack	
Organization that has an orchestration but that integrates with a large on-premise footprint, subscribing to a small amount of external software services and starting to move workloads to a variety of other cloud models	
Marketing organization that outsources email delivery to An online provider	
Organization that has migrated their highly customized external websites into the cloud	

Community cloud with IaaS

Community cloud with PaaS

Community cloud with SaaS

Hybrid cloud

Private cloud with IaaS

Private cloud with PaaS

Private cloud with SaaS

Public cloud with IaaS

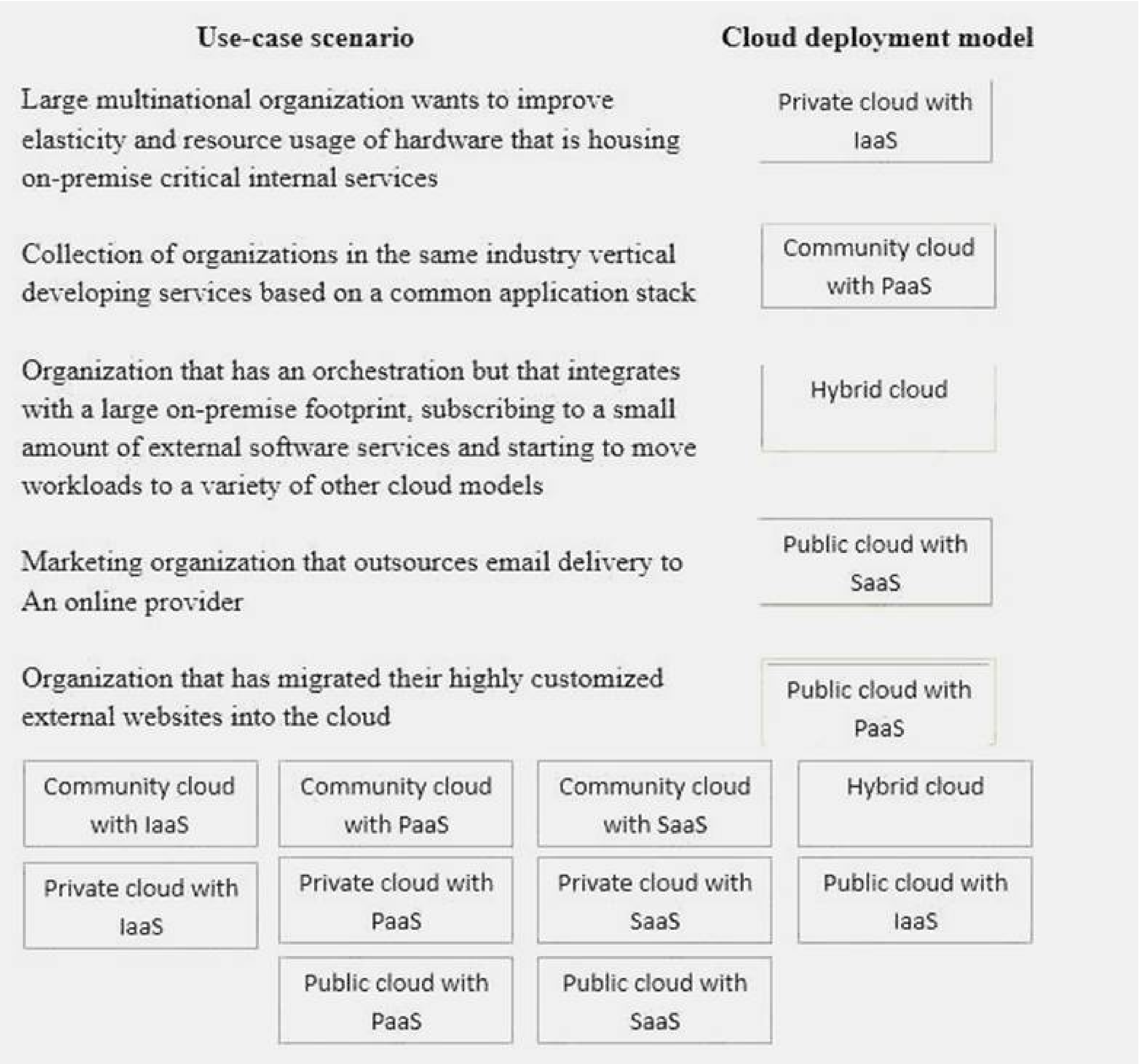
Public cloud with PaaS

Public cloud with SaaS

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



Use-case scenario	Cloud deployment model
Large multinational organization wants to improve elasticity and resource usage of hardware that is housing on-premise critical internal services	Private cloud with IaaS
Collection of organizations in the same industry vertical developing services based on a common application stack	Community cloud with PaaS
Organization that has an orchestration but that integrates with a large on-premise footprint, subscribing to a small amount of external software services and starting to move workloads to a variety of other cloud models	Hybrid cloud
Marketing organization that outsources email delivery to An online provider	Public cloud with SaaS
Organization that has migrated their highly customized external websites into the cloud	Public cloud with PaaS

Community cloud with IaaS

Community cloud with PaaS

Community cloud with SaaS

Hybrid cloud

Private cloud with IaaS

Private cloud with PaaS

Private cloud with SaaS

Public cloud with IaaS

Public cloud with PaaS

Public cloud with SaaS

NEW QUESTION 10

A security administrator is hardening a TrustedSolaris server that processes sensitive data. The data owner has established the following security requirements:
The data is for internal consumption only and shall not be distributed to outside individuals The systems administrator should not have access to the data processed by the server
The integrity of the kernel image is maintained
Which of the following host-based security controls BEST enforce the data owner's requirements? (Choose three.)

A. SELinux
B. DLP
C. HIDS
D. Host-based firewall
E. Measured boot
F. Data encryption
G. Watermarking

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 10

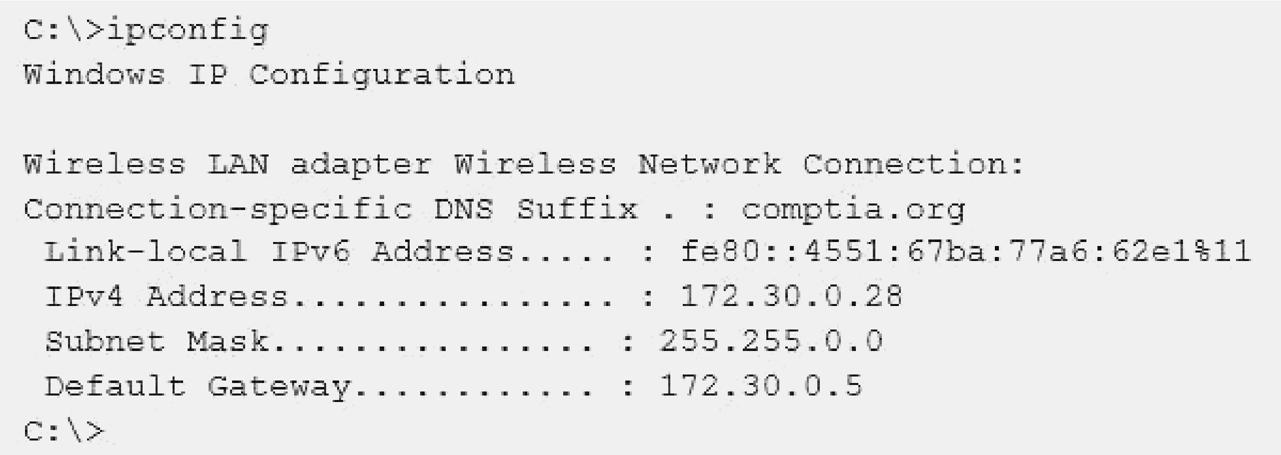
An SQL database is no longer accessible online due to a recent security breach. An investigation reveals that unauthorized access to the database was possible due to an SQL injection vulnerability. To prevent this type of breach in the future, which of the following security controls should be put in place before bringing the database back online? (Choose two.)

A. Secure storage policies
B. Browser security updates
C. Input validation
D. Web application firewall
E. Secure coding standards
F. Database activity monitoring

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 14

Given the following output from a local PC:



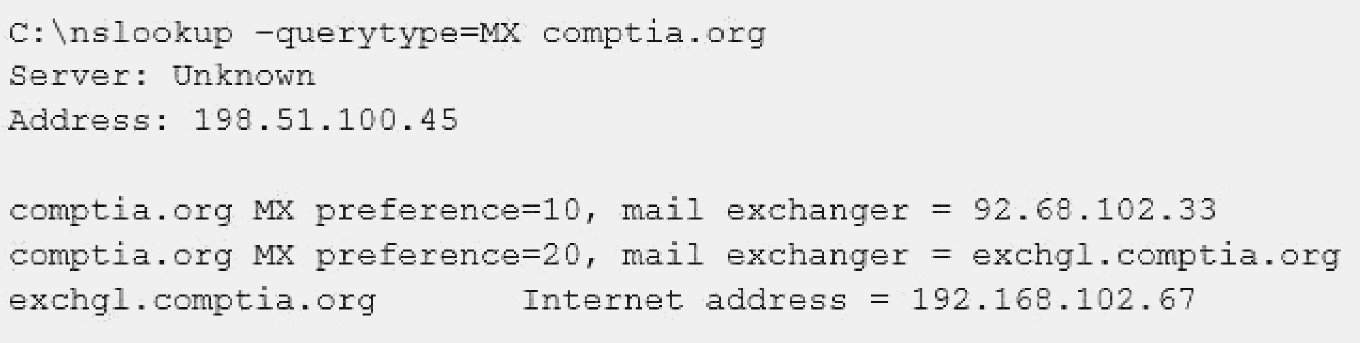
```
C:\>ipconfig
Windows IP Configuration

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 19
A penetration tester is conducting an assessment on Comptia.org and runs the following command from a coffee shop while connected to the public Internet:



```
C:\nslookup -querytype=MX comptia.org
Server: Unknown
Address: 198.51.100.45

comptia.org MX preference=10, mail exchanger = 92.68.102.33
comptia.org MX preference=20, mail exchanger = exchgl.comptia.org
exchgl.comptia.org       Internet address = 192.168.102.67
```

Which of the following should the penetration tester conclude about the command output?

A. The public/private views on the Comptia.org DNS servers are misconfigured
B. Comptia.org is running an older mail server, which may be vulnerable to explogts
C. The DNS SPF records have not been updated for Comptia.org
D. 192.168.102.67 is a backup mail server that may be more vulnerable to attack

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 23
A security engineer is designing a system in which offshore, outsourced staff can push code from the development environment to the production environment securely. The security engineer is concerned with data loss, while the business does not want to slow down its development process. Which of the following solutions BEST balances security requirements with business need?

A. Set up a VDI environment that prevents copying and pasting to the local workstations ofoutsourced staff members
B. Install a client-side VPN on the staff laptops and limit access to the development network
C. Create an IPSec VPN tunnel from the development network to the office of the outsourced staff
D. Use online collaboration tools to initiate workstation-sharing sessions with local staff who have access to the development network

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 28
An organization has employed the services of an auditing firm to perform a gap assessment in preparation for an upcoming audit. As part of the gap assessment, the auditor supporting the
assessment recommends the organization engage with other industry partners to share information about emerging attacks to organizations in the industry in which the organization functions. Which of the following types of information could be drawn from such participation?

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

Answer: F

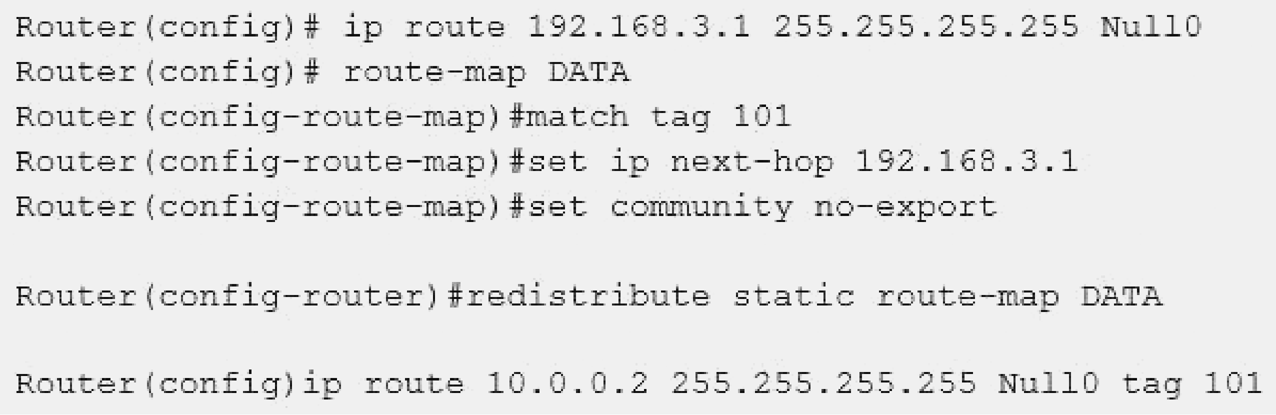
NEW QUESTION 32
A company has hired an external security consultant to conduct a thorough review of all aspects of corporate security. The company is particularly concerned about unauthorized access to its physical offices resulting in network compromises. Which of the following should the consultant recommend be performed to evaluate potential risks?

A. The consultant should attempt to gain access to physical offices through social engineering and then attempt data exfiltration
B. The consultant should be granted access to all physical access control systems to review logs and evaluate the likelihood of the threat
C. The company should conduct internal audits of access logs and employee social media feeds to identify potential insider threats

D. The company should install a temporary CCTV system to detect unauthorized access to physical offices

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 34
A server (10.0.0.2) on the corporate network is experiencing a DoS from a number of marketing desktops that have been compromised and are connected to a separate network segment. The security engineer implements the following configuration on the management router:



```
Router(config)# ip route 192.168.3.1 255.255.255.255 Null0
Router(config)# route-map DATA
Router(config-route-map)#match tag 101
Router(config-route-map)#set ip next-hop 192.168.3.1
Router(config-route-map)#set community no-export

Router(config-router)#redistribute static route-map DATA

Router(config)ip route 10.0.0.2 255.255.255.255 Null0 tag 101
```

Which of the following is the engineer implementing?

A. Remotely triggered black hole
B. Route protection
C. Port security
D. Transport security
E. Address space layout randomization

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 37
An engineer is assisting with the design of a new virtualized environment that will house critical company services and reduce the datacenter's physical footprint. The company has expressed concern about the integrity of operating systems and wants to ensure a vulnerability explogted in one datacenter segment would not lead to the compromise of all others. Which of the following design objectives should the engineer complete to BEST mitigate the company's concerns? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 42
After embracing a BYOD policy, a company is faced with new security challenges from unmanaged mobile devices and laptops. The company's IT department has seen a large number of the following incidents:
Duplicate IP addresses Rogue network devices
Infected systems probing the company's network
Which of the following should be implemented to remediate the above issues? (Choose two.)

A. Port security
B. Route protection
C. NAC
D. HIPS
E. NIDS

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 46
Following a security assessment, the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is reviewing the results of the assessment and evaluating potential risk treatment strategies. As part of the CISO's
evaluation, a judgment of potential impact based on the identified risk is performed. To prioritize response actions, the CISO uses past experience to take into account the exposure factor as well as the external accessibility of the weakness identified. Which of the following is the CISO performing?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 49
A recent assessment identified that several users' mobile devices are running outdated versions of endpoint security software that do not meet the company's security policy. Which of the following should be performed to ensure the users can access the network and meet the company's security requirements?

A. Vulnerability assessment

B. Risk assessment
C. Patch management
D. Device quarantine
E. Incident management

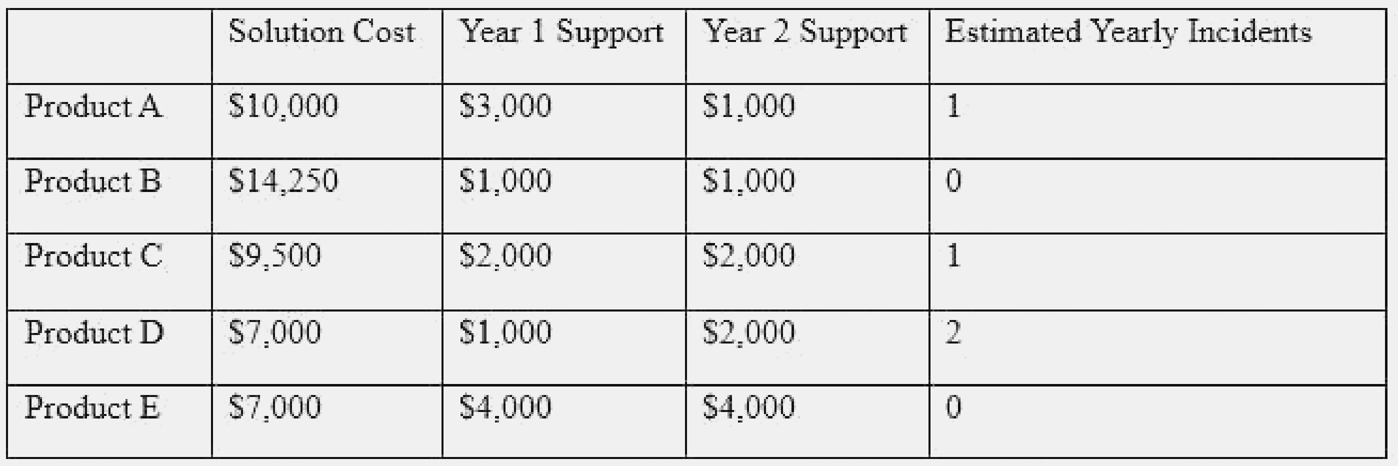
Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 53
A systems administrator at a medical imaging company discovers protected health information (PHI) on a general purpose file server. Which of the following steps should the administrator take NEXT?

A. Isolate all of the PHI on its own VLAN and keep it segregated at Layer 2
B. Immediately encrypt all PHI with AES 256
C. Delete all PHI from the network until the legal department is consulted
D. Consult the legal department to determine legal requirements

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 56
After investigating virus outbreaks that have cost the company $1,000 per incident, the company's Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) has been researching new antivirus software solutions to use and be fully supported for the next two years. The CISO has narrowed down the potential solutions to four candidates that meet all the company's performance and capability requirements:



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

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

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 58
A financial consulting firm recently recovered from some damaging incidents that were associated with malware installed via rootkit. Post-incident analysis is ongoing, and the incident responders and systems administrators are working to determine a strategy to reduce the risk of recurrence. The firm's systems are running modern operating systems and feature UEFI and TPMs. Which of the following technical options would provide the MOST preventive value?

A. Update and deploy GPOs
B. Configure and use measured boot
C. Strengthen the password complexity requirements
D. Update the antivirus software and definitions

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 59
A company monitors the performance of all web servers using WMI. A network administrator informs the security engineer that web servers hosting the company's client-facing portal are running slowly today. After some investigation, the security engineer notices a large number of attempts at enumerating host information via SNMP from multiple IP addresses. Which of the following would be the BEST technique for the security engineer to employ in an attempt to prevent reconnaissance activity?

A. Install a HIPS on the web servers
B. Disable inbound traffic from offending sources
C. Disable SNMP on the web servers
D. Install anti-DDoS protection in the DMZ

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 60
One of the objectives of a bank is to instill a security awareness culture. Which of the following are techniques that could help to achieve this? (Choose two.)

A. Blue teaming
B. Phishing simulations
C. Lunch-and-learn
D. Random audits

E. Continuous monitoring
F. Separation of duties

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 62
The risk subcommittee of a corporate board typically maintains a master register of the most prominent risks to the company. A centralized holistic view of risk is particularly important to the corporate Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) because:

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 66
A security engineer has implemented an internal user access review tool so service teams can baseline user accounts and group memberships. The tool is functional and popular among its initial set of onboarded teams. However, the tool has not been built to cater to a broader set of internal teams yet. The engineer has sought feedback from internal stakeholders, and a list of summarized requirements is as follows:
The tool needs to be responsive so service teams can query it, and then perform an automated response action.
The tool needs to be resilient to outages so service teams can perform the user access review at any point in time and meet their own SLAs.
The tool will become the system-of-record for approval, reapproval, and removal life cycles of group memberships and must allow for data retrieval after failure.
Which of the following need specific attention to meet the requirements listed above? (Choose three.)

A. Scalability
B. Latency
C. Availability
D. Usability
E. Recoverability
F. Maintainability

Answer: BCE

NEW QUESTION 69
A software development team is conducting functional and user acceptance testing of internally developed web applications using a COTS solution. For automated testing, the solution uses valid user credentials from the enterprise directory to authenticate to each application. The solution stores the username in plain text and the corresponding password as an encoded string in a script within a file, located on a globally accessible network share. The account credentials used belong to the development team lead. To reduce the risks associated with this scenario while minimizing disruption to ongoing testing, which of the following are the BEST actions to take? (Choose two.)

A. Restrict access to the network share by adding a group only for developers to the share's ACL
B. Implement a new COTS solution that does not use hard-coded credentials and integrates with directory services
C. Obfuscate the username within the script file with encoding to prevent easy identification and the account used
D. Provision a new user account within the enterprise directory and enable its use for authentication to the target application
E. Share the username and password with all developers for use in their individual scripts
F. Redesign the web applications to accept single-use, local account credentials for authentication

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 73
Management is reviewing the results of a recent risk assessment of the organization's policies and procedures. During the risk assessment it is determined that procedures associated with background checks have not been effectively implemented. In response to this risk, the organization elects to revise policies and procedures related to background checks and use a third-party to perform background checks on all new employees. Which of the following risk management strategies has the organization employed?

A. Transfer
B. Mitigate
C. Accept
D. Avoid
E. Reject

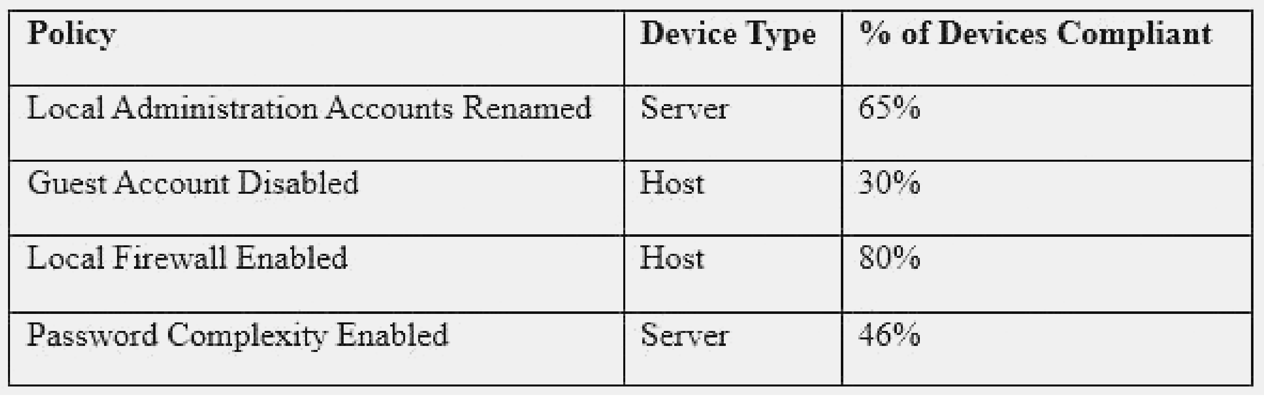
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 78
An advanced threat emulation engineer is conducting testing against a client's network. The engineer conducts the testing in as realistic a manner as possible. Consequently, the engineer has been gradually ramping up the volume of attacks over a long period of time. Which of the following combinations of techniques would the engineer MOST likely use in this testing? (Choose three.)

A. Black box testing
B. Gray box testing
C. Code review
D. Social engineering
E. Vulnerability assessment
F. Pivoting
G. Self-assessment
H. White teaming
I. External auditing

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 81
A security engineer must establish a method to assess compliance with company security policies as they apply to the unique configuration of individual endpoints, as well as to the shared configuration policies of common devices.



Policy	Device Type	% of Devices Compliant
Local Administration Accounts Renamed	Server	65%
Guest Account Disabled	Host	30%
Local Firewall Enabled	Host	80%
Password Complexity Enabled	Server	46%

Which of the following tools is the security engineer using to produce the above output?

A. Vulnerability scanner
B. SIEM
C. Port scanner
D. SCAP scanner

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82
A newly hired systems administrator is trying to connect a new and fully updated, but very customized, Android device to access corporate resources. However, the MDM enrollment process continually fails. The administrator asks a security team member to look into the issue. Which of the following is the MOST likely reason the MDM is not allowing enrollment?

A. The OS version is not compatible
B. The OEM is prohibited
C. The device does not support FDE
D. The device is rooted

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 84
A security administrator wants to allow external organizations to cryptographically validate the company's domain name in email messages sent by employees. Which of the following should the security administrator implement?

A. SPF
B. S/MIME
C. TLS
D. DKIM

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 88
An agency has implemented a data retention policy that requires tagging data according to type before storing it in the data repository. The policy requires all business emails be automatically deleted after two years. During an open records investigation, information was found on an employee's work computer concerning a conversation that occurred three years prior and proved damaging to the agency's reputation. Which of the following MOST likely caused the data leak?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 92
Which of the following BEST represents a risk associated with merging two enterprises during an acquisition?

A. The consolidation of two different IT enterprises increases the likelihood of the data loss because there are now two backup systems
B. Integrating two different IT systems might result in a successful data breach if threat intelligence is not shared between the two enterprises
C. Merging two enterprise networks could result in an expanded attack surface and could cause outages if trust and permission issues are not handled carefully
D. Expanding the set of data owners requires an in-depth review of all data classification decisions, impacting availability during the review

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 93
Two competing companies experienced similar attacks on their networks from various threat actors. To improve response times, the companies wish to share some threat intelligence about the sources and methods of attack. Which of the following business documents would be BEST to document this engagement?

A. Business partnership agreement

B. Memorandum of understanding
C. Service-level agreement
D. Interconnection security agreement

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96
A security controls assessor intends to perform a holistic configuration compliance test of networked assets. The assessor has been handed a package of definitions provided in XML format, and many of the files have two common tags within them: “<object object_ref=… />” and “<state state_ref=… />”. Which of the following tools BEST supports the use of these definitions?

A. HTTP interceptor
B. Static code analyzer
C. SCAP scanner
D. XML fuzzer

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 101
A hospital’s security team recently determined its network was breached and patient data was accessed by an external entity. The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) of the hospital approaches the executive management team with this information, reports the vulnerability that led to the breach has already been remediated, and explains the team is continuing to follow the appropriate incident response plan. The executive team is concerned about the hospital’s brand reputation and asks the CISO when the incident should be disclosed to the affected patients. Which of the following is the MOST appropriate response?

A. When it is mandated by their legal and regulatory requirements
B. As soon as possible in the interest of the patients
C. As soon as the public relations department is ready to be interviewed
D. When all steps related to the incident response plan are completed
E. Upon the approval of the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) to release information to the public

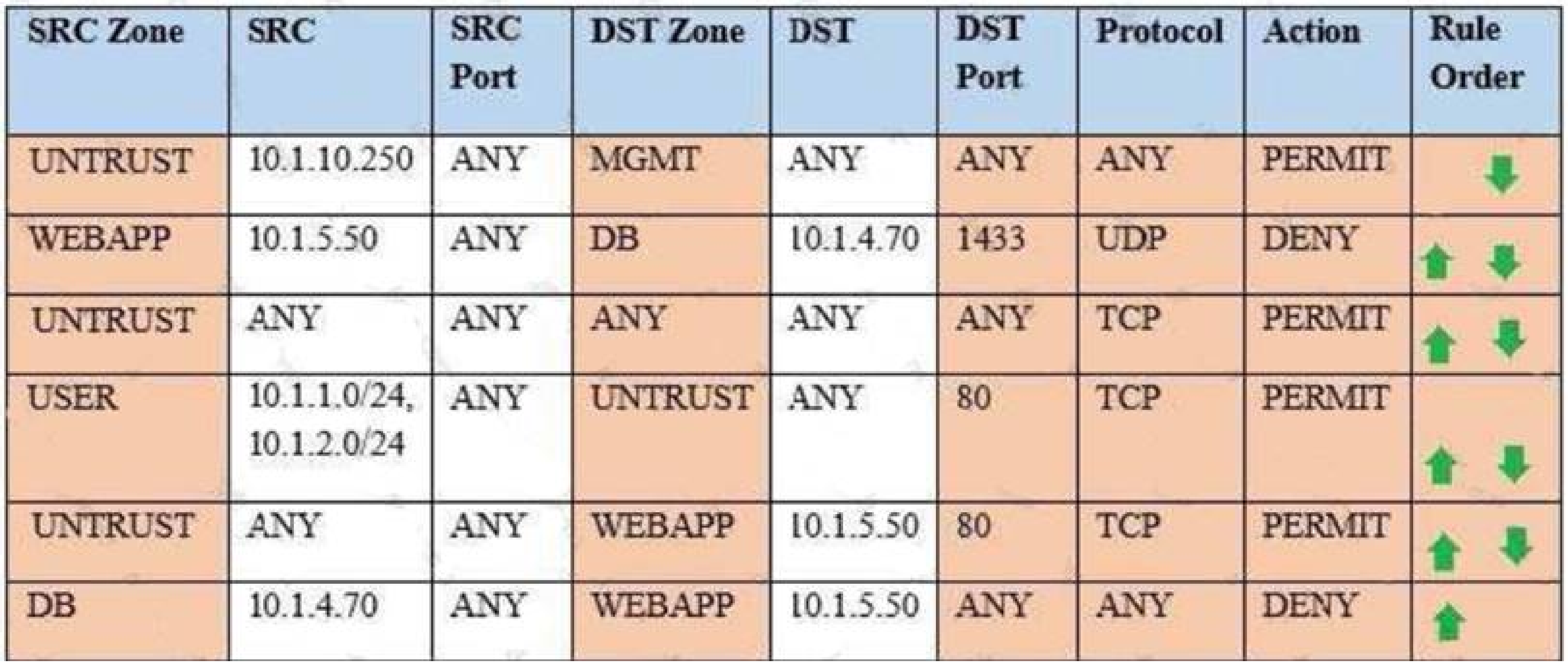
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 104
An architect was recently hired by a power utility to increase the security posture of the company’s power generation and distribution sites. Upon review, the architect identifies legacy hardware with highly vulnerable and unsupported software driving critical operations. These systems must exchange data with each other, be highly synchronized, and pull from the Internet time sources.
Which of the following architectural decisions would BEST reduce the likelihood of a successful attack without harming operational capability? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 105
Exhibit:



SRC Zone	SRC	SRC Port	DST Zone	DST	DST Port	Protocol	Action	Rule Order
UNTRUST	10.1.10.250	ANY	MGMT	ANY	ANY	ANY	PERMIT	⬇
WEBAPP	10.1.5.50	ANY	DB	10.1.4.70	1433	UDP	DENY	⬆ ⬇
UNTRUST	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	ANY	TCP	PERMIT	⬆ ⬇
USER	10.1.1.0/24, 10.1.2.0/24	ANY	UNTRUST	ANY	80	TCP	PERMIT	⬆ ⬇
UNTRUST	ANY	ANY	WEBAPP	10.1.5.50	80	TCP	PERMIT	⬆ ⬇
DB	10.1.4.70	ANY	WEBAPP	10.1.5.50	ANY	ANY	DENY	⬆

Compliance with company policy requires a quarterly review of firewall rules. You are asked to conduct a review on the internal firewall sitting between several internal networks. The intent of this firewall is to make traffic more secure. Given the following information perform the tasks listed below:
Untrusted zone: 0.0.0.0/0 User zone: USR 10.1.1.0/24 User zone: USR2 10.1.2.0/24 DB zone: 10.1.0/24
Web application zone: 10.1.5.0/24 Management zone: 10.1.10.0/24 Web server: 10.1.5.50
MS-SQL server: 10.1.4.70
MGMT platform: 10.1.10.250
Task 1) A rule was added to prevent the management platform from accessing the internet. This rule is not working. Identify the rule and correct this issue.
Task 2) The firewall must be configured so that the SQL server can only receive requests from the web server.
Task 3) The web server must be able to receive unencrypted requests from hosts inside and outside the corporate network.

Task 4) Ensure the final rule is an explicit deny.
Task 5) Currently the user zone can access internet websites over an unencrypted protocol. Modify a rule so that user access to websites is over secure protocols only.
Instructions: To perform the necessary tasks, please modify the DST port, SRC zone, Protocol, Action, and/or Rule Order columns. Type ANY to include all ports. Firewall ACLs are read from the top down.
Once you have met the simulation requirements, click Save. When you have completed the simulation, please select the Done button to submit. Once the simulation is submitted, please select the Next button to continue.

A. Task 1: A rule was added to prevent the management platform from accessing the interne
B. This rule is not workin
C. Identify the rule and correct this issue.In Rule n
D. 1 edit the Action to Deny to block internet access from the management platform.SRC Zone SRCSRC Port DST Zone DSTDST Port Protocol Action UNTRUST 10.1.10.250 ANY MGMT ANY ANY ANY DENYTask 2: The firewall must be configured so that the SQL server can only receive requests from the web server.In Rule n
E. 6 from top, edit the Action to be Permi
F. SRC ZoneSRCSRC Port DST Zone DSTDST Port Protocol Action DB 10.1.4.70 ANY WEBAPP 10.1.5.50 ANY ANY PERMITTask 3: The web server must be able to receive unencrypted requests from hosts inside and outside the corporate network.In rule n
G. 5 from top, change the DST port to Any from 80 to allow all unencrypted traffi
H. SRC ZoneSRCSRC Port DST Zone DSTDST Port Protocol Action UNTRUST ANYANY WEBAPP 10.1.5.50 ANY TCP PERMITTask 4: Ensure the final rule is an explicit denyEnter this at the bottom of the access list i.
I. the line at the bottom of the rule: SRC ZoneSRCSRC Port DST Zone DSTDST Port Protocol Action ANY ANY ANY ANY ANY ANY TCP DENYTask 5: Currently the user zone can access internet websites over an unencrypted protoco
J. Modify a rule so that user access to websites is over secure protocols only.In Rule number 4 from top, edit the DST port to 443 from 80 SRC ZoneSRCSRC Port DST Zone DSTDST Port Protocol Action USER10.1.1.0/24 10.1.2.0/24ANY UNTRUST ANY443TCP PERMIT
K. Task 1: A rule was added to prevent the management platform from accessing the interne
L. This rule is not workin
M. Identify the rule and correct this issue.In Rule n
N. 1 edit the Action to Deny to block internet access from the management platfor
O. SRC ZoneSRCSRC Port DST Zone DSTDST Port Protocol Action UNTRUST 10.1.10.250 ANY MGMT ANY ANY ANY DENYTask 2: The firewall must be configured so that the SQL server can only receive requests from the web server.In Rule n
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Answer: A

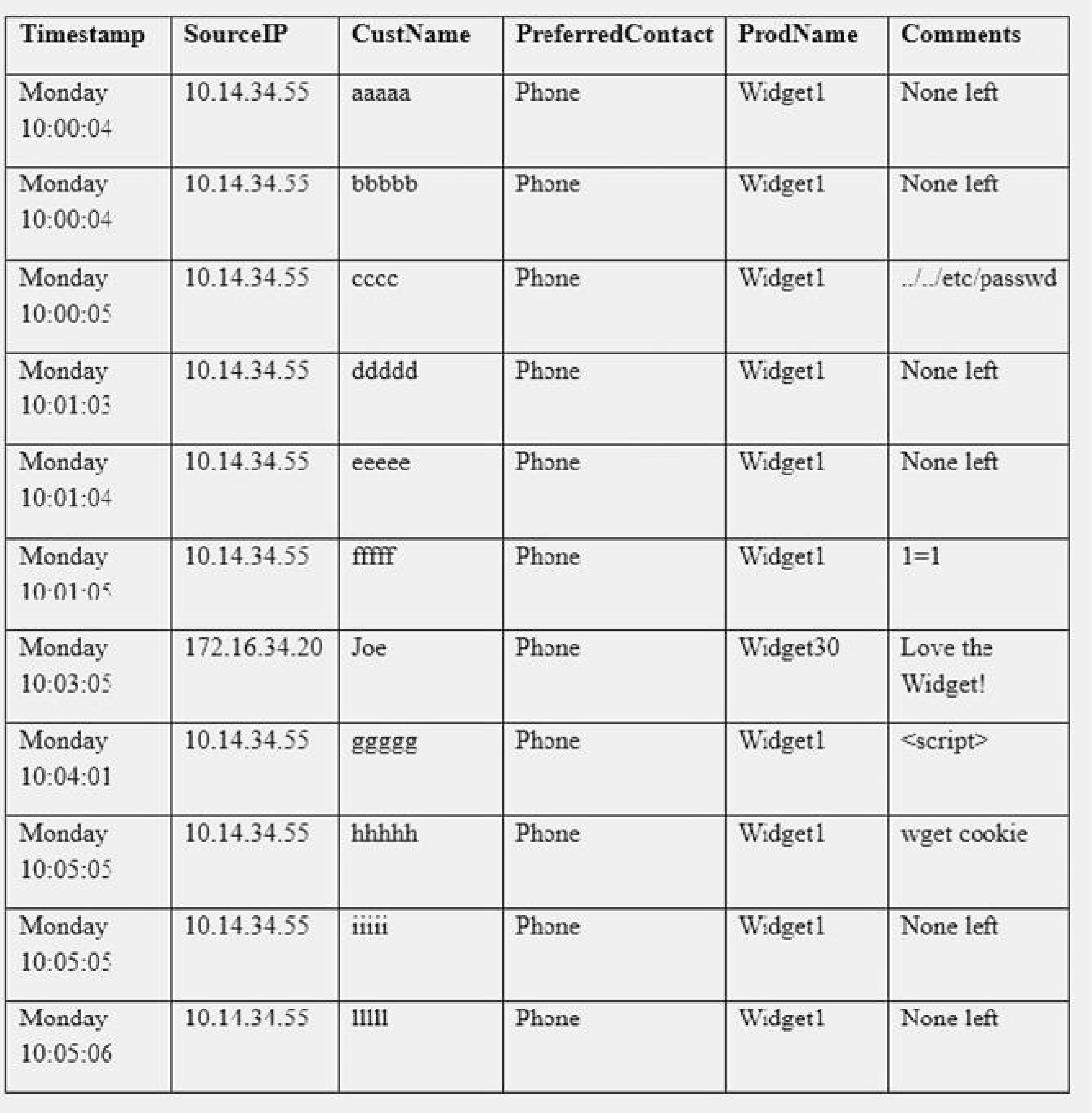
NEW QUESTION 108
To meet a SLA, which of the following document should be drafted, defining the company's internal interdependent unit responsibilities and delivery timelines.

A. BPA
B. OLA
C. MSA
D. MOU

Answer: B

Explanation:
OLA is an agreement between the internal support groups of an institution that supports SLA. According to the Operational Level Agreement, each internal support group has certain responsibilities to the other group. The OLA clearly depicts the performance and relationship of the internal service groups. The main objective of OLA is to ensure that all the support groups provide the intended ServiceLevelAgreement.

NEW QUESTION 110
A security analyst sees some suspicious entries in a log file from a web server website, which has a form that allows customers to leave feedback on the company's products. The analyst believes a malicious actor is scanning the web form. To know which security controls to put in place, the analyst first needs to determine the type of activity occurring to design a control. Given the log below:



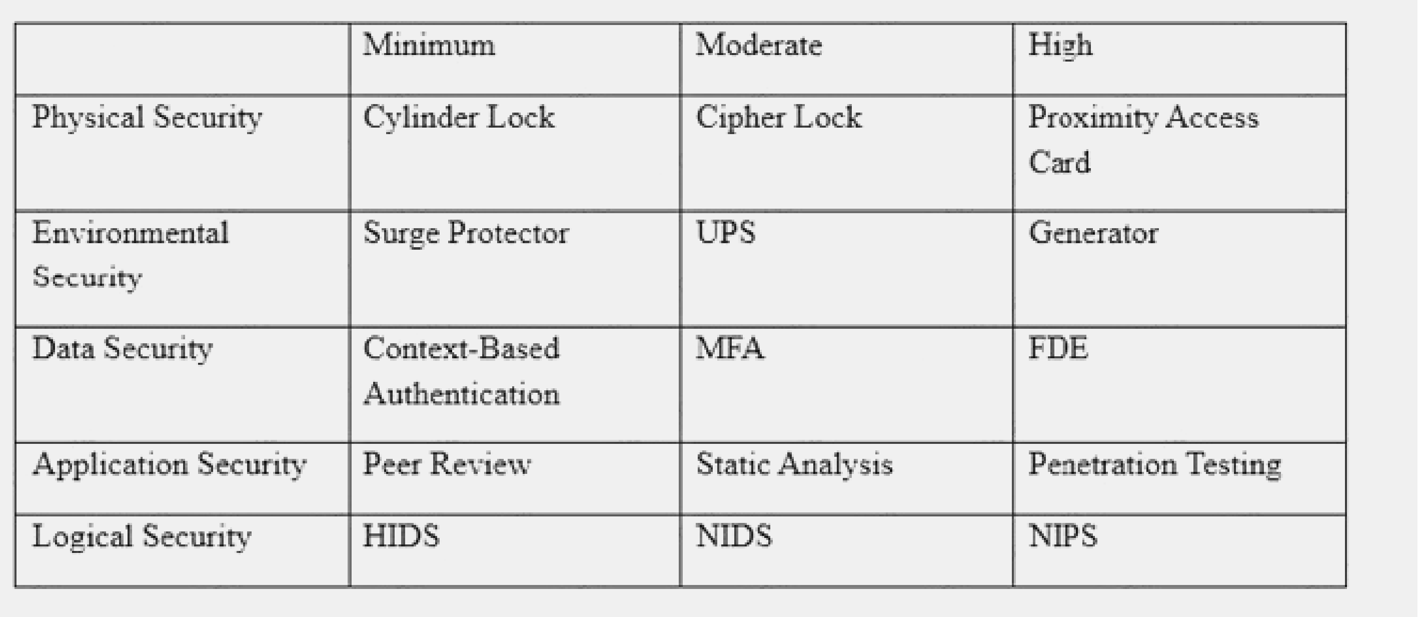
Timestamp	SourceIP	CustName	PreferredContact	ProdName	Comments
Monday 10:00:04	10.14.34.55	aaaaa	Phone	Widget1	None left
Monday 10:00:04	10.14.34.55	bbbbb	Phone	Widget1	None left
Monday 10:00:05	10.14.34.55	cccc	Phone	Widget1	../../etc/passwd
Monday 10:01:03	10.14.34.55	ddddd	Phone	Widget1	None left
Monday 10:01:04	10.14.34.55	eeeee	Phone	Widget1	None left
Monday 10:01:05	10.14.34.55	fffff	Phone	Widget1	1=1
Monday 10:03:05	172.16.34.20	Joe	Phone	Widget30	Love the Widget!
Monday 10:04:01	10.14.34.55	ggggg	Phone	Widget1	<script>
Monday 10:05:05	10.14.34.55	hhhhh	Phone	Widget1	wget cookie
Monday 10:05:05	10.14.34.55	iiiii	Phone	Widget1	None left
Monday 10:05:06	10.14.34.55	lllll	Phone	Widget1	None left

Which of the following is the MOST likely type of activity occurring?

A. SQL injection
B. XSS scanning
C. Fuzzing
D. Brute forcing

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 112
An organization has established the following controls matrix:



	Minimum	Moderate	High
Physical Security	Cylinder Lock	Cipher Lock	Proximity Access Card
Environmental Security	Surge Protector	UPS	Generator
Data Security	Context-Based Authentication	MFA	FDE
Application Security	Peer Review	Static Analysis	Penetration Testing
Logical Security	HIDS	NIDS	NIPS

The following control sets have been defined by the organization and are applied in aggregate fashion:
Systems containing PII are protected with the minimum control set. Systems containing medical data are protected at the moderate level. Systems containing cardholder data are protected at the high level.
The organization is preparing to deploy a system that protects the confidentially of a database containing PII and medical data from clients. Based on the controls classification, which of the following controls would BEST meet these requirements?

A. Proximity card access to the server room, context-based authentication, UPS, and full-disk encryption for the database server.
B. Cipher lock on the server room door, FDE, surge protector, and static analysis of all application code.
C. Peer review of all application changes, static analysis of application code, UPS, and penetration testing of the complete system.
D. Intrusion detection capabilities, network-based IPS, generator, and context-based authenticatio

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 117
A company's existing forward proxies support software-based TLS decryption, but are currently at 60% load just dealing with AV scanning and content analysis for HTTP traffic. More than 70% outbound web traffic is currently encrypted. The switching and routing network infrastructure precludes adding capacity, preventing the installation of a dedicated TLS decryption system. The network firewall infrastructure is currently at 30% load and has software decryption modules that can be activated by purchasing additional license keys. An existing project is rolling out agent updates to end-user desktops as part of an endpoint security refresh.
Which of the following is the BEST way to address these issues and mitigate risks to the organization?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 120
A threat advisory alert was just emailed to the IT security staff. The alert references specific types of host operating systems that can allow an unauthorized person to access files on a system remotely. A fix was recently published, but it requires a recent endpoint protection engine to be installed prior to running the fix.
Which of the following MOST likely need to be configured to ensure the system are mitigated accordingly? (Select two.)

A. Antivirus
B. HIPS
C. Application whitelisting
D. Patch management
E. Group policy implementation
F. Firmware updates

Answer: DF

NEW QUESTION 122
A systems administrator recently joined an organization and has been asked to perform a security assessment of controls on the organization's file servers, which contain client data from a number of sensitive systems. The administrator needs to compare documented access requirements to the access implemented within the file system.
Which of the following is MOST likely to be reviewed during the assessment? (Select two.)

A. Access control list
B. Security requirements traceability matrix
C. Data owner matrix
D. Roles matrix
E. Data design document
F. Data access policies

Answer: DF

NEW QUESTION 124
The legal department has required that all traffic to and from a company's cloud-based word processing and email system is logged. To meet this requirement, the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) has implemented a next-generation firewall to perform inspection of the secure traffic and has decided to use a cloud-based log aggregation solution for all traffic that is logged. Which of the following presents a long-term risk to user privacy in this scenario?

A. Confidential or sensitive documents are inspected by the firewall before being logged.
B. Latency when viewing videos and other online content may increase.
C. Reports generated from the firewall will take longer to produce due to more information from inspected traffic.
D. Stored logs may contain non-encrypted usernames and passwords for personal website

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 127
A security analyst has requested network engineers integrate sFlow into the SOC's overall monitoring picture. For this to be a useful addition to the monitoring capabilities, which of the following must be considered by the engineering team?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 129
A new cluster of virtual servers has been set up in a lab environment and must be audited before being allowed on the production network. The security manager needs to ensure unnecessary services are disabled and all system accounts are using strong credentials. Which of the following tools should be used? (Choose two.)

A. Fuzzer
B. SCAP scanner
C. Packet analyzer
D. Password cracker

E. Network enumerator
F. SIEM

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 130
A security technician is incorporating the following requirements in an RFP for a new SIEM: New security notifications must be dynamically implemented by the SIEM engine
The SIEM must be able to identify traffic baseline anomalies
Anonymous attack data from all customers must augment attack detection and risk scoring
Based on the above requirements, which of the following should the SIEM support? (Choose two.)

A. Autoscaling search capability
B. Machine learning
C. Multisensor deployment
D. Big Data analytics
E. Cloud-based management
F. Centralized log aggregation

Answer: BD

NEW QUESTION 131
An organization enables BYOD but wants to allow users to access the corporate email, calendar, and contacts from their devices. The data associated with the user's accounts is sensitive, and therefore, the organization wants to comply with the following requirements:
Active full-device encryption Enabled remote-device wipe Blocking unsigned applications
Containerization of email, calendar, and contacts
Which of the following technical controls would BEST protect the data from attack or loss and meet the above requirements?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 134
An organization's network engineering team recently deployed a new software encryption solution
to ensure the confidentiality of data at rest, which was found to add 300ms of latency to data readwrite requests in storage, impacting business operations.
Which of the following alternative approaches would BEST address performance requirements while meeting the intended security objective?

A. Employ hardware FDE or SED solutions.
B. Utilize a more efficient cryptographic hash function.
C. Replace HDDs with SSD arrays.
D. Use a FIFO pipe a multithreaded software solutio

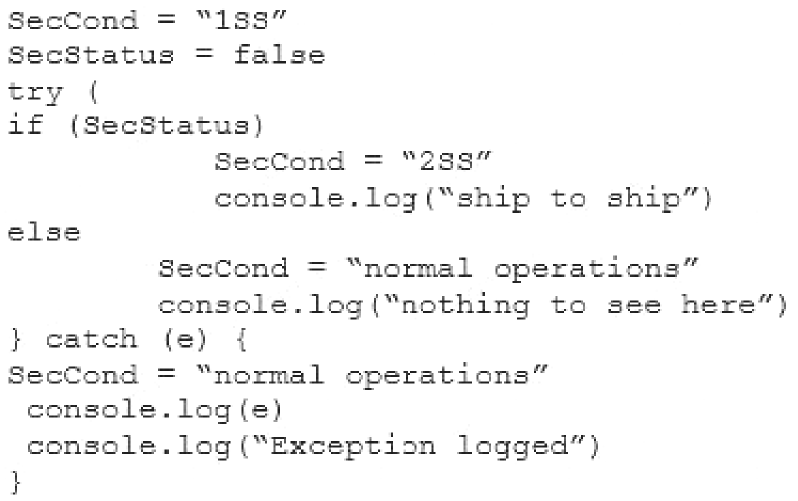
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 135
While attending a meeting with the human resources department, an organization's information security officer sees an employee using a username and password written on a memo pad to log into a specific service. When the information security officer inquires further as to why passwords are being written down, the response is that there are too many passwords to remember for all the different services the human resources department is required to use.
Additionally, each password has specific complexity requirements and different expiration time frames. Which of the following would be the BEST solution for the information security officer to recommend?

A. Utilizing MFA
B. Implementing SSO
C. Deploying 802.1X
D. Pushing SAML adoption
E. Implementing TACACS

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 140
Given the following code snippet:



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

Which of the following failure modes would the code exhibit?

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

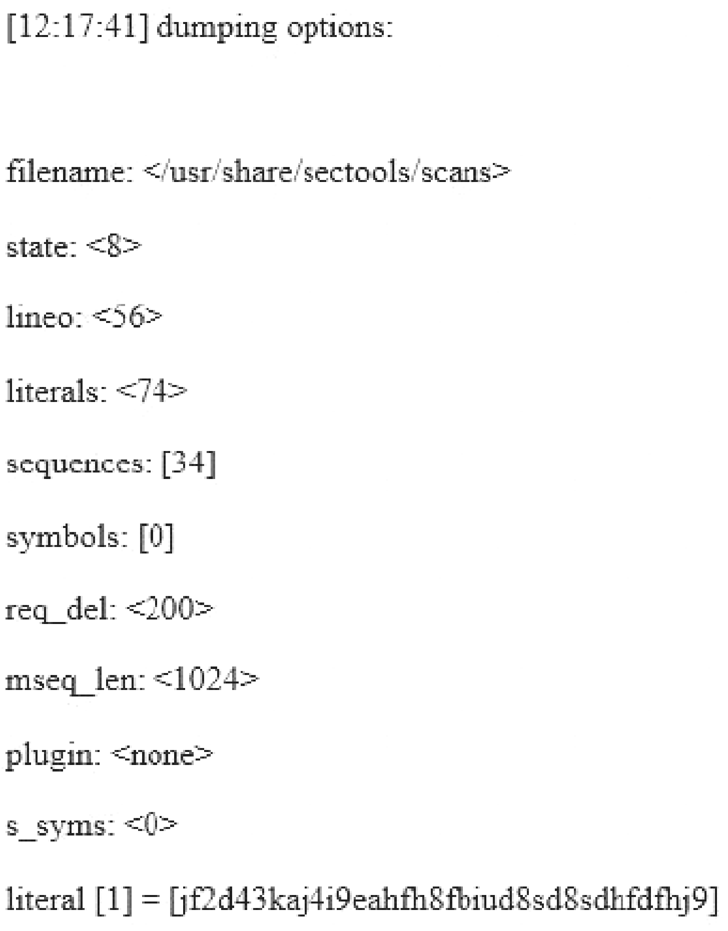
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 145
A security administrator wants to implement two-factor authentication for network switches and routers. The solution should integrate with the company's RADIUS server, which is used for authentication to the network infrastructure devices. The security administrator implements the following:
An HOTP service is installed on the RADIUS server.
The RADIUS server is configured to require the HOTP service for authentication.
The configuration is successfully tested using a software supplicant and enforced across all network devices. Network administrators report they are unable to log onto the network devices because they are not being prompted for the second factor.
Which of the following should be implemented to BEST resolve the issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 147
Given the following output from a security tool in Kali:



```
[12:17:41] dumping options:


filename: </usr/share/sectools/scans>

state: <8>

lineo: <56>

literals: <74>

sequences: [34]

symbols: [0]

req_del: <200>

mseq_len: <1024>

plugin: <none>

s_syms: <0>

literal [1] = [jf2d43kaj4i9eahfh8fbiud8sd8sdhfdfhj9]
```

A. Log reduction
B. Network enumerator
C. Fuzzer
D. SCAP scanner

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 151
Due to a recent breach, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has requested the following activities be conducted during incident response planning:
Involve business owners and stakeholders Create an applicable scenario
Conduct a biannual verbal review of the incident response plan Report on the lessons learned and gaps identified
Which of the following exercises has the CEO requested?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 153
A government organization operates and maintains several ICS environments. The categorization of one of the ICS environments led to a moderate baseline. The organization has complied a set of applicable security controls based on this categorization.
Given that this is a unique environment, which of the following should the organization do NEXT to determine if other security controls should be considered?

A. Check for any relevant or required overlays.
B. Review enhancements within the current control set.
C. Modify to a high-baseline set of controls.
D. Perform continuous monitorin

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156
An organization is considering the use of a thin client architecture as it moves to a cloud-hosted environment. A security analyst is asked to provide thoughts on the security advantages of using thin clients and virtual workstations. Which of the following are security advantages of the use of this combination of thin clients and virtual workstations?

A. Malicious insiders will not have the opportunity to tamper with data at rest and affect the integrity of the system.
B. Thin client workstations require much less security because they lack storage and peripherals that can be easily compromised, and the virtual workstations are protected in the cloud where security is outsourced.
C. All thin clients use TPM for core protection, and virtual workstations use vTPM for core protection with both equally ensuring a greater security advantage for a cloud-hosted environment.
D. Malicious users will have reduced opportunities for data extractions from their physical thin client workstations, this reducing the effectiveness of local attacks.

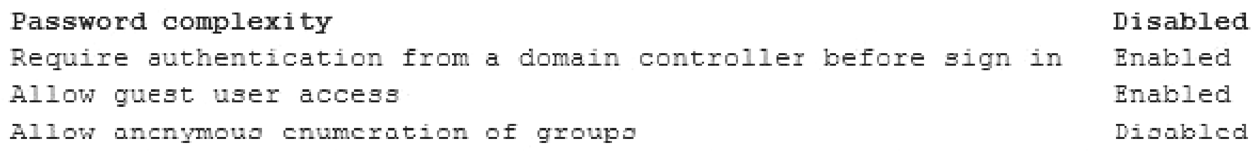
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 157
Engineers at a company believe a certain type of data should be protected from competitors, but the data owner insists the information is not sensitive. An information security engineer is implementing controls to secure the corporate SAN. The controls require dividing data into four groups: nonsensitive, sensitive but accessible, sensitive but export-controlled, and extremely sensitive. Which of
the following actions should the engineer take regarding the data?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 162
A security engineer is performing an assessment again for a company. The security engineer examines the following output from the review:
Which of the following tools is the engineer utilizing to perform this assessment?



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

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

Answer: B

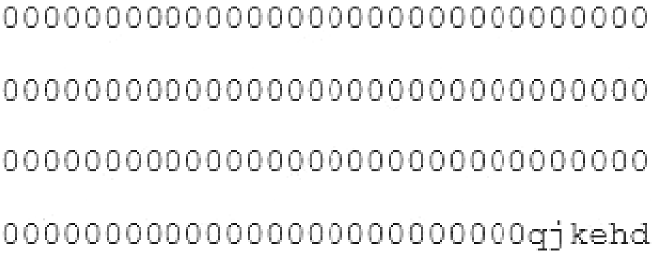
NEW QUESTION 167
A database administrator is required to adhere to and implement privacy principles when executing daily tasks. A manager directs the administrator to reduce the number of unique instances of PII stored within an organization’s systems to the greatest extent possible. Which of the following principles is being demonstrated?

A. Administrator accountability

B. PII security
C. Record transparency
D. Data minimization

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 168
A systems administrator has installed a disk wiping utility on all computers across the organization and configured it to perform a seven-pass wipe and an additional pass to overwrite the disk with zeros. The company has also instituted a policy that requires users to erase files containing sensitive information when they are no longer needed.
To ensure the process provides the intended results, an auditor reviews the following content from a randomly selected decommissioned hard disk:



```
00000000000000000000000000000000

00000000000000000000000000000000

00000000000000000000000000000000

00000000000000000000000000qjkehd
```

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 170
The Chief Information Officer (CISO) is concerned that certain systems administrators will privileged access may be reading other user’s emails. Review of a tool’s output shows the administrators have used web mail to log into other users’ inboxes. Which of the following tools would show this type of output?

A. Log analysis tool
B. Password cracker
C. Command-line tool
D. File integrity monitoring tool

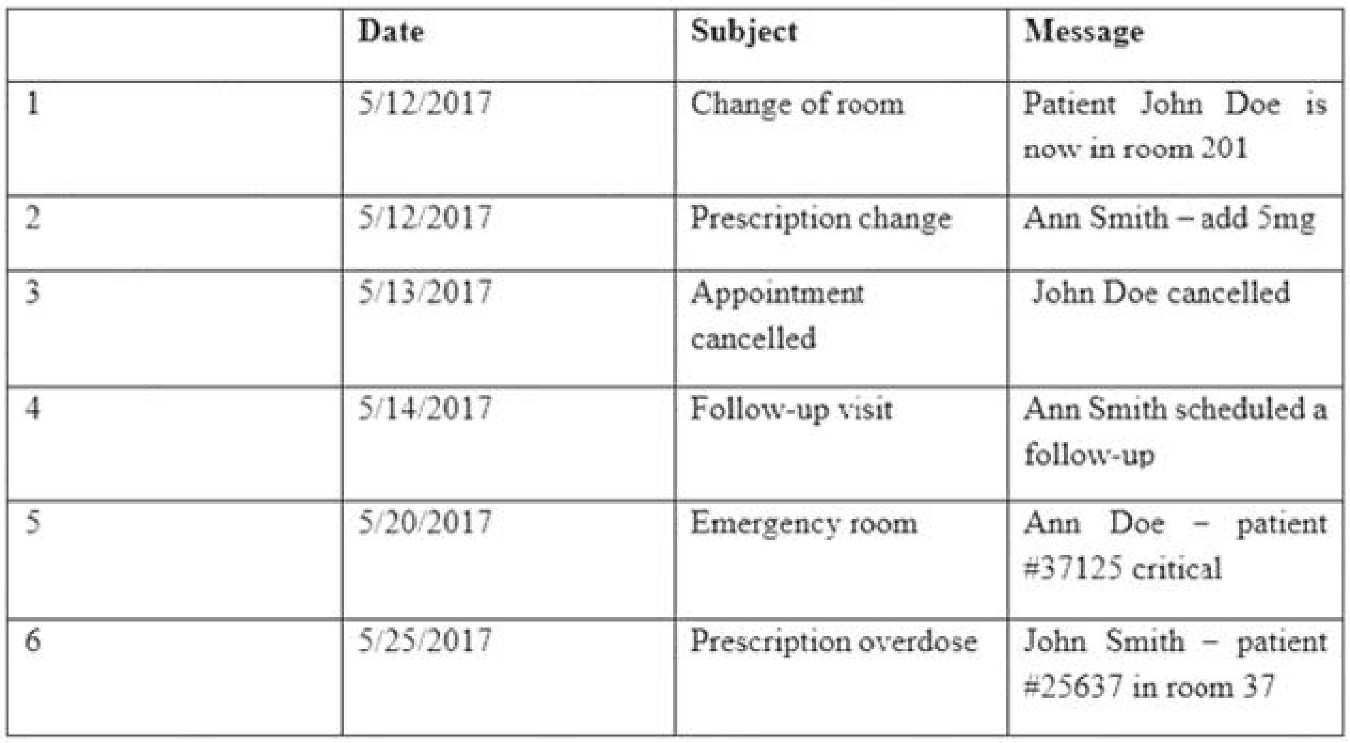
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 172
A security analyst is troubleshooting a scenario in which an operator should only be allowed to reboot remote hosts but not perform other activities. The analyst inspects the following portions of different configuration files:
Configuration file 1: Operator ALL=/sbin/reboot Configuration file 2:
Command=”/sbin/shutdown now”, no-x11-forwarding, no-pty, ssh-dss Configuration file 3:
Operator:x:1000:1000::/home/operator:/bin/bash
Which of the following explains why an intended operator cannot perform the intended action?

A. The sudoers file is locked down to an incorrect command
B. SSH command shell restrictions are misconfigured
C. The passwd file is misconfigured
D. The SSH command is not allowing a pty session

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 177
Providers at a healthcare system with many geographically dispersed clinics have been fined five times this year after an auditor received notice of the following SMS messages:



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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 178
A managed service provider is designing a log aggregation service for customers who no longer want to manage an internal SIEM infrastructure. The provider expects that customers will send all types of logs to them, and that log files could contain very sensitive entries. Customers have indicated they want on-premises and cloud-based infrastructure logs to be stored in this new service. An engineer, who is designing the new service, is deciding how to segment customers. Which of the following is the BEST statement for the engineer to take into consideration?

A. Single-tenancy is often more expensive and has less efficient resource utilizatio
B. Multi-tenancy may increase the risk of cross-customer exposure in the event of service vulnerabilities.
C. The managed service provider should outsource security of the platform to an existing cloud compan
D. This will allow the new log service to be launched faster and with well-tested security controls.
E. Due to the likelihood of large log volumes, the service provider should use a multi-tenancy model for the data storage tier, enable data deduplication for storage cost efficiencies, and encrypt data at rest.
F. The most secure design approach would be to give customers on-premises appliances, install agents on endpoints, and then remotely manage the service via a VPN.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 182
A company has created a policy to allow employees to use their personally owned devices. The Chief Information Officer (CISO) is getting reports of company data appearing on unapproved forums and an increase in theft of personal electronic devices. Which of the following security controls would BEST reduce the risk of exposure?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 184
After a large organization has completed the acquisition of a smaller company, the smaller company must implement new host-based security controls to connect its employees' devices to the network. Given that the network requires 802.1X EAP-PEAP to identify and authenticate devices, which of the following should the security administrator do to integrate the new employees' devices into the network securely?

A. Distribute a NAC client and use the client to push the company's private key to all the new devices.
B. Distribute the device connection policy and a unique public/private key pair to each new employee's device.
C. Install a self-signed SSL certificate on the company's RADIUS server and distribute the certificate's public key to all new client devices.
D. Install an 802.1X supplicant on all new devices and let each device generate a self-signed certificate to use for network access.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 186
A cybersecurity analyst has received an alert that well-known "call home" messages are continuously observed by network sensors at the network boundary. The proxy firewall successfully drops the massages. After determining the alert was a true positive, which of the following represents OST
likely cause?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 188
A cybersecurity analyst is hired to review the security the posture of a company. The cybersecurity analyst notice a very high network bandwidth consumption due to SYN floods from a small number of IP addresses. Which of the following would be the BEST action to take to support incident response?

A. Increase the company's bandwidth.
B. Apply ingress filters at the routers.
C. Install a packet capturing tool.
D. Block all SYN packet

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 193
There have been several explogts to critical devices within the network. However, there is currently no process to perform vulnerability analysis. Which the following should the security analyst implement during production hours to identify critical threats and vulnerabilities?

A. asset inventory of all critical devices
B. Vulnerability scanning frequency that does not interrupt workflow
C. Daily automated reports of explogted devices
D. Scanning of all types of data regardless of sensitivity levels

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 195
Which of the following system would be at the GREATEST risk of compromise if found to have an open vulnerability associated with perfect ... secrecy?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 200
An analyst has noticed unusual activities in the SIEM to a .cn domain name. Which of the following should the analyst use to identify the content of the traffic?

A. Log review
B. Service discovery
C. Packet capture
D. DNS harvesting

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 201
The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) instructed the new Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) to provide a list of enhancements to the company's cybersecurity operation. As a result, the CISO has identified the need to align security operations with industry best practices. Which of the following industry references is appropriate to accomplish this?

A. OSSM
B. NIST
C. PCI
D. OWASP

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 202
An investigation showed a worm was introduced from an engineer's laptop. It was determined the company does not provide engineers with company-owned laptops, which would be subject to a company policy and technical controls. Which of the following would be the MOST secure control implement?

A. Deploy HIDS on all engineer-provided laptops, and put a new router in the management network.
B. Implement role-based group policies on the management network for client access.
C. Utilize a jump box that is only allowed to connect to client from the management network.
D. Deploy a company-wide approved engineering workstation for management acces

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 206
Company ABC's SAN is nearing capacity, and will cause costly downtimes if servers run out disk space. Which of the following is a more cost effective alternative to buying a new SAN?

A. Enable multipath to increase availability
B. Enable deduplication on the storage pools
C. Implement snapshots to reduce virtual disk size
D. Implement replication to offsite datacenter

Answer: B

Explanation:
Storage-based data deduplication reduces the amount of storage needed for a given set of files. It is most effective in applications where many copies of very similar or even identical data are stored on a single disk.
It is common for multiple copies of files to exist on a SAN. By eliminating (deduplicating) repeated copies of the files, we can reduce the disk space used on the existing SAN. This solution is a cost effective alternative to buying a new SAN.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Multipathing enables multiple links to transfer the data to and from the SAN. This improves performance and link redundancy. However, it has no effect on the amount of data on the SAN. C: Snapshots would not reduce the amount of data stored on the SAN.
D: Replicating the data on the SAN to an offsite datacenter will not reduce the amount of data stored on the SAN. It would just create another copy of the data on the SAN in the offsite datacenter. References:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_deduplication

NEW QUESTION 207
Joe, a hacker, has discovered he can specifically craft a webpage that when viewed in a browser crashes the browser and then allows him to gain remote code execution in the context of the victim's privilege level. The browser crashes due to an exception error when a heap memory that is unused is accessed. Which of

the following BEST describes the application issue?

A. Integer overflow
B. Click-jacking
C. Race condition
D. SQL injection
E. Use after free
F. Input validation

Answer: E

Explanation:
Use-After-Free vulnerabilities are a type of memory corruption flaw that can be leveraged by hackers to execute arbitrary code.
Use After Free specifically refers to the attempt to access memory after it has been freed, which can cause a program to crash or, in the case of a Use-After-Free flaw, can potentially result in the execution of arbitrary code or even enable full remote code execution capabilities.
According to the Use After Free definition on the Common Weakness Enumeration (CWE) website, a Use After Free scenario can occur when "the memory in question is allocated to another pointer validly at some point after it has been freed. The original pointer to the freed memory is used again and points to somewhere within the new allocation. As the data is changed, it corrupts the validly used memory; this induces undefined behavior in the process."
Incorrect Answers:
A: Integer overflow is the result of an attempt by a CPU to arithmetically generate a number larger than what can fit in the devoted memory storage space. Arithmetic operations always have the potential of returning unexpected values, which may cause an error that forces the whole program to shut down. This is not what is described in this question.
B: Clickjacking is a malicious technique of tricking a Web user into clicking on something different from what the user perceives they are clicking on, thus potentially revealing confidential information
or taking control of their computer while clicking on seemingly innocuous web pages. This is not what is described in this question.
C: A race condition is an undesirable situation that occurs when a device or system attempts to perform two or more operations at the same time, but because of the nature of the device or system, the operations must be done in the proper sequence to be done correctly. This is not what is described in this question.
D: SQL injection is a type of security explogt in which the attacker adds Structured Query Language (SQL) code to a Web form input box to gain access to resources or make changes to dat
A. This is not
what is described in this question.
F: Input validation is used to ensure that the correct data is entered into a field. For example, input validation would prevent letters typed into a field that expects number from being accepted. This is not what is described in this question.
References:
http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/U/use-after-free.HYPERLINK "http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/U/use-after-free.html"html
htHYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clickjacking"tps://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clickjacking http://searchstorage.tHYPERLINK "http://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/racecondition" echtarget.com/definition/race-condiHYPERLINK "http://searchstorage.techtarget.com/definition/race-condition"tion

NEW QUESTION 212
A popular commercial virtualization platform allows for the creation of virtual hardware. To virtual machines, this virtual hardware is indistinguishable from real hardware. By implementing virtualized TPMs, which of the following trusted system concepts can be implemented?

A. Software-based root of trust
B. Continuous chain of trust
C. Chain of trust with a hardware root of trust
D. Software-based trust anchor with no root of trust

Answer: C

Explanation:
A Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is a microchip designed to provide basic security-related functions, primarily involving encryption keys. The TPM is usually installed on the motherboard of a computer, and it communicates with the remainder of the system by using a hardware bus.
A vTPM is a virtual Trusted Platform Module; a virtual instance of the TPM.
IBM extended the current TPM V1.2 command set with virtual TPM management commands that allow us to create and delete instances of TPMs. Each created instance of a TPM holds an association with a virtual machine (VM) throughout its lifetime on the platform.
The TPM is the hardware root of trust.
Chain of trust means to extend the trust boundary from the root(s) of trust, in order to extend the collection of trustworthy functions. Implies/entails transitive trust.
Therefore a virtual TPM is a chain of trust from the hardware TPM (root of trust). Incorrect Answers:
A: A vTPM is a virtual instance of the hardware TPM. Therefore, the root of trust is a hardware root of trust, not a software-based root of trust.
B: The chain of trust needs a root. In this case, the TPM is a hardware root of trust. This answer has no root of trust.
D: There needs to be a root of trust. In this case, the TPM is a hardware root of trust. This answer has no root of trust.
References: https://www.cylab.cmu.edu/tiw/slides/martin-tiw101.pdf

NEW QUESTION 217
An application present on the majority of an organization's 1,000 systems is vulnerable to a buffer overflow attack. Which of the following is the MOST comprehensive way to resolve the issue?

A. Deploy custom HIPS signatures to detect and block the attacks.
B. Validate and deploy the appropriate patch.
C. Run the application in terminal services to reduce the threat landscape.
D. Deploy custom NIPS signatures to detect and block the attack

Answer: B

Explanation:
If an application has a known issue (such as susceptibility to buffer overflow attacks) and a patch is released to resolve the specific issue, then the best solution is always to deploy the patch.
A buffer overflow occurs when a program or process tries to store more data in a buffer (temporary data storage area) than it was intended to hold. Since buffers are created to contain a finite amount of data, the extra information - which has to go somewhere - can overflow into adjacent buffers,
corrupting or overwriting the valid data held in them. Although it may occur accidentally through programming error, buffer overflow is an increasingly common type

of security attack on data integrity. In buffer overflow attacks, the extra data may contain codes designed to trigger specific actions, in effect sending new instructions to the attacked computer that could, for example, damage the user's files, change data, or disclose confidential information. Buffer overflow attacks are said to have arisen because the C programming language supplied the framework, and poor programming practices supplied the vulnerability.
Incorrect Answers:
A: This question is asking for the MOST comprehensive way to resolve the issue. A HIPS (Host Intrusion Prevention System) with custom signatures may offer some protection against an application that is vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks. However, an application that is NOT vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks (a patched application) is a better solution.
C: This question is asking for the MOST comprehensive way to resolve the issue. Running the application in terminal services may reduce the threat landscape. However, it doesn’t resolve the issue. Patching the application to eliminate the threat is a better solution.
D: This question is asking for the MOST comprehensive way to resolve the issue. A NIPS (Network Intrusion Prevention System) with custom signatures may offer some protection against an application that is vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks. However, an application that is NOT vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks (a patched application) is a better solution.
References: http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/buffer-overflow

NEW QUESTION 222
A security administrator wants to deploy a dedicated storage solution which is inexpensive, can natively integrate with AD, allows files to be selectively encrypted and is suitable for a small number of users at a satellite office. Which of the following would BEST meet the requirement?

A. SAN
B. NAS
C. Virtual SAN
D. Virtual storage

Answer: B

Explanation:
A NAS is an inexpensive storage solution suitable for small offices. Individual files can be encrypted by using the EFS (Encrypted File System) functionality provided by the NTFS file system.
NAS typically uses a common Ethernet network and can provide storage services to any authorized devices on that network.
Two primary NAS protocols are used in most environments. The choice of protocol depends largely on the type of computer or server connecting to the storage. Network File System (NFS) protocol usually used by servers to access storage in a NAS environment. Common Internet File System (CIFS), also sometimes called Server Message Block (SMB), is usually used for desktops, especially those running Microsoft Windows.
Unlike DAS and SAN, NAS is a file-level storage technology. This means the NAS appliance maintains and controls the files, folder structures, permission, and attributes of the data it holds. A typical NAS deployment integrates the NAS appliance with a user database, such as Active Directory, so file permissions can be assigned based on established users and groups. With Active Directory
integration, most Windows New Technology File System (NTFS) permissions can be set on the files contained on a NAS device.
Incorrect Answers:
A: A SAN is expensive compared to a NAS and is more suitable for enterprise storage for larger
networks.
C: A Virtual SAN is the combined local storage of multiple hypervisor servers (VMware ESXi for example) to create one virtual storage pool. This is not the best solution for a small office.
D: Virtual storage is storage presented by an underlying SAN or group of servers. This is not the best solution for a small office.
References:
hHYPERLINK "http://infrastructuretechnologypros.com/understanding-storage-technology-part-2- alphabet-soup-storage/"ttp://infrastructuretechnoloHYPERLINK "http://infrastructuretechnologypros.com/understanding-storage-technology-part-2-alphabet-soupstorage/" gypros.com/understanding-storage-technology-part-2-alphabet-soup-storage/

NEW QUESTION 226
At 9:00 am each morning, all of the virtual desktops in a VDI implementation become extremely slow and/or unresponsive. The outage lasts for around 10 minutes, after which everything runs properly again. The administrator has traced the problem to a lab of thin clients that are all booted at 9:00 am each morning. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the problem and the BEST solution? (Select TWO).

A. Add guests with more memory to increase capacity of the infrastructure.
B. A backup is running on the thin clients at 9am every morning.
C. Install more memory in the thin clients to handle the increased load while booting.
D. Booting all the lab desktops at the same time is creating excessive I/O.
E. Install 10-Gb uplinks between the hosts and the lab to increase network capacity.
F. Install faster SSD drives in the storage system used in the infrastructure.
G. The lab desktops are saturating the network while booting.
H. The lab desktops are using more memory than is available to the host system

Answer: DF

Explanation:
The problem lasts for 10 minutes at 9am every day and has been traced to the lab desktops. This question is asking for the MOST likely cause of the problem. The most likely cause of the problem is that the lab desktops being started at the same time at the beginning of the day is causing excessive disk I/O as the operating systems are being read and loaded from disk storage.
The solution is to install faster SSD drives in the storage system that contains the desktop operating systems.
Incorrect Answers:
A: If a lack of memory was the cause of the problem, the problem would occur throughout the day; not just for the 10 minutes it takes to boot the lab desktops. Therefore adding guests with more memory will not solve the problem so this answer is incorrect.
B: This question is asking for the MOST likely cause of the problem. A backup running on the thin clients at 9am every morning as soon as the lab desktops start up is an unlikely cause of the problem. It is much more likely that the lab desktops starting up at the same time is causing high disk I/O.
C: The lab desktops starting up would not cause memory issues on the thin clients so adding memory will not solve the issue.
E: The lab desktops starting up would not cause network bandwidth issues so increasing the bandwidth will not solve the issue.
G: The lab desktops starting up would not saturate the network.
H: If the lab desktops are using more memory than is available to the host systems, the problem would occur throughout the day; not just for the 10 minutes it takes to boot the lab desktops.

NEW QUESTION 228

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

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

Answer: BD

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

NEW QUESTION 230
Which of the following describes a risk and mitigation associated with cloud data storage?

A. Risk: Shared hardware caused data leakage Mitigation: Strong encryption at rest
B. Risk: Offsite replication Mitigation: Multi-site backups
C. Risk: Data loss from de-duplication Mitigation: Dynamic host bus addressing
D. Risk: Combined data archivingMitigation: Two-factor administrator authentication

Answer: A

Explanation:
With cloud data storage, the storage provider will have large enterprise SANs providing large pools of storage capacity. Portions of the storage pools are assigned to customers. The risk is that multiple customers are storing their data on the same physical hardware storage devices. This presents a risk (usually a very small risk, but a risk all the same) of other customers using the same cloud storage hardware being able to view your data.
The mitigation of the risk is to encrypt your data stored on the SAN. Then the data would be unreadable even if another customer was able to access it.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Offsite replication is used for disaster recovery purposes. It is not considered to be a risk as long as the data is secure in the other site. Multi-site backups are not a risk mitigation.
C: Data loss from de-duplication is not considered to be a risk. De-duplication removes duplicate copies of data to reduce the storage space required for the dat
A. Dynamic host bus addressing is not a risk mitigation.
D: Combined data archiving is not considered to be a risk. The archived data would be less accessible to other customers than the live data on the shared storage.

NEW QUESTION 231
Which of the following technologies prevents an unauthorized HBA from viewing iSCSI target information?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 235
Which of the following represents important technical controls for securing a SAN storage infrastructure? (Select TWO).

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

Answer: FG

Explanation:
A logical unit number (LUN) is a unique identifier that designates individual hard disk devices or
grouped devices for address by a protocol associated with a SCSI, iSCSI, Fibre Channel (FC) or similar interface. LUNs are central to the management of block storage arrays shared over a storage area network (SAN).
LUN masking subdivides access to a given port. Then, even if several LUNs are accessed through the same port, the server masks can be set to limit each server's access to the appropriate LUNs. LUN masking is typically conducted at the host bus adapter (HBA) or switch level.
Port mapping is used in ‘Zoning’. In storage networking, Fibre Channel zoning is the partitioning of a Fibre Channel fabric into smaller subsets to restrict interference, add security, and to simplify management. While a SAN makes available several devices and/or ports to a single device, each system connected to the SAN should only be allowed access to a controlled subset of these devices/ports.
Zoning can be applied to either the switch port a device is connected to OR the WWN World Wide Name on the host being connected. As port based zoning restricts traffic flow based on the specific switch port a device is connected to, if the device is moved, it will lose access. Furthermore, if a different device is connected to the port in question, it will gain access to any resources the previous host had access to.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Synchronous copy of data is used to copy data. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.
B: RAID configuration is the configuration of the disks in the SAN. A RAID is an array of disks that provides a logical pool of storage by combining the storage capacity of the disks. RAID provides hardware redundancy in that the data will not be lost if an individual disk fails. RAID configuration is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.
C: Data de-duplication is the process of eliminating multiple copies of the same data to save storage space. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.
D: Storage pool space allocation is the process of allocating and making available portions of the storage pool to servers. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.
E: Port scanning is the process of probing a server or host for open ports. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.
References: http://searchvirtualstorage.techtarget.com/definition/LUN-masking https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibre_Channel_zoning

NEW QUESTION 236
A security administrator is performing VDI traffic data collection on a virtual server which migrates from one host to another. While reviewing the data collected by the protocol analyzer, the security administrator notices that sensitive data is present in the packet capture. Which of the following should the security administrator recommend to ensure the confidentiality of sensitive information during live VM migration, while minimizing latency issues?

A. A separate physical interface placed on a private VLAN should be configured for live host operations.
B. Database record encryption should be used when storing sensitive information on virtual servers.
C. Full disk encryption should be enabled across the enterprise to ensure the confidentiality of sensitive data.
D. Sensitive data should be stored on a backend SAN which uses an isolated fiber channel networ

Answer: A

Explanation:
VDI virtual machines can be migrated across physical hosts while the virtual machines are still powered on. In VMware, this is called vMotion. In Microsoft Hyper-V, this is called Live Migration. When a virtual machine is migrated between hosts, the data is unencrypted as it travels across the network. To prevent access to the data as it travels across the network, a dedicated network should be created for virtual machine migrations. The dedicated migration network should only be accessible by the virtual machine hosts to maximize security.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Database record encryption is used for encrypting database records only. This question does not state that the only sensitive data is database records. The data is at risk as it travels across the network when virtual machines are migrated between hosts. Data is unencrypted when it is transmitted over the network.
C: Full disk encryption is a good idea to secure data stored on disk. However, the data is unencrypted when it is transmitted over the network.
D: The sensitive data is on the VDI virtual machines. Storing the sensitive information on an isolated fiber channel network would make the information inaccessible from the virtual machines.

NEW QUESTION 238
Joe, a penetration tester, is tasked with testing the security robustness of the protocol between a mobile web application and a RESTful application server. Which of the following security tools would be required to assess the security between the mobile web application and the RESTful application server? (Select TWO).

A. Jailbroken mobile device
B. Reconnaissance tools
C. Network enumerator
D. HTTP interceptor
E. Vulnerability scanner
F. Password cracker

Answer: DE

Explanation:
Communications between a mobile web application and a RESTful application server will use the
HTTP protocol. To capture the HTTP communications for analysis, you should use an HTTP Interceptor.
To assess the security of the application server itself, you should use a vulnerability scanner.
A vulnerability scan is the automated process of proactively identifying security vulnerabilities of computing systems in a network in order to determine if and where a system can be explogted and/or threatened. While public servers are important for communication and data transfer over the Internet, they open the door to potential security breaches by threat agents, such as malicious hackers.

Vulnerability scanning employs software that seeks out security flaws based on a database of known flaws, testing systems for the occurrence of these flaws and generating a report of the findings that an individual or an enterprise can use to tighten the network's security.
Vulnerability scanning typically refers to the scanning of systems that are connected to the Internet but can also refer to system audits on internal networks that are not connected to the Internet in order to assess the threat of rogue software or malicious employees in an enterprise.
Incorrect Answers:
A: A jailbroken mobile device is a mobile device with an operating system that has any built-in security restrictions removed. This enables you to install software and perform actions that the manufacturer did not intend. However, a jailbroken mobile device is not a suitable security tool to assess the security between the mobile web application and the RESTful application server.
B: Reconnaissance in terms of IT security is the process of learning as much as possible about a target business usually over a long period of time with a view to discovering security flaws. It is not used by security administrators for security assessment of client-server applications.
C: Network enumeration is a computing activity in which usernames and info on groups, shares, and services of networked computers are retrieved. It is not used to assess the security between the mobile web application and the RESTful application server.
F: A password cracker is used to guess passwords. It is not a suitable security tool to assess the security between the mobile web application and the RESTful application server.
References: http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/V/vulneHYPERLINK
"http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/V/vulnerability_scanning.html"rability_scanning.html

NEW QUESTION 239
Ann is testing the robustness of a marketing website through an intercepting proxy. She has intercepted the following HTTP request:
POST /login.aspx HTTP/1.1 Host: comptia.org
Content-type: text/html txtUsername=ann&txtPassword=ann&alreadyLoggedIn=false&submit=true
Which of the following should Ann perform to test whether the website is susceptible to a simple authentication bypass?

A. Remove all of the post data and change the request to /login.aspx from POST to GET
B. Attempt to brute force all usernames and passwords using a password cracker
C. Remove the txtPassword post data and change alreadyLoggedIn from false to true
D. Remove the txtUsername and txtPassword post data and toggle submit from true to false

Answer: C

Explanation:
The text “txtUsername=ann&txtPassword=ann” is an attempted login using a username of ‘ann’ and also a password of ‘ann’.
The text “alreadyLoggedIn=false” is saying that Ann is not already logged in.
To test whether we can bypass the authentication, we can attempt the login without the password
and we can see if we can bypass the ‘alreadyloggedin’ check by changing alreadyLoggedIn from false to true. If we are able to log in, then we have bypassed the authentication check.
Incorrect Answers:
A: GET /login.aspx would just return the login form. This does not test whether the website is susceptible to a simple authentication bypass.
B: We do not want to guess the usernames and passwords. We want to see if we can get into the site without authentication.
D: We need to submit the data so we cannot toggle submit from true to false.

NEW QUESTION 244
A security administrator has been asked to select a cryptographic algorithm to meet the criteria of a new application. The application utilizes streaming video that can be viewed both on computers and mobile devices. The application designers have asked that the algorithm support the transport encryption with the lowest possible performance overhead. Which of the following recommendations would BEST meet the needs of the application designers? (Select TWO).

A. Use AES in Electronic Codebook mode
B. Use RC4 in Cipher Block Chaining mode
C. Use RC4 with Fixed IV generation
D. Use AES with cipher text padding
E. Use RC4 with a nonce generated IV
F. Use AES in Counter mode

Answer: EF

Explanation:
In cryptography, an initialization vector (IV) is a fixed-size input to a cryptographic primitive that is typically required to be random or pseudorandom. Randomization is crucial for encryption schemes to achieve semantic security, a property whereby repeated usage of the scheme under the same key does not allow an attacker to infer relationships between segments of the encrypted message.
Some cryptographic primitives require the IV only to be non-repeating, and the required randomness is derived internally. In this case, the IV is commonly called a nonce (number used once), and the primitives are described as stateful as opposed to randomized. This is because the IV need not be explicitly forwarded to a recipient but may be derived from a common state updated at both sender and receiver side. An example of stateful encryption schemes is the counter mode of operation, which uses a sequence number as a nonce.
AES is a block cipher. Counter mode turns a block cipher into a stream cipher. It generates the next keystream block by encrypting successive values of a "counter". The counter can be any function which produces a sequence which is guaranteed not to repeat for a long time, although an actual increment-by-one counter is the simplest and most popular.
Incorrect Answers:
A: AES in Electronic Codebook mode cannot be used to encrypt streaming video. You would need a stream cipher such as RC4 or AES in Counter Mode.
B: RC4 in Cipher Block Chaining mode cannot be used to encrypt streaming video. You would need a stream cipher such as RC4 (not in Cipher Block Chaining mode) or AES in Counter Mode.
C: You cannot use fixed IV generation for RC4 when encrypting streaming video.
D: AES with cipher text padding cannot be used to encrypt streaming video. You would need a stream cipher such as RC4 or AES in Counter Mode.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Initialization_vector

NEW QUESTION 249
An administrator has enabled salting for users' passwords on a UNIX box. A penetration tester must attempt to retrieve password hashes. Which of the following files must the penetration tester use to eventually obtain passwords on the system? (Select TWO).

A. /etc/passwd
B. /etc/shadow

C. /etc/security
D. /etc/password
E. /sbin/logon
F. /bin/bash

Answer: AB

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

NEW QUESTION 254
A bank is in the process of developing a new mobile application. The mobile client renders content and communicates back to the company servers via REST/JSON calls. The bank wants to ensure that the communication is stateless between the mobile application and the web services gateway.
Which of the following controls MUST be implemented to enable stateless communication?

A. Generate a one-time key as part of the device registration process.
B. Require SSL between the mobile application and the web services gateway.
C. The jsession cookie should be stored securely after authentication.
D. Authentication assertion should be stored securely on the clien

Answer: D

Explanation:
JSON Web Tokens (JWTs) are a great mechanism for persisting authentication information in a verifiable and stateless way, but that token still needs to be stored somewhere.
Login forms are one of the most common attack vectors. We want the user to give us a username and password, so we know who they are and what they have access to. We want to remember who the user is, allowing them to use the UI without having to present those credentials a second time. And we want to do all that securely. How can JWTs help?
The traditional solution is to put a session cookie in the user’s browser. This cookie contains an identifier that references a “session” in your server, a place in your database where the server remembers who this user is.
However there are some drawbacks to session identifiers:
They’re stateful. Your server has to remember that ID, and look it up for every request. This can become a burden with large systems.
They’re opaque. They have no meaning to your client or your server. Your client doesn’t know what it’s allowed to access, and your server has to go to a database to figure out who this session is for and if they are allowed to perform the requested operation.
JWTs address all of these concerns by being a self-contained, signed, and stateless authentication assertion that can be shared amongst services with a common data format.
JWTs are self-contained strings signed with a secret key. They contain a set of claims that assert an identity and a scope of access. They can be stored in cookies, but all those rules still apply. In fact, JWTs can replace your opaque session identifier, so it’s a complete win.
How To Store JWTs In The Browser
Short Answer:: use cookies, with the HttpOnly; Secure flags. This will allow the browser to send along
the token for authentication purposes, but won’t expose it to the JavaScript environment. Incorrect Answers:
A: A one-time key does not enable stateless communication.
B: SSL between the mobile application and the web services gateway will provide a secure encrypted connection between the two. However, SSL does not enable stateless communication.
C: A cookie is stateful, not stateless as required in the question. References:
https://stormpath.com/blog/build-secure-user-interfaces-using-jwtHYPERLINK "https://stormpath.com/blog/build-secure-user-interfaces-using-jwts/"s/

NEW QUESTION 259
A storage as a service company implements both encryption at rest as well as encryption in transit of customers’ dat

A. The security administrator is concerned with the overall security of the encrypted customer data stored by the company servers and wants the development team to implement asolution that will strengthen the customer’s encryption ke
B. Which of the following, if implemented, will MOST increase the time an offline password attack against the customers’ data would take?
C. key = NULL ; for (int i=0; i<5000; i++) { key = sha(key + password) }
D. password = NULL ; for (int i=0; i<10000; i++) { password = sha256(key) }
E. password = password + sha(password+salt) + aes256(password+salt)
F. key = aes128(sha256(password), password))

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:
http://HYPERLINK "http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamental-difference-betweenhashing- and-encryption-algorithms"sHYPERLINK "http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamental-difference-between-hashing-andencryption-algorithms"tackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamental-difference-betweenhashing-
and-encryption-aHYPERLINK "http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamentaldifference- between-hashing-and-encryption-algorithms"lgorithms

NEW QUESTION 263
An organization uses IP address block 203.0.113.0/24 on its internal network. At the border router, the network administrator sets up rules to deny packets with a source address in this subnet from entering the network, and to deny packets with a destination address in this subnet from leaving the network. Which of the following is the administrator attempting to prevent?

A. BGP route hijacking attacks
B. Bogon IP network traffic
C. IP spoofing attacks
D. Man-in-the-middle attacks
E. Amplified DDoS attacks

Answer: C

Explanation:
The IP address block 203.0.113.0/24 is used on the internal network. Therefore, there should be no traffic coming into the network claiming to be from an address in the 203.0.113.0/24 range. Similarly, there should be no outbound traffic destined for an address in the 203.0.113.0/24 range. So this has been blocked at the firewall. This is to protect against IP spoofing attacks where an attacker external to the network sends data claiming to be from an internal computer with an address in the 203.0.113.0/24 range.
IP spoofing, also known as IP address forgery or a host file hijack, is a hijacking technique in which a cracker masquerades as a trusted host to conceal his identity, spoof a Web site, hijack browsers, or
gain access to a network. Here's how it works: The hijacker obtains the IP address of a legitimate host and alters packet headers so that the legitimate host appears to be the source.
When IP spoofing is used to hijack a browser, a visitor who types in the URL (Uniform Resource Locator) of a legitimate site is taken to a fraudulent Web page created by the hijacker. For example, if the hijacker spoofed the Library of Congress Web site, then any Internet user who typed in the URL www.loc.gov would see spoofed content created by the hijacker.
If a user interacts with dynamic content on a spoofed page, the hijacker can gain access to sensitive information or computer or network resources. He could steal or alter sensitive data, such as a credit card number or password, or install malware. The hijacker would also be able to take control of a compromised computer to use it as part of a zombie army in order to send out spam.
Incorrect Answers:
A: BGP is a protocol used to exchange routing information between networks on the Internet. BGP route hijacking is the process of using BGP to manipulate Internet routing paths. The firewall configuration in this question will not protect against BGP route hijacking attacks.
B: Bogon is an informal name for an IP packet on the public Internet that claims to be from an area of the IP address space reserved, but not yet allocated or delegated by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) or a delegated Regional Internet Registry (RIR). The firewall configuration in this question will not protect against Bogon IP network traffic.
D: A man-in-the-middle attack is an attack where the attacker secretly relays and possibly alters the communication between two parties who believe they are directly communicating with each other. The firewall configuration in this question will not protect against a man-in-the-middle attack.
E: A distributed denial-of-service (DDoS) attack occurs when multiple systems flood the bandwidth or resources of a targeted system, usually one or more web servers. Amplified DDoS attacks use more systems to ‘amplify’ the attack. The firewall configuration in this question will not protect against a DDoS attack.
References:
http://searchsecurity.techtargHYPERLINK "http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/IPspoofing" et.com/definition/IP-spoofing

NEW QUESTION 264
A senior network security engineer has been tasked to decrease the attack surface of the corporate network. Which of the following actions would protect the external network interfaces from external attackers performing network scanning?

A. Remove contact details from the domain name registrar to prevent social engineering attacks.
B. Test external interfaces to see how they function when they process fragmented IP packets.
C. Enable a honeynet to capture and facilitate future analysis of malicious attack vectors.
D. Filter all internal ICMP message traffic, forcing attackers to use full-blown TCP port scans against external network interfaces.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Fragmented IP packets are often used to evade firewalls or intrusion detection systems.
Port Scanning is one of the most popular reconnaissance techniques attackers use to discover services they can break into. All machines connected to a Local Area Network (LAN) or Internet run many services that listen at well-known and not so well known ports. A port scan helps the attacker find which ports are available (i.e., what service might be listing to a port).
One problem, from the perspective of the attacker attempting to scan a port, is that services listening on these ports log scans. They see an incoming connection, but no data, so an error is logged. There exist a number of stealth scan techniques to avoid this. One method is a fragmented port scan. Fragmented packet Port Scan
The scanner splits the TCP header into several IP fragments. This bypasses some packet filter firewalls because they cannot see a complete TCP header that can match their filter rules. Some packet filters and firewalls do queue all IP fragments, but many networks cannot afford the performance loss caused by the queuing.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Removing contact details from the domain name registrar does not improve the security of a network.
C: Enabling a honeynet to capture and facilitate future analysis of malicious attack vectors is a good way of gathering information to help you plan how you can defend against future attacks. However, it does not improve the security of the existing network.
D: Filter all internal ICMP message traffic does not force attackers to use full-blown TCP port scans against external network interfaces. They can use fragmented scans.
References:
http://www.auditmypc.com/port-scanning.asp

NEW QUESTION 267
A small company is developing a new Internet-facing web application. The security requirements are: Users of the web application must be uniquely identified and authenticated.
Users of the web application will not be added to the company’s directory services. Passwords must not be stored in the code.
Which of the following meets these requirements?

A. Use OpenID and allow a third party to authenticate users.
B. Use TLS with a shared client certificate for all users.
C. Use SAML with federated directory services.

D. Use Kerberos and browsers that support SAM

Answer: A

Explanation:
Users create accounts by selecting an OpenID identity provider, and then use those accounts to sign onto any website which accepts OpenID authentication. OpenID is an open standard and decentralized protocol by the non-profit OpenID Foundation that allows users to be authenticated by certain co-operating sites (known as Relying Parties or RP) using a third party service. This eliminates the need for webmasters to provide their own ad hoc systems and allowing users to consolidate their digital identities. In other words, users can log into multiple unrelated websites without having to register with their information over and over again.
Several large organizations either issue or accept OpenIDs on their websites according to the OpenID Foundation: AOL, Blogger, Flickr, France Telecom, Google, Hyves, LiveJournal, Microsoft (provider name Microsoft account), Mixi, Myspace, Novell, Orange, Sears, Sun, Telecom Italia, Universal Music Group, VeriSign, WordPress, and Yahoo!. Other providers include BBC, IBM, PayPal, and Steam. Incorrect Answers:
B: The question states that users of the web application must be uniquely identified and authenticated. A shared client certificate for all users does not meet this requirement.
C: The question states that users of the web application will not be added to the company's directory services. SAML with federated directory services would require that the users are added to the directory services.
D: The question states that users of the web application must be uniquely identified and authenticated. Kerberos and browsers that support SAML provides no authentication mechanism. References:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OpenID

NEW QUESTION 272
A new piece of ransomware got installed on a company's backup server which encrypted the hard drives containing the OS and backup application configuration but did not affect the deduplication data hard drives. During the incident response, the company finds that all backup tapes for this server are also corrupt. Which of the following is the PRIMARY concern?

A. Determining how to install HIPS across all server platforms to prevent future incidents
B. Preventing the ransomware from re-infecting the server upon restore
C. Validating the integrity of the deduplicated data
D. Restoring the data will be difficult without the application configuration

Answer: D

Explanation:
Ransomware is a type of malware that restricts access to a computer system that it infects in some way, and demands that the user pay a ransom to the operators of the malware to remove the restriction.
Since the backup application configuration is not accessible, it will require more effort to recover the data.
Eradication and Recovery is the fourth step of the incident response. It occurs before preventing future problems.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Preventing future problems is part of the Lessons Learned step, which is the last step in the incident response process.
B: Preventing future problems is part of the Lessons Learned step, which is the last step in the incident response process.
C: Since the incident did not affect the deduplicated data, it is not included in the incident response process.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ransomware
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, p. 249

NEW QUESTION 274
A security analyst has been asked to develop a quantitative risk analysis and risk assessment for the company's online shopping application. Based on heuristic information from the Security Operations Center (SOC), a Denial of Service Attack (DoS) has been successfully executed 5 times a year. The Business Operations department has determined the loss associated to each attack is $40,000. After implementing application caching, the number of DoS attacks was reduced to one time a year. The cost of the countermeasures was $100,000. Which of the following is the monetary value earned during the first year of operation?

A. $60,000
B. $100,000
C. $140,000
D. $200,000

Answer: A

Explanation:
ALE before implementing application caching: ALE = ARO x SLE
ALE = 5 x $40,000 ALE = $200,000
ALE after implementing application caching: ALE = ARO x SLE
ALE = 1 x $40,000 ALE = $40,000
The monetary value earned would be the sum of subtracting the ALE calculated after implementing application caching and the cost of the countermeasures, from the ALE calculated before implementing application caching.
Monetary value earned = $200,000 - $40,000 - $100,000 Monetary value earned = $60,000
Incorrect Answers:
B: $100,000 would be the answer if the ARO after implementing application caching was 0.
C: $140,000 is the expected loss in the first year. The ALE after implementing application caching + the cost of the countermeasures.
D: The answer cannot be $200,000 because in the first year of operation the ALE after implementing application caching is $40,000 and the cost of the countermeasures is $100,000.
References: http://www.pearsonitcertification.com/articles/article.aspx?p=418007HYPERLINK
"http://www.pearsonitcertification.com/articles/article.aspx?p=418007&seqNum=4"&HYPERLINK
"http://www.pearsonitcertification.com/articles/article.aspx?p=418007&seqNum=4"seqNum=4

NEW QUESTION 279
The Information Security Officer (ISO) is reviewing new policies that have been recently made effective and now apply to the company. Upon review, the ISO identifies a new requirement to implement two-factor authentication on the company's wireless system. Due to budget constraints, the company will be unable to implement the requirement for the next two years. The ISO is required to submit a policy exception form to the Chief Information Officer (CIO). Which of the following are MOST important to include when submitting the exception form? (Select THREE).

A. Business or technical justification for not implementing the requirements.
B. Risks associated with the inability to implement the requirements.
C. Industry best practices with respect to the technical implementation of the current controls.
D. All sections of the policy that may justify non-implementation of the requirements.
E. A revised DRP and COOP plan to the exception form.
F. Internal procedures that may justify a budget submission to implement the new requirement.
G. Current and planned controls to mitigate the risk

Answer: ABG

Explanation:
The Exception Request must include: A description of the non-compliance.
The anticipated length of non-compliance (2-year maximum). The proposed assessment of risk associated with non-compliance.
The proposed plan for managing the risk associated with non-compliance.
The proposed metrics for evaluating the success of risk management (if risk is significant). The proposed review date to evaluate progress toward compliance.
An endorsement of the request by the appropriate Information Trustee (VP or Dean). Incorrect Answers:
C: The policy exception form is not for implementation, but for non-implementation.
D: All sections of the policy that may justify non-implementation of the requirements is not required, a description of the non-compliance is.
E: A Disaster recovery plan (DRP) and a Continuity of Operations (COOP) plan is not required, a proposed plan for managing the risk associated with non-compliance is.
F: The policy exception form requires justification for not implementing the requirements, not the other way around.
References: http://www.rit.edu/security/sites/rit.edu.security/files/exception%20process.pdf

NEW QUESTION 283
After a security incident, an administrator would like to implement policies that would help reduce fraud and the potential for collusion between employees. Which of the following would help meet these goals by having co-workers occasionally audit another worker's position?

A. Least privilege
B. Job rotation
C. Mandatory vacation
D. Separation of duties

Answer: B

Explanation:
Job rotation can reduce fraud or misuse by preventing an individual from having too much control over an area.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The principle of least privilege prevents employees from accessing levels not required to perform their everyday function.
C: Mandatory vacation is used to discover misuse and allow the organization time to audit a suspected employee while they are away from work.
D: Separation of duties requires more than one person to complete a task. References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, p. 245

NEW QUESTION 284
A security manager for a service provider has approved two vendors for connections to the service provider backbone. One vendor will be providing authentication services for its payment card service, and the other vendor will be providing maintenance to the service provider infrastructure sites. Which of the following business agreements is MOST relevant to the vendors and service provider's relationship?

A. Memorandum of Agreement
B. Interconnection Security Agreement
C. Non-Disclosure Agreement
D. Operating Level Agreement

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Interconnection Security Agreement (ISA) is a document that identifies the requirements for connecting systems and networks and details what security controls are to be used to protect the systems and sensitive data.
Incorrect Answers:
A: A memorandum of agreement (MOA) is a document composed between parties to cooperate on an agreed upon project or meet an agreed objective.
C: A nondisclosure agreement (NDA) is designed to protect confidential information.
D: An operating level agreement (OLA) defines the responsibilities of each partner's internal support group.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 237, 238

NEW QUESTION 287
A large enterprise acquires another company which uses antivirus from a different vendor. The CISO has requested that data feeds from the two different antivirus platforms be combined in a way that allows management to assess and rate the overall effectiveness of antivirus across the entire organization. Which of the following tools can BEST meet the CISO's requirement?

A. GRC
B. IPS
C. CMDB
D. Syslog-ng
E. IDS

Answer: A

Explanation:
GRC is a discipline that aims to coordinate information and activity across governance, risk management and compliance with the purpose of operating more efficiently, enabling effective information sharing, more effectively reporting activities and avoiding wasteful overlaps. An integrated GRC (iGRC) takes data feeds

from one or more sources that detect or sense abnormalities, faults or other patterns from security or business applications.
Incorrect Answers:
B: IPS is a typical sensor type that is included in an iGRC.
C: A configuration management database (CMDB) is defined as a repository that acts as a data warehouse for IT organizations.
D: syslog-ng sends incoming log messages from specified sources to the correct destinations. E: IDS is a typical sensor type that is included in an iGRC.
References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wHYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governance,_risk_management,_and_compliance#Integrated_gover nance.2C_risk_and_compliancy"iki/Governance,_risk_managemeHYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governance,_risk_management,_and_compliance#Integrated_gover nance.2C_risk_and_compliancy"nt,_and_HYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governance,_risk_management,_and_compliance#Integrated_gover nance.2C_risk_and_compliancy"compliance#Integrated_governance.2C_risk_and_compliancy https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/Syslog-ng

NEW QUESTION 290
A large hospital has implemented BYOD to allow doctors and specialists the ability to access patient medical records on their tablets. The doctors and specialists access patient records over the hospital’s guest WiFi network which is isolated from the internal network with appropriate security controls. The patient records management system can be accessed from the guest network and require two factor authentication. Using a remote desktop type interface, the doctors and specialists can interact with the hospital’s system. Cut and paste and printing functions are disabled to prevent the copying of data to BYOD devices. Which of the following are of MOST concern? (Select TWO).

A. Privacy could be compromised as patient records can be viewed in uncontrolled areas.
B. Device encryption has not been enabled and will result in a greater likelihood of data loss.
C. The guest WiFi may be exploglted allowing non-authorized individuals access to confidential patient data.
D. Malware may be on BYOD devices which can extract data via key logging and screen scrapes.
E. Remote wiping of devices should be enabled to ensure any lost device is rendered inoperable.

Answer: AD

Explanation:
Privacy could be compromised because patient records can be from a doctor’s personal device. This can then be shown to persons not authorized to view this information. Similarly, the doctor’s personal device could have malware on it.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Device encryption is a BYOD concern, but the question asks “Which of the following are of MOST concern?” Patient privacy and Malware threats would be of more concern.
C: The guest WiFi network is isolated from the internal network with appropriate security controls and the doctors and specialists can interact with the hospital’s system via a remote desktop type interface.
E: Remote wiping is a BYOD concern, but the question asks “Which of the following are of MOST concern?” Patient privacy and Malware threats would be of more concern.
References:
http://www.gwava.com/blog/top-10-byod-business-concerns

NEW QUESTION 293
The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) at a company knows that many users store business documents on public cloud-based storage, and realizes this is a risk to the company. In response, the CISO implements a mandatory training course in which all employees are instructed on the proper use of cloud-based storage. Which of the following risk strategies did the CISO implement?

A. Avoid
B. Accept
C. Mitigate
D. Transfer

Answer: C

Explanation:
Mitigation means that a control is used to reduce the risk. In this case, the control is training. Incorrect Answers:
A: To avoid could mean not performing an activity that might bear risk.
B: To accept the risk means that the benefits of moving forward outweigh the risk. D: To transfer the risk means that the risk is defilected to a third party.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 88, 218
https://en.wiHYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Risk_management"kipedia.org/wiki/Risk_management

NEW QUESTION 296
A forensic analyst receives a hard drive containing malware quarantined by the antivirus application. After creating an image and determining the directory location of the malware file, which of the following helps to determine when the system became infected?

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

Answer: B

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

"http://searchwindowsserver.techtarget.com/definition/swap-file-swap-space-orpagefile" om/definition/swap-file-swap-space-or-pagefile

NEW QUESTION 301
The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a company that allows telecommuting has challenged the Chief Security Officer's (CSO) request to harden the corporate network's perimeter. The CEO argues that the company cannot protect its employees at home, so the risk at work is no different. Which of the following BEST explains why this company should proceed with protecting its corporate network boundary?

A. The corporate network is the only network that is audited by regulators and customers.
B. The aggregation of employees on a corporate network makes it a more valuable target for attackers.
C. Home networks are unknown to attackers and less likely to be targeted directly.
D. Employees are more likely to be using personal computers for general web browsing when they are at home.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Data aggregation is any process in which information is gathered and expressed in a summary form, for purposes such as statistical analysis. Data aggregation increases the impact and scale of a security breach. The amount of data aggregation on the corporate network is much more that on an employee's home network, and is therefore more valuable.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Protecting its corporate network boundary is the only network that is audited by regulators and customers is not a good enough reason. Protecting its corporate network boundary because the amount of data aggregation on the corporate network is much more that on an employee's home network is.
C: Home networks are not less likely to be targeted directly because they are unknown to attackers, but because the amount of data aggregation available on the corporate network is much more.
D: Whether employees are browsing from their personal computers or logged into the corporate network, they could still be attacked. However, the amount of data aggregation on the corporate network is much more that on an employee's home network, and is therefore more valuable. References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, p. 101
http://searchsqlserver.techtarget.com/definition/data-aggregation

NEW QUESTION 305
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