CAS-003 Dumps

CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner (CASP)

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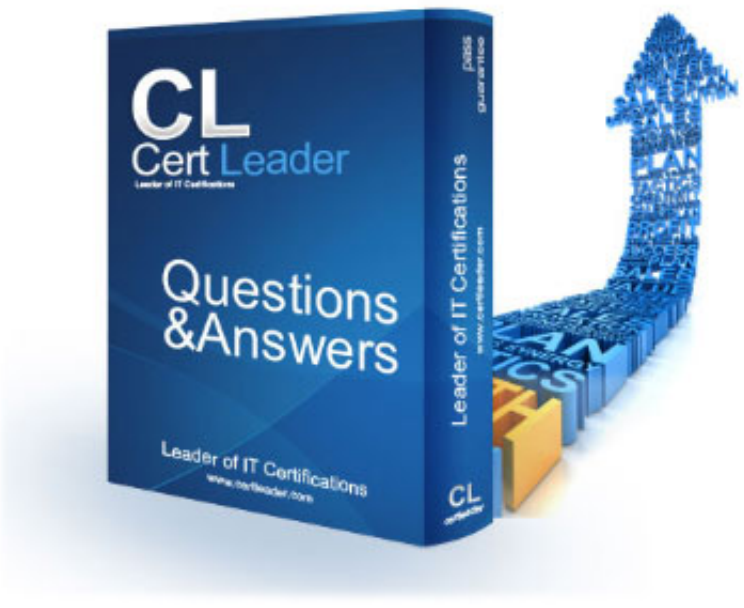

NEW QUESTION 1
A security engineer is attempting to increase the randomness of numbers used in key generation in a system. The goal of the effort is to strengthen the keys against predictive analysis attacks.
Which of the following is the BEST solution?

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
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 6
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 7
A penetration tester has been contracted to conduct a physical assessment of a site. Which of the following is the MOST plausible method of social engineering to be conducted during this engagement?

A. Randomly calling customer employees and posing as a help desk technician requiring user password to resolve issues
B. Posing as a copier service technician and indicating the equipment had “phoned home” to alert the technician for a service call
C. Simulating an illness while at a client location for a sales call and then recovering once listening devices are installed
D. Obtaining fake government credentials and impersonating law enforcement to gain access to a company facility

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8
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 9
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 10
A systems security engineer is assisting an organization’s market survey team in reviewing requirements for an upcoming acquisition of mobile devices. The engineer expresses concerns to the survey team about a particular class of devices that uses a separate SoC for baseband radio I/O. For which of the following reasons is the engineer concerned?

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C. The associated firmware is more likely to remain out of date and potentially vulnerable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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 10
To prepare for an upcoming audit, the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) asks for all 1200 vulnerabilities on production servers to be remediated. The security engineer must determine which vulnerabilities represent real threats that can be explogted so resources can be prioritized to migrate the most dangerous risks. The CISO wants the security engineer to act in the same manner as would an external threat, while using vulnerability scan results to prioritize any actions. Which of the following approaches is described?

A. Blue team
B. Red team
C. Black box
D. White team

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 12
An engineer is evaluating the control profile to assign to a system containing PII, financial, and proprietary data.

Data Type	Confidentiality	Integrity	Availability
PII	High	Medium	Low
Proprietary	High	High	Medium
Competitive	High	Medium	Medium
Industrial	Low	Low	High
Financial	Medium	High	Low

Based on the data classification table above, which of the following BEST describes the overall classification?

A. High confidentiality, high availability
B. High confidentiality, medium availability
C. Low availability, low confidentiality
D. High integrity, low availability

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 15
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 16
The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) for an organization wants to develop custom IDS rulesets faster, prior to new rules being released by IDS vendors. Which of the following BEST meets this objective?

A. Identify a third-party source for IDS rules and change the configuration on the applicable IDSs to pull in the new rulesets
B. Encourage cybersecurity analysts to review open-source intelligence products and threat database to generate new IDS rules based on those sources
C. Leverage the latest TCP- and UDP-related RFCs to arm sensors and IDSs with appropriate heuristicsfor anomaly detection
D. Use annual hacking conventions to document the latest attacks and threats, and then develop IDS rules to counter those threats

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 18
A user workstation was infected with a new malware variant as a result of a drive-by download. The security administrator reviews key controls on the infected workstation and discovers the following:

Antivirus	Enabled
AV Engine	Current
AV Signatures	Auto Update
Update Status	Success
Heuristic Scanning	Enabled
Scan Type	On Access Scanning
Malware Engine	Enabled
Auto System Update	Enabled
Last System Update	Yesterday 2 PM
DLP Agent	Disabled
DLP DB Update	Poll every 5 mins
Proxy Settings	Auto

Which of the following would BEST prevent the problem from reoccurring in the future? (Choose two.)

A. Install HIPS
B. Enable DLP
C. Install EDR
D. Install HIDS
E. Enable application blacklisting
F. Improve patch management processes

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 21
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 22
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 27
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 32
The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) has asked the security team to determine whether the organization is susceptible to a zero-day explogt utilized in the banking industry and whether attribution is possible. The CISO has asked what process would be utilized to gather the information, and then wants to apply signatureless controls to stop these kinds of attacks in the future. Which of the following are the MOST appropriate ordered steps to take to meet the CISO's request?

A. 1. Perform the ongoing research of the best practices2. Determine current vulnerabilities and threats3. Apply Big Data techniques4. Use antivirus control
B. 1. Apply artificial intelligence algorithms for detection2. Inform the CERT team3. Research threat intelligence and potential adversaries4. Utilize threat intelligence to apply Big Data techniques
C. 1. Obtain the latest IOCs from the open source repositories2. Perform a sweep across the network to identify positive matches3. Sandbox any suspicious files4. Notify the CERT team to apply a future proof threat model
D. 1. Analyze the current threat intelligence2. Utilize information sharing to obtain the latest industry IOCs3. Perform a sweep across the network to identify positive matches4. Apply machine learning algorithms

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 36
A security consultant is attempting to discover if the company is utilizing databases on client machines to store the customer data.
The consultant reviews the following information:

```
Protocol   Local Address     Foreign Address        Status

TCP        127.0.0.1         172.16.10.101:25       Connection established

TCP        127.0.0.1         172.16.20.45:443       Connection established

UDP        127.0.0.1         172.16.20.80:53        Waiting listening

TCP        172.16.10.10:1433 172.16.10.34           Connection established
```

Which of the following commands would have provided this output?

A. arp -s
B. netstat -a
C. ifconfig -arp
D. sqlmap -w

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40
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 45
A forensics analyst suspects that a breach has occurred. Security logs show the company's OS patch system may be compromised, and it is serving patches that contain a zero-day explogt and backdoor. The analyst extracts an executable file from a packet capture of communication between a client computer and the patch server. Which of the following should the analyst use to confirm this suspicion?

A. File size
B. Digital signature
C. Checksums
D. Anti-malware software
E. Sandboxing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 50
A security architect is implementing security measures in response to an external audit that found vulnerabilities in the corporate collaboration tool suite. The report identified the lack of any mechanism to provide confidentiality for electronic correspondence between users and between users and group mailboxes. Which of the following controls would BEST mitigate the identified vulnerability?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 52
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 57
A software development team has spent the last 18 months developing a new web-based front-end that will allow clients to check the status of their orders as they proceed through manufacturing. The marketing team schedules a launch party to present the new application to the client base in two weeks. Before the launch, the security team discovers numerous flaws that may introduce dangerous vulnerabilities, allowing direct access to a database used by manufacturing. The development team did not plan to remediate these vulnerabilities during development. Which of the following SDLC best practices should the development team have followed?

A. Implementing regression testing
B. Completing user acceptance testing
C. Verifying system design documentation
D. Using a SRTM

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 60
An engineer maintains a corporate-owned mobility infrastructure, and the organization requires that all web browsing using corporate-owned resources be monitored. Which of the following would allow the organization to meet its requirement? (Choose two.)

A. Exempt mobile devices from the requirement, as this will lead to privacy violations
B. Configure the devices to use an always-on IPSec VPN
C. Configure all management traffic to be tunneled into the enterprise via TLS
D. Implement a VDI solution and deploy supporting client apps to devices
E. Restrict application permissions to establish only HTTPS connections outside of the enterprise boundary

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 63
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 68
Legal authorities notify a company that its network has been compromised for the second time in two years. The investigation shows the attackers were able to use the same vulnerability on different systems in both attacks. Which of the following would have allowed the security team to use historical information to protect against the second attack?

A. Key risk indicators
B. Lessons learned
C. Recovery point objectives
D. Tabletop exercise

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 70
A company wants to extend its help desk availability beyond business hours. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) decides to augment the help desk with a third-party service that will answer calls and provide Tier 1 problem resolution, such as password resets and remote assistance. The security administrator implements the following firewall change:

```
PERMIT TCP FROM 74.23.2.4 TO 192.168.20.20 PORT 80

PERMIT TCP FROM 74.23.2.4 TO 192.168.20.20 PORT 636

PERMIT TCP FROM 74.23.2.4 TO 192.168.20.20 PORT 5800

PERMIT TCP FROM 74.23.2.4 TO 192.168.20.20 PORT 1433
```

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 74
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 79
The code snippet below controls all electronic door locks to a secure facility in which the doors should only fail open in an emergency. In the code, "criticalValue" indicates if an emergency is underway:

```
try {
     if (criticalValue)
          openDoors=true
     else
          OpenDoors=false
} catch (e) {
     OpenDoors=true
}
```

Which of the following is the BEST course of action for a security analyst to recommend to the software developer?

A. Rewrite the software to implement fine-grained, conditions-based testing
B. Add additional exception handling logic to the main program to prevent doors from being opened
C. Apply for a life-safety-based risk exception allowing secure doors to fail open
D. Rewrite the software's exception handling routine to fail in a secure state

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 81
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
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S. SRC ZoneANY ANY ANY TCP DENYTask 5: Currently the user zone can access internet websites over an unencrypted protoco
T. 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 PortDST Zone DSTDST Port Protocol Action USER10.1.1.0/24 10.1.2.0/24ANY UNTRUST ANY443TCP PERMIT

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 85
A software development manager is running a project using agile development methods. The company cybersecurity engineer has noticed a high number of vulnerabilities have been making it into production code on the project.
Which of the following methods could be used in addition to an integrated development environment to reduce the severity of the issue?

A. Conduct a penetration test on each function as it is developed
B. Develop a set of basic checks for common coding errors
C. Adopt a waterfall method of software development
D. Implement unit tests that incorporate static code analyzers

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 88
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 92
An information security officer is responsible for one secure network and one office network. Recent intelligence suggests there is an opportunity for attackers to gain access to the secure network due to similar login credentials across networks. To determine the users who should change their information, the information security officer uses a tool to scan a file with hashed values on both networks and receives the following data:

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

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 93
A Chief Information Security Officer (CISO is reviewing and revising system configuration and hardening guides that were developed internally and have been used several years to secure the organization's systems. The CISO knows improvements can be made to the guides.
Which of the following would be the BEST source of reference during the revision process?

A. CVE database
B. Internal security assessment reports
C. Industry-accepted standards
D. External vulnerability scan reports
E. Vendor-specific implementation guides

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 96
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 98
Security policies that are in place at an organization prohibit USB drives from being utilized across the entire enterprise, with adequate technical controls in place to block them. As a way to still be able to work from various locations on different computing resources, several sales staff members have signed up for a web-based storage solution without the consent of the IT department. However, the operations department is required to use the same service to transmit certain business partner documents.
Which of the following would BEST allow the IT department to monitor and control this behavior?

A. Enabling AAA
B. Deploying a CASB
C. Configuring an NGFW
D. Installing a WAF
E. Utilizing a vTPM

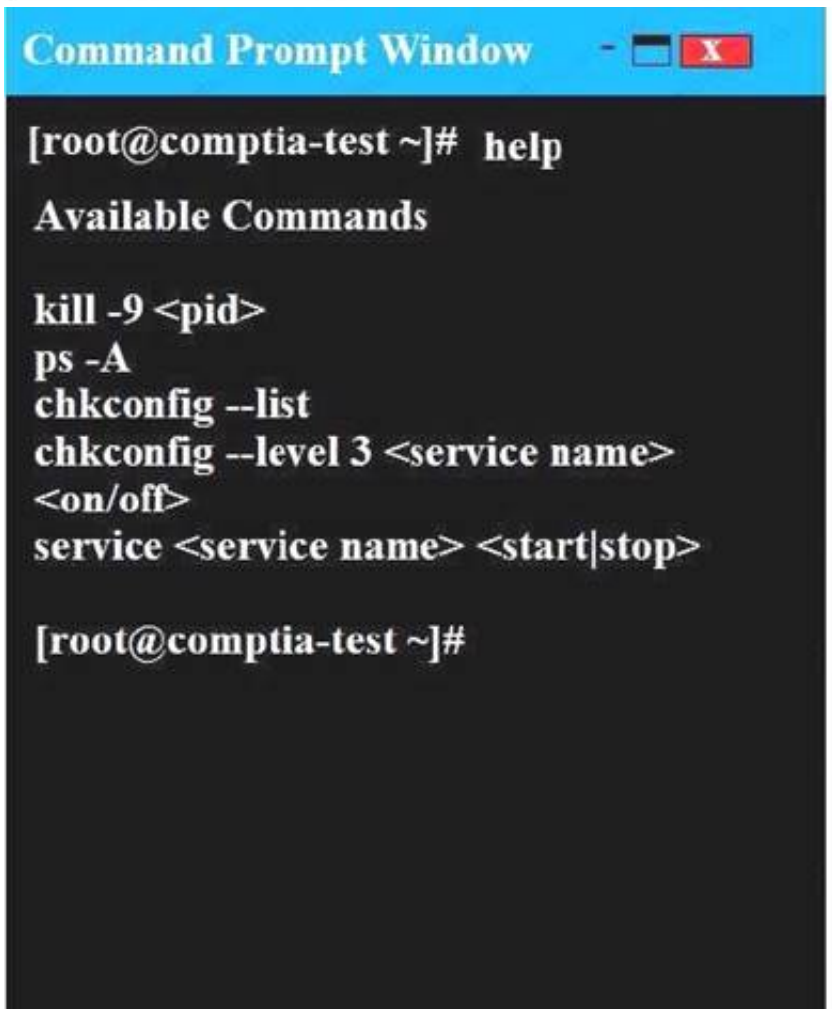
Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 100
Legal counsel has notified the information security manager of a legal matter that will require the preservation of electronic records for 2000 sales force employees. Source records will be email, PC, network shares, and applications.
After all restrictions have been lifted, which of the following should the information manager review?

A. Data retention policy
B. Legal hold
C. Chain of custody
D. Scope statement

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 105
As a security administrator, you are asked to harden a server running Red Hat Enterprise Server 5.5 64-bit.
This server is being used as a DNS and time server. It is not used as a database, web server, or print server. There are no wireless connections to the server, and it does not need to print.
The command window will be provided along with root access. You are connected via a secure shell with root access.
You may query help for a list of commands. Instructions:
You need to disable and turn off unrelated services and processes.
It is possible to simulate a crash of your server session. The simulation can be reset, but the server cannot be rebooted. If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



A. In Order to deactivate web services, database services and print service, we can do following things1) deactivate its services/etc/init.d/apache2 stop/etc/init.d/mysqld stop2) close ports for these services Web Serveriptables -I INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 443 -j REJECTservice iptables save Print Serveriptables -I INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport 631 -j REJECTservice iptables save Database Serveriptables -I INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport <<port umber>> -j REJECTservice iptables save3) Kill the process any running for the same ps -aef|grep mysqlkill -9 <<process id>>
B. In Order to deactivate web services, database services and print service, we can do following things1) deactivate its services/etc/init.d/apache2 stop/etc/init.d/mysqld stop2) close ports for these services Web Serveriptables -I INPUT -p tcp -m tcp --dport <<port umber>> -j REJECTservice iptables save3) Kill the process any running for the same ps -aef|grep mysqlkill -9 <<process id>>

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 107
A consultant is hired to perform a passive vulnerability assessment of a company to determine what information might be collected about the company and its employees. The assessment will be considered successful if the consultant can discover the name of one of the IT administrators. Which of the following is MOST likely to produce the needed information?

A. Whois
B. DNS enumeration
C. Vulnerability scanner
D. Fingerprinting

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 111
A breach was caused by an insider threat in which customer PII was compromised. Following the breach, a lead security analyst is asked to determine which vulnerabilities the attacker used to access company resources. Which of the following should the analyst use to remediate the vulnerabilities?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 115
A security engineer is working with a software development team. The engineer is tasked with ensuring all security requirements are adhered to by the developers. Which of the following BEST describes the contents of the supporting document the engineer is creating?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 120
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 125
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 128
Which of the following is the GREATEST security concern with respect to BYOD?

A. The filtering of sensitive data out of data flows at geographic boundaries.
B. Removing potential bottlenecks in data transmission paths.
C. The transfer of corporate data onto mobile corporate devices.
D. The migration of data into and out of the network in an uncontrolled manne

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 130
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 135
A medical facility wants to purchase mobile devices for doctors and nurses. To ensure accountability, each individual will be assigned a separate mobile device. Additionally, to protect patients' health information, management has identified the following requirements:
Data must be encrypted at rest.
The device must be disabled if it leaves the facility. The device must be disabled when tampered with
Which of the following technologies would BEST support these requirements? (Select two.)

A. eFuse
B. NFC
C. GPS
D. Biometric
E. USB 4.1
F. MicroSD

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 139
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 144
A security researches is gathering information about a recent spoke in the number of targeted attacks against multinational banks. The spike is on top of already sustained attacks against the banks. Some of the previous attacks have resulted in the loss of sensitive data, but as of yet the attackers have not successfully stolen any funds.
Based on the information available to the researcher, which of the following is the MOST likely threat profile?

A. Nation-state-sponsored attackers conducting espionage for strategic gain.
B. Insiders seeking to gain access to funds for illicit purposes.
C. Opportunists seeking notoriety and fame for personal gain.
D. Hackvisits seeking to make a political statement because of socio-economic factor

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 145
Which of the following is an external pressure that causes companies to hire security assessors and penetration testers?

A. Lack of adequate in-house testing skills.
B. Requirements for geographically based assessments
C. Cost reduction measures
D. Regulatory insistence on independent review

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 148

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 149
An organization is engaged in international business operations and is required to comply with various legal frameworks. In addition to changes in legal frameworks, which of the following is a primary purpose of a compliance management program?

A. Following new requirements that result from contractual obligations
B. Answering requests from auditors that relate to e-discovery
C. Responding to changes in regulatory requirements
D. Developing organizational policies that relate to hiring and termination procedures

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 153
A medical device company is implementing a new COTS antivirus solution in its manufacturing plant.
All validated machines and instruments must be retested for interoperability with the new software. Which of the following would BEST ensure the software and instruments are working as designed?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 158
An information security manager is concerned that connectivity used to configure and troubleshoot critical network devices could be attacked. The manager has tasked a network security engineer with meeting the following requirements:
Encrypt all traffic between the network engineer and critical devices. Segregate the different networking planes as much as possible.
Do not let access ports impact configuration tasks.
Which of the following would be the BEST recommendation for the network security engineer to present?

A. Deploy control plane protections.
B. Use SSH over out-of-band management.
C. Force only TACACS to be allowed.
D. Require the use of certificates for AAA.

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 163
A user asks a security practitioner for recommendations on securing a home network. The user recently purchased a connected home assistant and multiple IoT devices in an effort to automate the home. Some of the IoT devices are wearables, and other are installed in the user's automobiles. The current home network is configured as a single flat network behind an ISP-supplied router. The router has a single IP address, and the router performs NAT on incoming traffic to route it to individual devices.
Which of the following security controls would address the user's privacy concerns and provide the BEST level of security for the home network?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 167
An enterprise with global sites processes and exchanges highly sensitive information that is protected under several countries' arms trafficking laws. There is new information that malicious nation-state-sponsored activities are targeting the use of encryption between the geographically
disparate sites. The organization currently employs ECDSA and ECDH with P-384, SHA-384, and AES- 256-GCM on VPNs between sites. Which of the following techniques would MOST likely improve the resilience of the enterprise to attack on cryptographic implementation?

A. Add a second-layer VPN from a different vendor between sites.
B. Upgrade the cipher suite to use an authenticated AES mode of operation.
C. Use a stronger elliptic curve cryptography algorithm.
D. Implement an IDS with sensors inside (clear-text) and outside (cipher-text) of each tunnel between sites.

E. Ensure cryptography modules are kept up to date from vendor supplying the

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 171
The government is concerned with remote military missions being negatively being impacted by the use of technology that may fail to protect operational security. To remediate this concern, a number of solutions have been implemented, including the following:
End-to-end encryption of all inbound and outbound communication, including personal email and chat sessions that allow soldiers to securely communicate with families.
Layer 7 inspection and TCP/UDP port restriction, including firewall rules to only allow TCP port 80 and 443 and approved applications
A host-based whitelist of approved websites and applications that only allow mission-related tools and sites
The use of satellite communication to include multiple proxy servers to scramble the source IP address
Which of the following is of MOST concern in this scenario?

A. Malicious actors intercepting inbound and outbound communication to determine the scope of the mission
B. Family members posting geotagged images on social media that were received via email from soldiers
C. The effect of communication latency that may negatively impact real-time communication with mission control
D. The use of centrally managed military network and computers by soldiers when communicating with external parties

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 176
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 181
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 company has decided to lower costs by conducting an internal assessment on specific devices and various internal and external subnets. The assessment will be done during regular office hours, but it must not affect any production servers. Which of the following would MOST likely be used to complete the assessment? (Select two.)

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 189
During a routine network scan, a security administrator discovered an unidentified service running on a new embedded and unmanaged HVAC controller, which is used to monitor the company's datacenter
Port state 161/UDP open 162/UDP open 163/TCP open
The enterprise monitoring service requires SNMP and SNMPTRAP connectivity to operate. Which of the following should the security administrator implement to harden the system?

A. Patch and restart the unknown services.
B. Segment and firewall the controller's network
C. Disable the unidentified service on the controller.
D. Implement SNMPv3 to secure communication.
E. Disable TCP/UDP PORTS 161 THROUGH 163

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 192
The security configuration management policy states that all patches must undergo testing procedures before being moved into production. The sec… analyst notices a single web application server has been downloading and applying patches during non-business hours without testing. There are no apparent adverse

reaction, server functionality does not seem to be affected, and no malware was found after a scan. Which of the following action should the analyst take?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 196
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

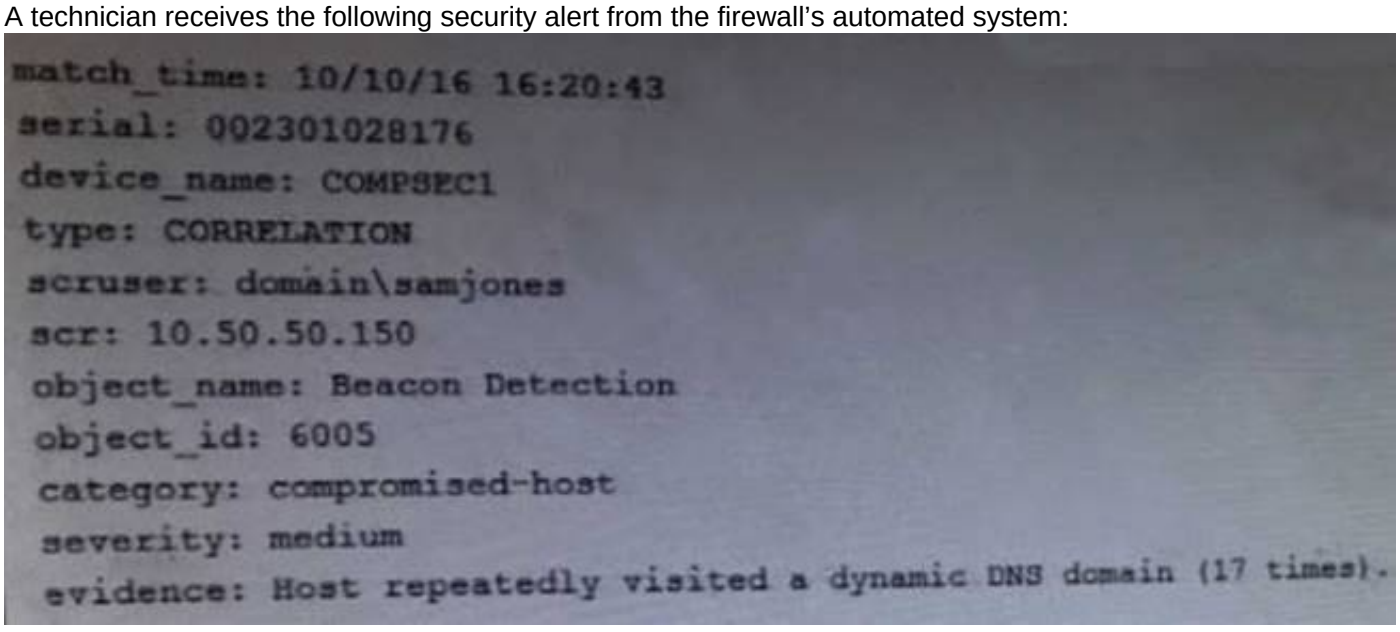
Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 199
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 200
A technician receives the following security alert from the firewall's automated system:



After reviewing the alert, which of the following is the BEST analysis?

A. This alert is false positive because DNS is a normal network function.
B. This alert indicates a user was attempting to bypass security measures using dynamic DNS.
C. This alert was generated by the SIEM because the user attempted too many invalid login attempts.
D. This alert indicates an endpoint may be infected and is potentially contacting a suspect hos

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 204
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 209
select id, firstname, lastname from authors User input= firstname= Hack;man lastname=Johnson
Which of the following types of attacks is the user attempting?

A. XML injection
B. Command injection
C. Cross-site scripting
D. SQL injection

Answer: D

Explanation:
The code in the question is SQL code. The attack is a SQL injection attack.
SQL injection is a code injection technique, used to attack data-driven applications, in which malicious SQL statements are inserted into an entry field for execution (e.g. to dump the database contents to the attacker). SQL injection must explogt a security vulnerability in an application's software, for example, when user input is either incorrectly filtered for string literal escape characters embedded in SQL statements or user input is not strongly typed and unexpectedly executed. SQL injection is mostly known as an attack vector for websites but can be used to attack any type of SQL database.
Incorrect Answers:
A: The code in the question is not XML code. Therefore this is not an XML injection attack so this answer is incorrect.
B: Command injection is an attack in which the goal is execution of arbitrary commands on the host
operating system via a vulnerable application. Command injection attacks are possible when an application passes unsafe user supplied data (forms, cookies, HTTP headers etc.) to a system shell. The code in the question is not the type of code you would use in a command injection attack.
C: Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a type of computer security vulnerability typically found in Web applications. XSS enables attackers to inject client-side script into Web pages viewed by other users. The code in the question is not the type of code you would use in an XSS attack.
References: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection

NEW QUESTION 212
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 215
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 217
The security administrator finds unauthorized tables and records, which were not present before, on a Linux database server. The database server communicates only with one web server, which connects to the database server via an account with SELECT only privileges. Web server logs show the following:
90.76.165.40 – - [08/Mar/2014:10:54:04] “GET calendar.php?create%20table%20hidden HTTP/1.1” 200 5724
90.76.165.40 – - [08/Mar/2014:10:54:05] “GET ../../../root/.bash_history HTTP/1.1” 200 5724 90.76.165.40 – - [08/Mar/2014:10:54:04] “GET index.php?user=<script>Create</script> HTTP/1.1” 200 5724
The security administrator also inspects the following file system locations on the database server using the command ‘ls -al /root’
drwxrwxrwx 11 root root 4096 Sep 28 22:45 .
drwxr-xr-x 25 root root 4096 Mar 8 09:30 ..
-rws------ 25 root root 4096 Mar 8 09:30 .bash_history
-rw------- 25 root root 4096 Mar 8 09:30 .bash_history
-rw------- 25 root root 4096 Mar 8 09:30 .profile
-rw------- 25 root root 4096 Mar 8 09:30 .ssh
Which of the following attacks was used to compromise the database server and what can the security administrator implement to detect such attacks in the future? (Select TWO).

A. Privilege escalation
B. Brute force attack
C. SQL injection
D. Cross-site scripting
E. Using input validation, ensure the following characters are sanitized: <>
F. Update crontab with: find / \(-perm -4000 \) –type f –print0 | xargs -0 ls –l | email.sh
G. Implement the following PHP directive: $clean_user_input = addslashes($user_input)
H. Set an account lockout policy

Answer: AF

Explanation:
This is an example of privilege escalation.
Privilege escalation is the act of explogting a bug, design flaw or configuration oversight in an operating system or software application to gain elevated access to resources that are normally protected from an application or user.
The question states that the web server communicates with the database server via an account with SELECT only privileges. However, the privileges listed include read, write and execute (rwx). This suggests the privileges have been ‘escalated’.
Now that we know the system has been attacked, we should investigate what was done to the system.
The command “Update crontab with: find / \(-perm -4000 \) –type f –print0 | xargs -0 ls –l | email.sh” is used to find all the files that are setuid enabled. Setuid means set user ID upon execution. If the setuid bit is turned on for a file, the user executing that executable file gets the permissions of the individual or group that owns the file.
Incorrect Answers:
B: A brute force attack is used to guess passwords. This is not an example of a brute force attack. C: SQL injection is a code injection technique, used to attack data-driven applications, in which malicious SQL statements are inserted into an entry field for execution (e.g. to dump the database contents to the attacker). This is not an example of a SQL Injection attack.
D: Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a type of computer security vulnerability typically found in Web applications. XSS enables attackers to inject client-side script into Web pages viewed by other users. This is not an example of an XSS attack.
E: Sanitizing just the <> characters will not prevent such an attack. These characters should not be sanitized in a web application.
G: Adding slashes to the user input will not protect against the input; it will just add slashes to it.
H: An account lockout policy is useful to protect against password attacks. After a number of incorrect passwords, the account will lockout. However, the attack in this question is not a password attack so a lockout policy won’t help.

NEW QUESTION 220
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 222
An administrator is tasked with securing several website domains on a web server. The administrator elects to secure www.example.com, mail.example.org, archive.example.com, and www.example.org with the same certificate. Which of the following would allow the administrator to secure those domains with a single issued certificate?

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 225
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 227
Company ABC is hiring customer service representatives from Company XYZ. The representatives reside at Company XYZ’s headquarters. Which of the following BEST prevents Company XYZ representatives from gaining access to unauthorized Company ABC systems?

A. Require each Company XYZ employee to use an IPSec connection to the required systems
B. Require Company XYZ employees to establish an encrypted VDI session to the required systems
C. Require Company ABC employees to use two-factor authentication on the required systems
D. Require a site-to-site VPN for intercompany communications

Answer: B

Explanation:
VDI stands for Virtual Desktop Infrastructure. Virtual desktop infrastructure is the practice of hosting a desktop operating system within a virtual machine (VM) running on a centralized server.
Company ABC can configure virtual desktops with the required restrictions and required access to systems that the users in company XYZ require. The users in company XYZ can then log in to the virtual desktops over a secure encrypted connection and then access authorized systems only. Incorrect Answers:
A: Requiring IPSec connections to the required systems would secure the connections to the required systems. However, it does not prevent access to unauthorized systems.

C: The question states that the representatives reside at Company XYZ's headquarters. Therefore, they will be access Company ABC's systems remotely. Two factor authentication requires that the user be present at the location of the system to present a smart card or for biometric authentication; two factor authentication cannot be performed remotely.
D: A site-to-site VPN will just create a secure connection between the two sites. It does not restrict access to unauthorized systems.
References:
http://searchvHYPERLINK "http://searchvirtualdesktop.techtarget.com/definition/virtualdesktop" irtualdesktop.techtarget.com/definition/virtual-desktop

NEW QUESTION 229
A vulnerability scanner report shows that a client-server host monitoring solution operating in the credit card corporate environment is managing SSL sessions with a weak algorithm which does not meet corporate policy. Which of the following are true statements? (Select TWO).

A. The X509 V3 certificate was issued by a non trusted public CA.
B. The client-server handshake could not negotiate strong ciphers.
C. The client-server handshake is configured with a wrong priority.
D. The client-server handshake is based on TLS authentication.
E. The X509 V3 certificate is expired.
F. The client-server implements client-server mutual authentication with different certificate

Answer: BC

Explanation:
The client-server handshake could not negotiate strong ciphers. This means that the system is not configured to support the strong ciphers provided by later versions of the SSL protocol. For example, if the system is configured to support only SSL version 1.1, then only a weak cipher will be supported. The client-server handshake is configured with a wrong priority. The client sends a list of SSL versions it supports and priority should be given to the highest version it supports. For example, if the client supports SSL versions 1.1, 2 and 3, then the server should use version 3. If the priority is not configured correctly (if it uses the lowest version) then version 1.1 with its weak algorithm will be used.
Incorrect Answers:
A: If the X509 V3 certificate was issued by a non-trusted public CA, then the client would receive an error saying the certificate is not trusted. However, an X509 V3 certificate would not cause a weak algorithm.
D: TLS provides the strongest algorithm; even stronger than SSL version 3.
E: If the X509 V3 certificate had expired, then the client would receive an error saying the certificate is not trusted due to being expired. However, an X509 V3 certificate would not cause a weak algorithm.
F: SSL does not mutual authentication with different certificates. References:
http://www.slashroot.in/uHYPERLINK "http://www.slashroot.in/understanding-ssl-handshakeprotocol" nderstanding-ssl-hHYPERLINK "http://www.slashroot.in/understanding-ssl-handshakeprotocol" andshake-protocol

NEW QUESTION 230
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 235
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 237
A pentester must attempt to crack passwords on a windows domain that enforces strong complex passwords. Which of the following would crack the MOST passwords in the shortest time period?

A. Online password testing
B. Rainbow tables attack
C. Dictionary attack
D. Brute force attack

Answer: B

Explanation:
The passwords in a Windows (Active Directory) domain are encrypted.
When a password is "tried" against a system it is "hashed" using encryption so that the actual password is never sent in clear text across the communications line. This prevents eavesdroppers from intercepting the password. The hash of a password usually looks like a bunch of garbage and is typically a different length than the original password. Your password might be "shitzu" but the hash of your password would look something like "7378347eedbfdd761619451949225ec1".
To verify a user, a system takes the hash value created by the password hashing function on the client computer and compares it to the hash value stored in a table on the server. If the hashes match, then
the user is authenticated and granted access.
Password cracking programs work in a similar way to the login process. The cracking program starts by taking plaintext passwords, running them through a hash algorithm, such as MD5, and then compares the hash output with the hashes in the stolen password file. If it finds a match then the program has cracked the password.
Rainbow Tables are basically huge sets of precomputed tables filled with hash values that are prematched to possible plaintext passwords. The Rainbow Tables essentially allow hackers to reverse
the hashing function to determine what the plaintext password might be.
The use of Rainbow Tables allow for passwords to be cracked in a very short amount of time compared with brute-force methods, however, the trade-off is that it takes a lot of storage (sometimes Terabytes) to hold the Rainbow Tables themselves.
Incorrect Answers:
A: Online password testing cannot be used to crack passwords on a windows domain.
C: The question states that the domain enforces strong complex passwords. Strong complex passwords must include upper and lowercase letters, numbers and punctuation marks. A word in the dictionary would not meet the strong complex passwords requirement so a dictionary attack would be ineffective at cracking the passwords in this case.
D: Brute force attacks against complex passwords take much longer than a rainbow tables attack. References:
http://netsecuriHYPERLINK "http://netsecurity.about.com/od/hackertools/a/Rainbow- Tables.htm"ty.about.com/od/hackertoHYPERLINK "http://netsecurity.about.com/od/hackertools/a/Rainbow-Tables.htm"ols/a/Rainbow- TableHYPERLINK "http://netsecurity.about.com/od/hackertools/a/Rainbow-Tables.htm"s.htm

NEW QUESTION 241
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 245
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 250
A company that must comply with regulations is searching for a laptop encryption product to use for its 40,000 end points. The product must meet regulations but also be filexible enough to minimize overhead and support in regards to password resets and lockouts. Which of the following implementations would BEST meet the needs?

A. A partition-based software encryption product with a low-level boot protection and authentication
B. A container-based encryption product that allows the end users to select which files to encrypt
C. A full-disk hardware-based encryption product with a low-level boot protection and authentication
D. A file-based encryption product using profiles to target areas on the file system to encrypt

Answer: D

Explanation:
The question is asking for a solution that will minimize overhead and support in regards to password resets and lockouts.
File based encryption products operate under the context of the computer user's user account. This means that the user does not need to remember a separate password for the encryption software. If the user forgets his user account password or is locked out due to failed login attempts, the support department can reset his password from a central database of user accounts (such as Active Directory) without the need to visit the user's computer.
Profiles can be used to determine areas on the file system to encrypt such as Document folders. Incorrect Answers:
A: A partition-based software encryption product with a low-level boot protection and authentication would require that the user remember a separate password from his computer login password. This does not minimize overhead and support in regards to password resets and lockouts. B: An encryption product that allows the end users to select which files to encrypt is not the best solution. A solution that automatically encrypts the necessary data is a better solution.
C: A full-disk hardware-based encryption product with a low-level boot protection and authentication would require that the user remember a separate password from his computer login password. This does not minimize overhead and support in regards to password resets and lockouts.

NEW QUESTION 254
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 258
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 261
A multi-national company has a highly mobile workforce and minimal IT infrastructure. The company utilizes a BYOD and social media policy to integrate presence technology into global collaboration tools by individuals and teams. As a result of the dispersed employees and frequent international travel, the company is concerned about the safety of employees and their families when moving in and out of certain countries. Which of the following could the company view as a downside of using presence technology?

A. Insider threat
B. Network reconnaissance
C. Physical security
D. Industrial espionage

Answer: C

Explanation:
If all company users worked in the same office with one corporate network and using company supplied laptops, then it is easy to implement all sorts of physical security controls. Examples of physical security include intrusion detection systems, fire protection systems, surveillance cameras or simply a lock on the office door.
However, in this question we have dispersed employees using their own devices and frequently traveling internationally. This makes it extremely difficult to implement any kind of physical security. Physical security is the protection of personnel, hardware, programs, networks, and data from physical circumstances and events that could cause serious losses or damage to an enterprise,
agency, or institution. This includes protection from fire, natural disasters, burglary, theft, vandalism, and terrorism.
Incorrect Answers:
A: An insider threat is a malicious hacker (also called a cracker or a black hat) who is an employee or officer of a business, institution, or agency. Dispersed employees using presence technology does not increase the risk of insider threat when compared to employees working together in an office.
B: The risk of network reconnaissance is reduced by having dispersed employees using presence technology. The risk of network reconnaissance would be higher with employees working together in a single location such as an office.
D: Industrial espionage is a threat to any business whose livelihood depends on information. However, this threat is not increased by having dispersed employees using presence technology. The risk would be the same with dispersed employees using presence technology or employees working together in a single location such as an office.
References: http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/deHYPERLINK

"http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/physical-security"finition/physical-security

NEW QUESTION 265
Company XYZ finds itself using more cloud-based business tools, and password management is becoming onerous. Security is important to the company; as a result, password replication and shared accounts are not acceptable. Which of the following implementations addresses the distributed login with centralized authentication and has wide compatibility among SaaS vendors?

A. Establish a cloud-based authentication service that supports SAML.
B. Implement a new Diameter authentication server with read-only attestation.
C. Install a read-only Active Directory server in the corporate DMZ for federation.
D. Allow external connections to the existing corporate RADIUS serve

Answer: A

Explanation:
There is widespread adoption of SAML standards by SaaS vendors for single sign-on identity management, in response to customer demands for fast, simple and secure employee, customer and partner access to applications in their environments.
By eliminating all passwords and instead using digital signatures for authentication and authorization
of data access, SAML has become the Gold Standard for single sign-on into cloud applications. SAMLenabled SaaS applications are easier and quicker to user provision in complex enterprise
environments, are more secure and help simplify identity management across large and diverse user communities.
Security Assertion Markup Language (SAML) is an XML-based, open-standard data format for exchanging authentication and authorization data between parties, in particular, between an identity provider and a service provider.
The SAML specification defines three roles: the principal (typically a user), the Identity provider (IdP), and the service provider (SP). In the use case addressed by SAML, the principal requests a service from the service provider. The service provider requests and obtains an identity assertion from the identity provider. On the basis of this assertion, the service provider can make an access control decision – in other words it can decide whether to perform some service for the connected principal. Incorrect Answers:
B: Diameter authentication server with read-only attestation is not a solution that has wide compatibility among SaaS vendors.
C: The question states that password replication is not acceptable. A read-only Active Directory server in the corporate DMZ would involve password replication.
D: Allowing external connections to the existing corporate RADIUS server is not a secure solution. It is also not a solution that has wide compatibility among SaaS vendors.
References:
https://www.onelogin.com/company/press/press-releases/97-percent-of-saas-vendors-backingsaml- based-single-sign-on
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Security_Assertion_Markup_LanHYPERLINK "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Security_Assertion_Markup_Language"guage

NEW QUESTION 266
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 269
The Chief Information Officer (CIO) is reviewing the IT centric BIA and RA documentation. The documentation shows that a single 24 hours downtime in a critical business function will cost the business $2.3 million. Additionally, the business unit which depends on the critical business function has determined that there is a high probability that a threat will materialize based on historical data. The CIO's budget does not allow for full system hardware replacement in case of a catastrophic failure, nor does it allow for the purchase of additional compensating controls. Which of the following should the CIO recommend to the finance director to minimize financial loss?

A. The company should mitigate the risk.
B. The company should transfer the risk.
C. The company should avoid the risk.
D. The company should accept the ris

Answer: B

Explanation:
To transfer the risk is to defilect it to a third party, by taking out insurance for example. Incorrect Answers:
A: Mitigation is not an option as the CIO's budget does not allow for the purchase of additional compensating controls.
C: Avoiding the risk is not an option as the business unit depends on the critical business function. D: Accepting the risk would not reduce financial loss.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, p. 218

NEW QUESTION 272
An organization is selecting a SaaS provider to replace its legacy, in house Customer Resource Management (CRM) application. Which of the following ensures the organization mitigates the risk of managing separate user credentials?

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

Answer: E

Explanation:
A SaaS application that has a federation server within the customer's network that interfaces with the customer's own enterprise user-directory service can provide single sign-on authentication. This federation server has a trust relationship with a corresponding federation server located within the SaaS provider's network. Single sign-on will mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials. Incorrect Answers:
A: Dual factor authentication will provide identification of users via a combination of two different components. It will not, however, mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.
B: The transmission and storage of encrypted passwords will not mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.
C: A hash file is a file that has been converted into a numerical string by a mathematical algorithm, and has to be unencrypted with a hash key to be understood. It will not, however, mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.
D: Role-based access control (RBAC) refers to the restriction of system access to authorized users. It will not, however, mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.
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NEW QUESTION 276
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 279
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_governance.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_governance.2C_risk_and_compliancy"compliance#Integrated_governance.2C_risk_and_compliancy https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/Syslog-ng

NEW QUESTION 283
The senior security administrator wants to redesign the company DMZ to minimize the risks associated with both external and internal threats. The DMZ design must support security in depth, change management and configuration processes, and support incident reconstruction. Which of the following designs BEST

supports the given requirements?

A. A dual firewall DMZ with remote logging where each firewall is managed by a separate administrator.
B. A single firewall DMZ where each firewall interface is managed by a separate administrator and logging to the cloud.
C. A SaaS based firewall which logs to the company's local storage via SSL, and is managed by the change control team.
D. A virtualized firewall, where each virtual instance is managed by a separate administrator and logging to the same hardware.

Answer: A

Explanation:
Security in depth is the concept of creating additional layers of security. The traditional approach of securing the IT infrastructure is no longer enough. Today's threats are multifaceted and often persistent, and traditional network perimeter security controls cannot effectively mitigate them. Organizations need to implement more effective, multi-level security controls that are embedded with their electronic assets. They need to protect key assets from both external and internal threats. This security in depth approach is meant to sustain attacks even when perimeter and traditional controls have been breached.
In this question, using two firewalls to secure the DMZ from both external and internal attacks is the best approach. Having each firewall managed by a separate administrator will reduce the chance of a configuration error being made on both firewalls. The remote logging will enable incident reconstruction.
Incorrect Answers:
B: Depending on the number of interfaces on the firewall, you could protect from external and internal threats with a single firewall although two firewalls is a better solution. However, it is not practical to have separate interfaces on the same firewall managed by different administrators. The firewall rules work together in a hierarchy to determine what traffic is allowed through each interface.
C: A SaaS based firewall can be used to protect cloud resources. However, it is not the best solution for protecting the network in this question.
D: A virtualized firewall could be used. However, multiple instances of the same firewall should be identical. They should not be configured separately by different administrators.
References:
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NEW QUESTION 285
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
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NEW QUESTION 286
A software project manager has been provided with a requirement from the customer to place limits on the types of transactions a given user can initiate without external interaction from another user with elevated privileges. This requirement is BEST described as an implementation of:

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 290
A company is facing penalties for failing to effectively comply with e-discovery requests. Which of the following could reduce the overall risk to the company from this issue?

A. Establish a policy that only allows filesystem encryption and disallows the use of individual file encryption.
B. Require each user to log passwords used for file encryption to a decentralized repository.
C. Permit users to only encrypt individual files using their domain password and archive all old user passwords.
D. Allow encryption only by tools that use public keys from the existing escrowed corporate PK

Answer: D

Explanation:
Electronic discovery (also called e-discovery) refers to any process in which electronic data is sought, located, secured, and searched with the intent of using it as evidence in a civil or criminal legal case. E-discovery can be carried out offline on a particular computer or it can be done in a network.
An e-discovery policy would define how data is archived and encrypted. If the data is archived in an insecure manor, a user could be able to delete data that the user does not want to be searched. Therefore, we need to find a way of securing the data in a way that only authorized people can access the data.
A public key infrastructure (PKI) supports the distribution and identification of public encryption keys for the encryption of dat
A. The data can only be decrypted by the private key.
In this question, we have an escrowed corporate PKI. Escrow is an independent and licensed third party that holds something (money, sensitive data etc.) and releases it only when predefined conditions have been met. In this case, Escrow is holding the private key of the PKI.
By encrypting the e-discovery data by using the PKI public key, we can ensure that the data can only be decrypted by the private key held in Escrow and this will only happen when the predefined conditions are met.
Incorrect Answers:
A: File encryption should be enabled to enable the archiving of the data.
B: Requiring each user to log passwords used for file encryption is not a good solution. Apart from there being no mechanism to enforce this, you should not need to know users' passwords. You need a mechanism that ensures that the data can be decrypted by authorized personnel without the need to know user passwords.
C: You cannot and should not be able to archive old passwords. You need a mechanism that ensures that the data can be decrypted by authorized personnel without the need to know user passwords. References:
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NEW QUESTION 293
It has come to the IT administrator's attention that the "post your comment" field on the company blog page has been explogted, resulting in cross-site scripting attacks against customers reading the blog. Which of the following would be the MOST effective at preventing the "post your comment" field from being explogted?

A. Update the blog page to HTTPS
B. Filter metacharacters
C. Install HIDS on the server
D. Patch the web application
E. Perform client side input validation

Answer: B

Explanation:
A general rule of thumb with regards to XSS is to "Never trust user input and always filter metacharacters." Incorrect Answers:
A: Updating the blog page to HTTPS will not resolve this issue.
C: HIDS are designed to monitor a computer system, not the network. IT will, therefore, not resolve this issue.
D: Simply installing a web application patch will not work, as the patch may be susceptible to XSS. Testing of the patch has to take place first.
E: Performing client side input validation is a valid method, but it is not the MOST effective. References:
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Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, p. 137

NEW QUESTION 296
The network administrator at an enterprise reported a large data leak. One compromised server was used to aggregate data from several critical application servers and send it out to the Internet using HTTPS. Upon investigation, there have been no user logins over the previous week and the endpoint protection software is not reporting any issues. Which of the following BEST provides insight into where the compromised server collected the information?

A. Review the flow data against each server's baseline communications profile.
B. Configure the server logs to collect unusual activity including failed logins and restarted services.
C. Correlate data loss prevention logs for anomalous communications from the server.
D. Setup a packet capture on the firewall to collect all of the server communication

Answer: A

Explanation:
Network logging tools such as Syslog, DNS, NetFlow, behavior analytics, IP reputation, honeypots, and DLP solutions provide visibility into the entire infrastructure. This visibility is important because signature-based systems are no longer sufficient for identifying the advanced attacker that relies heavily on custom malware and zero-day explogts. Having knowledge of each host's communications, protocols, and traffic volumes as well as the content of the data in question is key to identifying zeroday and APT (advance persistent threat) malware and agents. Data intelligence allows forensic analysis to identify anomalous or suspicious communications by comparing suspected traffic patterns against normal data communication behavioral baselines. Automated network intelligence and next-generation live forensics provide insight into network events and rely on analytical decisions based on known vs. unknown behavior taking place within a corporate network. Incorrect Answers:
B: The attack has already happened; the server has already been compromised. Configuring the server logs to collect unusual activity including failed logins and restarted services might help against future attacks but it will not provide information on an attack that has already happened.
C: It is unlikely the DLP logs would contain anomalous communications from the server that would identify where the server collected the information.
D: The attack has already happened; the server has already been compromised. Setting up a packet capture on the firewall to collect all of the server communications might help against future attacks but it will not provide information on an attack that has already happened.
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NEW QUESTION 301

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

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

Answer: AD

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

NEW QUESTION 305
A firm's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) is concerned that IT staff lacks the knowledge to identify complex vulnerabilities that may exist in a payment system being internally developed. The payment system being developed will be sold to a number of organizations and is in direct competition with another leading product. The CEO highlighted that code base confidentiality is of critical importance to allow the company to exceed the competition in terms of the product's reliability, stability, and performance. Which of the following would provide the MOST thorough testing and satisfy the CEO's requirements?

A. Sign a MOU with a marketing firm to preserve the company reputation and use in-house resources for random testing.
B. Sign a BPA with a small software consulting firm and use the firm to perform Black box testing and address all findings.
C. Sign a NDA with a large security consulting firm and use the firm to perform Grey box testing and address all findings.
D. Use the most qualified and senior developers on the project to perform a variety of White box testing and code reviews.

Answer: C

Explanation:
Gray box testing has limited knowledge of the system as an attacker would. The base code would remain confidential. This would further be enhanced by a Non-disclosure agreement (NDA) which is designed to protect confidential information.
Incorrect Answers:
A: A memorandum of understanding (MOU) documents conditions and applied terms for outsourcing partner organizations that must share data and information resources. They do not typically cover vulnerabilities and penetration / vulnerability testing. Furthermore, the CEO is concerned that IT staff lacks the knowledge to identify complex vulnerabilities.
B: A business partnership security agreement (BPA) is a legally binding document that is designed to provide safeguards and compel certain actions among business partners in relation to specific security-related activities. Black box testing is integrity-based testing that uses random user inputs. Code confidentiality is maintained but testing is limited.
D: White box testing requires full access to the code base as it involves validating the program logic. This does not test against vulnerabilities. Furthermore, the CEO is concerned that IT staff lacks the knowledge to identify complex vulnerabilities.
References:
Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 148, 167-168, 238-239
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NEW QUESTION 309
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