



CompTIA

Exam Questions CAS-003

CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner (CASP)

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NEW QUESTION 1

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 2

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) has been asked to develop a security dashboard with the relevant metrics. The board of directors will use the dashboard to monitor and track the overall security posture of the organization. The CIO produces a basic report containing both KPI and KRI data in two separate sections for the board to review.

Which of the following BEST meets the needs of the board?

- A. KRI:- Compliance with regulations- Backlog of unresolved security investigations- Severity of threats and vulnerabilities reported by sensors- Time to patch critical issues on a monthly basis
KPI:- Time to resolve open security items- % of suppliers with approved security control frameworks- EDR coverage across the fleet- Threat landscape rating
- B. KRI:- EDR coverage across the fleet- Backlog of unresolved security investigations- Time to patch critical issues on a monthly basis- Threat landscape rating
KPI:- Time to resolve open security items- Compliance with regulations- % of suppliers with approved security control frameworks- Severity of threats and vulnerabilities reported by sensors
- C. KRI:- EDR coverage across the fleet- % of suppliers with approved security control framework- Backlog of unresolved security investigations- Threat landscape rating
KPI:- Time to resolve open security items- Compliance with regulations- Time to patch critical issues on a monthly basis- Severity of threats and vulnerabilities reported by sensors
- D. KPI:- Compliance with regulations- % of suppliers with approved security control frameworks- Severity of threats and vulnerabilities reported by sensors- Threat landscape rating
KRI:- Time to resolve open security items- Backlog of unresolved security investigations- EDR coverage across the fleet- Time to patch critical issues on a monthly basis

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 3

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a small startup company has an urgent need for a security policy and assessment to address governance, risk management, and compliance. The company has a resource-constrained IT department, but has no information security staff. The CEO has asked for this to be completed in three months.

Which of the following would be the MOST cost-effective solution to meet the company's needs?

- A. Select one of the IT personnel to obtain information security training, and then develop all necessary policies and documents in-house.
- B. Accept all risks associated with information security, and then bring up the issue again at next year's annual board meeting.
- C. Release an RFP to consultancy firms, and then select the most appropriate consultant who can fulfill the requirements.
- D. Hire an experienced, full-time information security team to run the startup company's information security department.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 4

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 5

A security consultant is improving the physical security of a sensitive site and takes pictures of the unbranded building to include in the report. Two weeks later, the security consultant misplaces the phone, which only has one hour of charge left on it. The person who finds the phone removes the MicroSD card in an attempt to discover the owner to return it.

The person extracts the following data from the phone and EXIF data from some files:

DCIM Images folder

Audio books folder Torrentz

My TAX.xls

Consultancy HR Manual.doc Camera: SM-G950F Exposure time: 1/60s

Location: 3500 Lacey Road USA

Which of the following BEST describes the security problem?

- A. MicroSD is not encrypted and also contains personal data.
- B. MicroSD contains a mixture of personal and work data.
- C. MicroSD is not encrypted and contains geotagging information.
- D. MicroSD contains pirated software and is not encrypted

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 6

An engineer needs to provide access to company resources for several offshore contractors. The contractors require:
Access to a number of applications, including internal websites
Access to database data and the ability to manipulate it
The ability to log into Linux and Windows servers remotely
Which of the following remote access technologies are the BEST choices to provide all of this access securely? (Choose two.)

- A. VTC
- B. VRRP
- C. VLAN
- D. VDI
- E. VPN
- F. Telnet

Answer: DE

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 8

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 9

A consulting firm was hired to conduct assessment for a company. During the first stage, a penetration tester used a tool that provided the following output:

TCP 80 open
TCP 443 open
TCP 1434 filtered

The penetration tester then used a different tool to make the following requests:

GET / script/login.php?token=45\$MHT000MND876
GET / script/login.php?token=@#984DCSPQ%091DF

Which of the following tools did the penetration tester use?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 10

An organization has recently deployed an EDR solution across its laptops, desktops, and server infrastructure. The organization's server infrastructure is deployed in an IaaS environment. A database within the non-production environment has been misconfigured with a routable IP and is communicating with a command and control server.

Which of the following procedures should the security responder apply to the situation? (Choose two.)

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

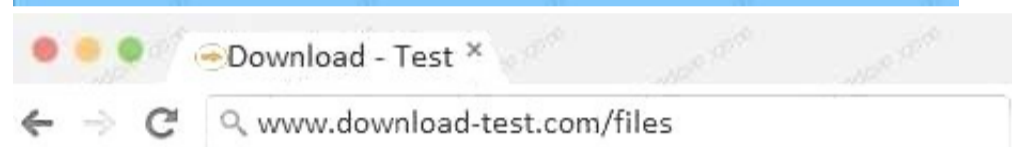
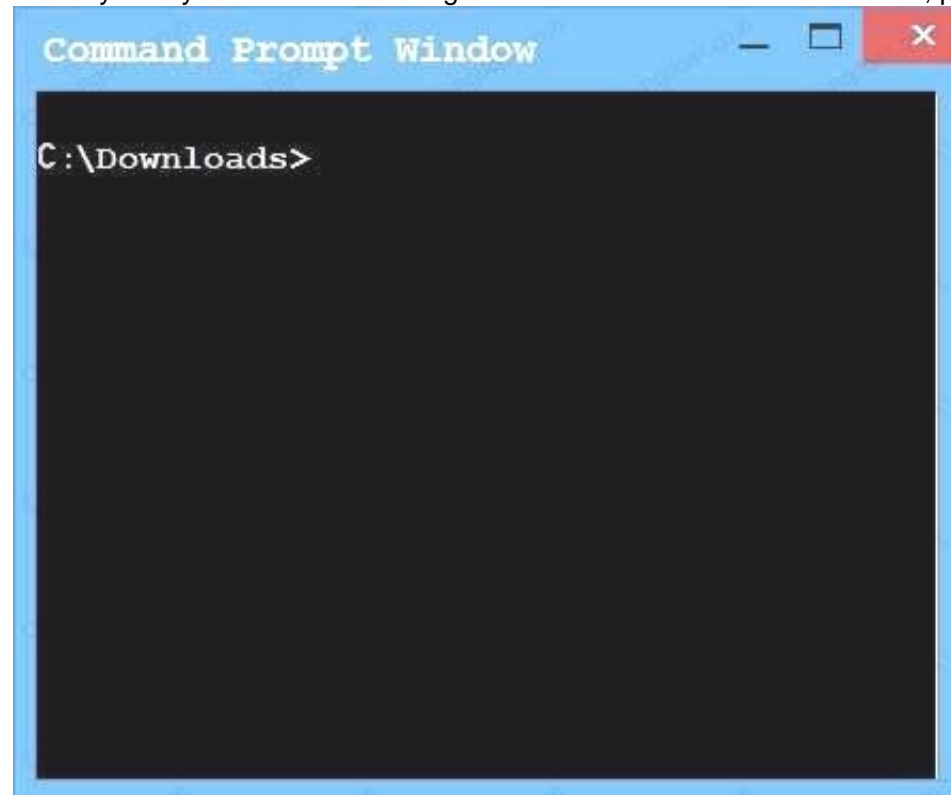
Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 10

An administrator wants to install a patch to an application. INSTRUCTIONS

Given the scenario, download, verify, and install the patch in the most secure manner. The last install that is completed will be the final submission.

If at any time you would like to bring back the initial state of the simulation, please click the Reset All button.



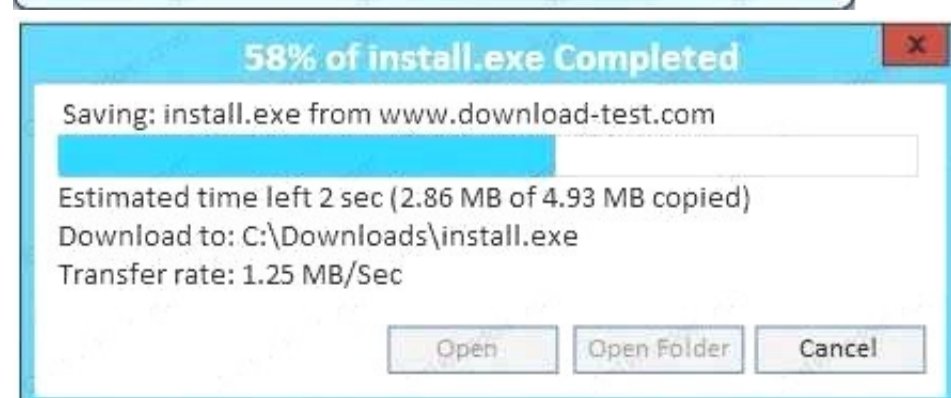
Download Center

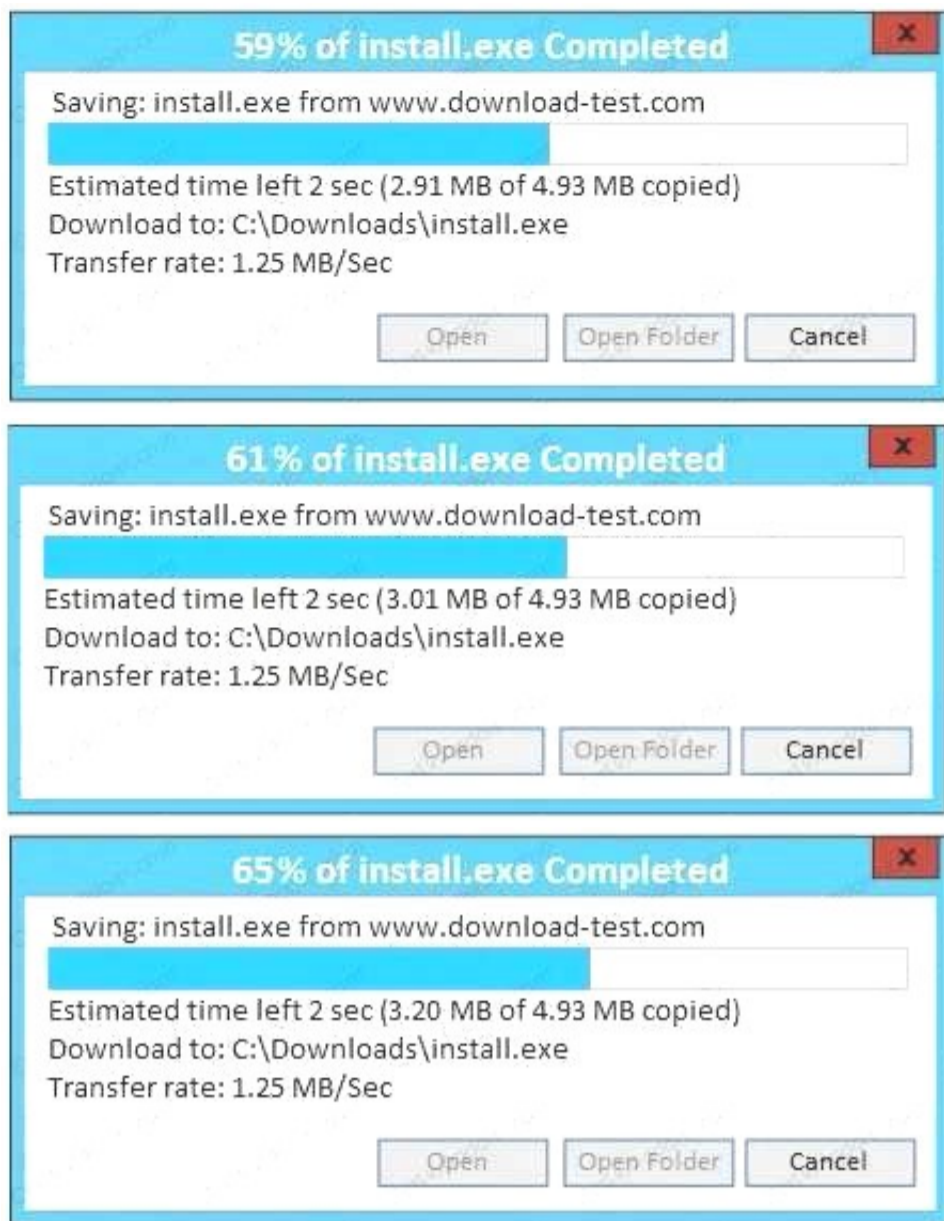
Home > Download Center > Application Patch

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

File Name	Mirror	Download Files Below
install.exe	Mirror1	Download
install.exe	Mirror2	Download
install.exe	Mirror3	Download
install.exe	Mirror4	Download
install.exe	Mirror5	Download
install.exe	Mirror6	Download

HASH: 1759adb5g34700aae19bc4578fc19cc2

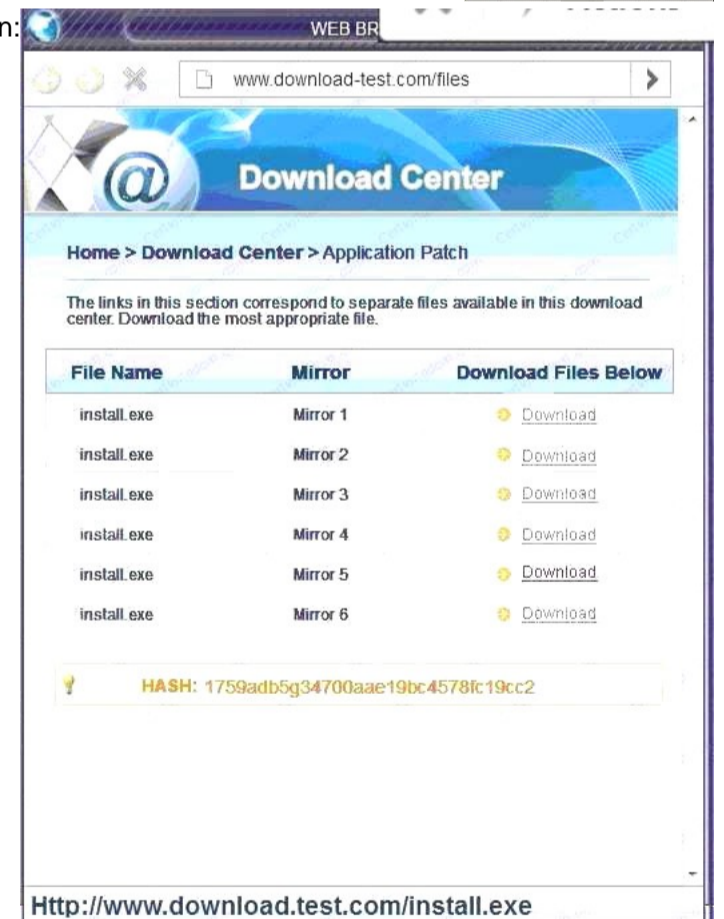




A. In this case the second link should be used (This may vary in actual exam). The first link showed the following error so it should not be used.

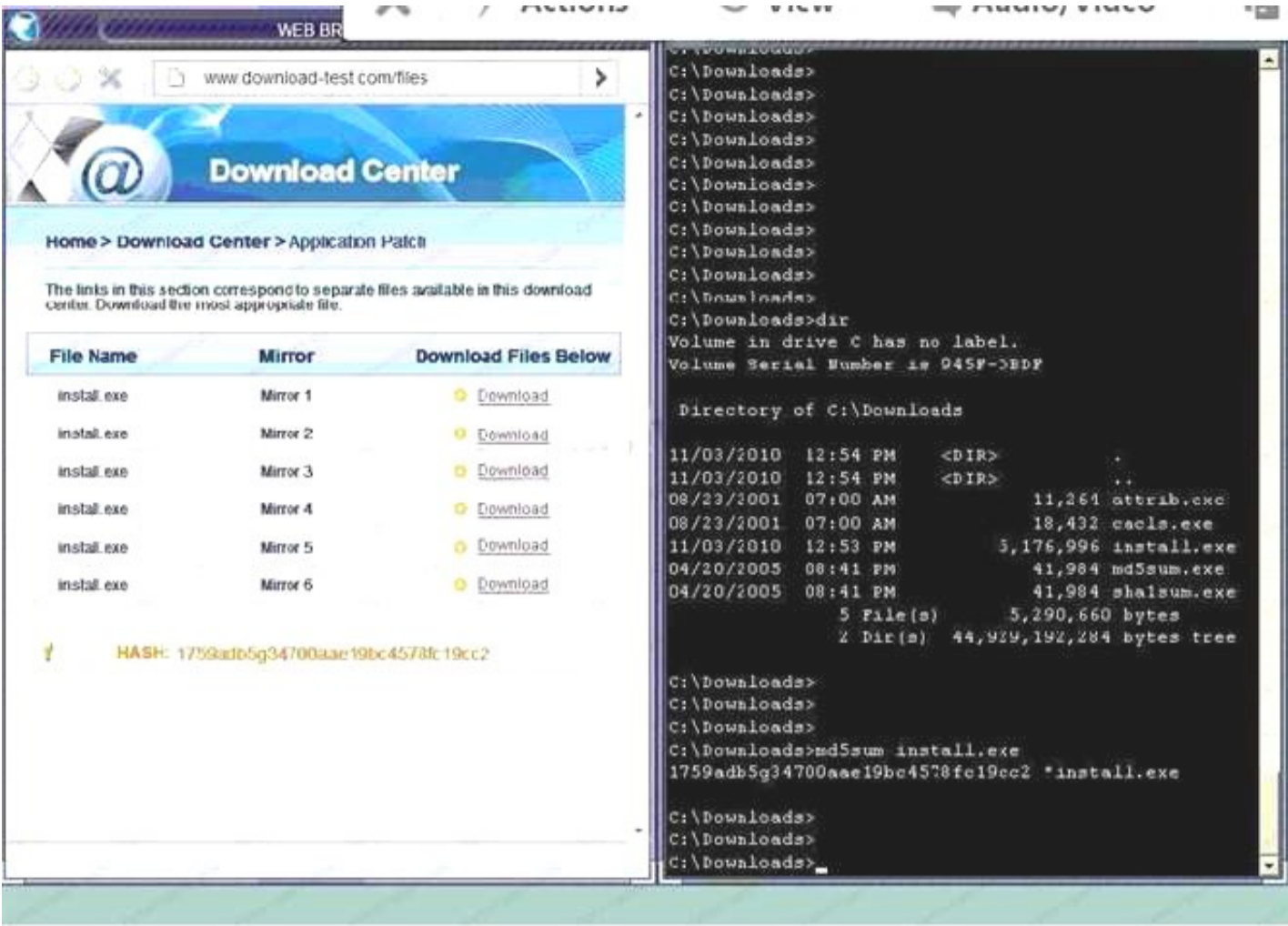


Also, Two of the link choices used HTTP and not HTTPS as shown when hovering over the links as shown:



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

B. Make sure that the hash matches.



Finally,

type in install.exe to install it and make sure there are no signature verification errors.
C. In this case the second link should be used (This may vary in actual exam). The first link showed the following error so it should not be used.



Also, Two of the link choices used HTTP and not HTTPS as shown when hovering over the links as shown. Since we need to do this in the most secure manner possible, they should not be used. Finally, the second link was used and the MD5 utility of MD5sum should be used on the install.exe file as show
D. Make sure that the hash matches. Finally, type in install.exe to install it and make sure there are no signature verification error

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 15

DRAG DROP

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

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

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 19

An infrastructure team is at the end of a procurement process and has selected a vendor. As part of the final negotiations, there are a number of outstanding issues, including:

1. Indemnity clauses have identified the maximum liability
2. The data will be hosted and managed outside of the company's geographical location

The number of users accessing the system will be small, and no sensitive data will be hosted in the solution. As the security consultant on the project, which of the following should the project's security consultant recommend as the NEXT step?

- A. Develop a security exemption, as it does not meet the security policies
- B. Mitigate the risk by asking the vendor to accept the in-country privacy principles
- C. Require the solution owner to accept the identified risks and consequences
- D. Review the entire procurement process to determine the lessons learned

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23

A security administrator is hardening a TrustedSolaris server that processes sensitive data. The data owner has established the following security requirements: The data is for internal consumption only and shall not be distributed to outside individuals The systems administrator should not have access to the data processed by the server

The integrity of the kernel image is maintained

Which of the following host-based security controls BEST enforce the data owner's requirements? (Choose three.)

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

Answer: CEF

NEW QUESTION 26

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 28

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 31

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 36

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 heuristics for 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 38

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

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

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 39

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 43

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 44

A Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is reviewing the results of a gap analysis with an outside cybersecurity consultant. The gap analysis reviewed all procedural and technical controls and found the following:

High-impact controls implemented: 6 out of 10 Medium-impact controls implemented: 409 out of 472 Low-impact controls implemented: 97 out of 1000

The report includes a cost-benefit analysis for each control gap. The analysis yielded the following information:

Average high-impact control implementation cost: \$15,000; Probable ALE for each high-impact control gap: \$95,000

Average medium-impact control implementation cost: \$6,250; Probable ALE for each medium-impact control gap: \$11,000

Due to the technical construction and configuration of the corporate enterprise, slightly more than 50% of the medium-impact controls will take two years to fully implement. Which of the following conclusions could the CISO draw from the analysis?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 48

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

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

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

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

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 52

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 53

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 56

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

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

Answer: AB

NEW QUESTION 58

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 61

A company wants to perform analysis of a tool that is suspected to contain a malicious payload. A forensic analyst is given the following snippet:

```
^32^[34fda19(fd^43gfd/home/user/lib/module.so.343jk^rfw(342fds43g
```

Which of the following did the analyst use to determine the location of the malicious payload?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 62

A hospital uses a legacy electronic medical record system that requires multicast for traffic between the application servers and databases on virtual hosts that support segments of the application. Following a switch upgrade, the electronic medical record is unavailable despite physical connectivity between the hypervisor and the storage being in place. The network team must enable multicast traffic to restore access to the electronic medical record. The ISM states that the network team must reduce the footprint of multicast traffic on the network.

VLAN	Description
201	Server VLAN1
202	Server VLAN2
400	Hypervisor Management VLAN
680	Storage Management VLAN
700	Database Server VLAN

Using the above information, on which VLANs should multicast be enabled?

- A. VLAN201, VLAN202, VLAN400
- B. VLAN201, VLAN202, VLAN700
- C. VLAN201, VLAN202, VLAN400, VLAN680, VLAN700
- D. VLAN400, VLAN680, VLAN700

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 66

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 67

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 72

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 exploit 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 75

A company is acquiring incident response and forensic assistance from a managed security service provider in the event of a data breach. The company has selected a partner and must now provide required documents to be reviewed and evaluated. Which of the following documents would BEST protect the company and ensure timely assistance? (Choose two.)

- A. RA
- B. BIA
- C. NDA
- D. RFI
- E. RFQ
- F. MSA

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 77

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 78

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 82

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 83

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 87

A deployment manager is working with a software development group to assess the security of a new version of the organization's internally developed ERP tool. The organization prefers to not perform assessment activities following deployment, instead focusing on assessing security throughout the life cycle. Which of the following methods would BEST assess the security of the product?

- A. Static code analysis in the IDE environment
- B. Penetration testing of the UAT environment
- C. Vulnerability scanning of the production environment
- D. Penetration testing of the production environment
- E. Peer review prior to unit testing

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 91

A team is at the beginning stages of designing a new enterprise-wide application. The new application will have a large database and require a capital investment in hardware. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) has directed the team to save money and reduce the reliance on the datacenter, and the vendor must specialize in hosting large databases in the cloud. Which of the following cloud-hosting options would BEST meet these needs?

- A. Multi-tenancy SaaS
- B. Hybrid IaaS
- C. Single-tenancy PaaS
- D. Community IaaS

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 95

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 98

A company contracts a security engineer to perform a penetration test of its client-facing web portal. Which of the following activities would be MOST appropriate?

- A. Use a protocol analyzer against the site to see if data input can be replayed from the browser
- B. Scan the website through an interception proxy and identify areas for the code injection
- C. Scan the site with a port scanner to identify vulnerable services running on the web server
- D. Use network enumeration tools to identify if the server is running behind a load balancer

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 100

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 101

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 SRC SRC Port DST Zone DST DST Port Protocol Action UNTRUST 10.1.10.250 ANY MGMT ANY 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 ZoneSRC SRC Port DST Zone DST DST 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 ZoneSRC SRC Port DST Zone DST DST Port Protocol Action UNTRUST ANY ANY WEBAPP 10.1.5.50 ANY TCP PERMIT Task 4: Ensure the final rule is an explicit deny Enter this at the bottom of the access list i.
- I. the line at the bottom of the rule: SRC ZoneSRC SRC Port DST Zone DST DST Port Protocol Action ANY ANY ANY ANY ANY ANY TCP DENY Task 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 ZoneSRC SRC Port DST Zone DST DST Port Protocol Action USER 10.1.1.0/24 10.1.2.0/24 ANY UNTRUST ANY 443 TCP PERMIT
- K. Task 1: A rule was added to prevent the management platform from accessing the interne
- L. This rule is not workin
- M. Identify the rule and correct this issue. In Rule n
- N. 1 edit the Action to Deny to block internet access from the management platfor
- O. SRC ZoneSRC SRC Port DST Zone DST DST Port Protocol Action UNTRUST 10.1.10.250 ANY MGMT ANY ANY ANY DENY Task 2: The firewall must be configured so that the SQL server can only receive requests from the web server. In Rule n
- P. 6 from top, edit the Action to be Permi
- Q. SRC ZoneSRC SRC Port DST Zone DST DST Port Protocol Action DB 10.1.4.70 ANY WEBAPP 10.1.5.50 ANY ANY PERMIT Task 3: The web server must be able to receive unencrypted requests from hosts inside and outside the corporate network. In rule n
- R. 5 from top, change the DST port to Any from 80 to allow all unencrypted traffi
- S. SRC Zone ANY ANY ANY TCP DENY Task 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 ZoneSRC SRC Port DST Zone DST DST Port Protocol Action USER 10.1.1.0/24 10.1.2.0/24 ANY UNTRUST ANY 443 TCP PERMIT

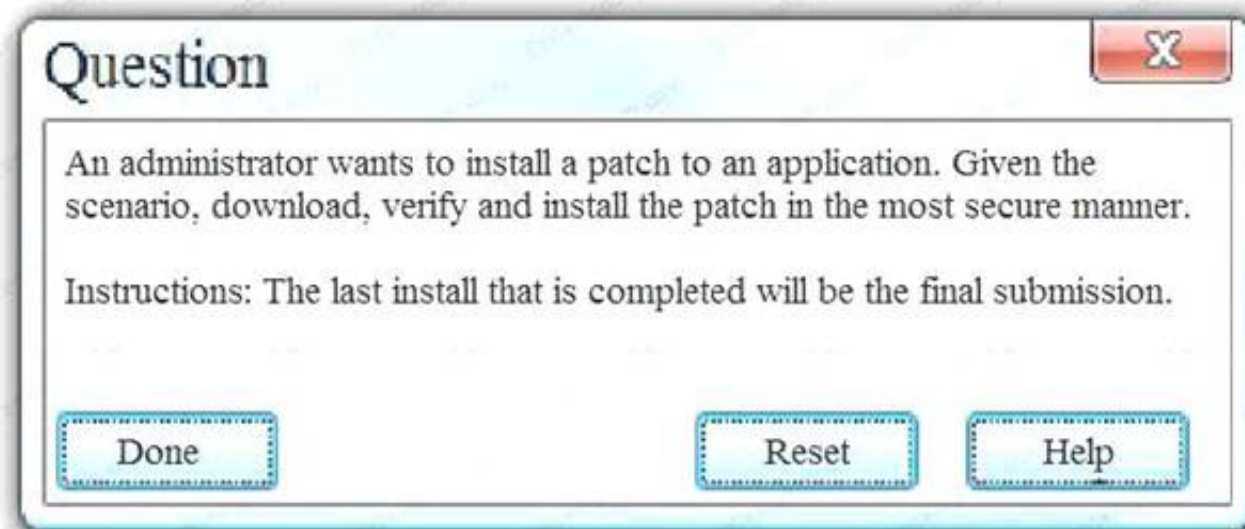
Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 102

Exhibit:

Home>Download Center>Application Patch		
The links in this section correspond to separate files available in this download center. Download the most appropriate file.		
File Name	Mirror	Download Files Below
install.exe	Mirror 1	Download
install.exe	Mirror 2	Download
install.exe	Mirror 3	Download
install.exe	Mirror 4	Download
install.exe	Mirror 5	Download
install.exe	Mirror 6	Download
HASH: 1759adb5g34700aae19bc4578fc19cc2		





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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 106

Given the code snippet below:

```
#include <stdio.h>

#include <stdlib.h>

int main(void) {

    char username[8];

    printf("Enter your username: ");

    gets(username)

    printf("\n");

    if (username == NULL) {

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

    }

    if strcmp(username, "admin") {

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

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

    } else {

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

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

    }

}
```

Which of the following vulnerability types in the MOST concerning?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 109

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

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

NEW QUESTION 112

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 116

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 120

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 123

A security engineer is embedded with a development team to ensure security is built into products being developed. The security engineer wants to ensure developers are not blocked by a large number of security requirements applied at specific schedule points. Which of the following solutions BEST meets the engineer's goal?

- A. Schedule weekly reviews of all unit test results with the entire development team and follow up between meetings with surprise code inspections.
- B. Develop and implement a set of automated security tests to be installed on each development team leader's workstation.
- C. Enforce code quality and reuse standards into the requirements definition phase of the waterfall development process.
- D. Deploy an integrated software tool that builds and tests each portion of code committed by developers and provides feedback.

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 125

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 programming 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 126

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 130

Given the following information about a company's internal network:

User IP space: 192.168.1.0/24

Server IP space: 192.168.192.0/25

A security engineer has been told that there are rogue websites hosted outside of the proper server space, and those websites need to be identified. Which of the following should the engineer do?

- A. Use a protocol analyzer on 192.168.1.0/24
- B. Use a port scanner on 192.168.1.0/24
- C. Use an HTTP interceptor on 192.168.1.0/24
- D. Use a port scanner on 192.168.192.0/25
- E. Use a protocol analyzer on 192.168.192.0/25
- F. Use an HTTP interceptor on 192.168.192.0/25

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 132

The Chief Information Officer (CIO) wants to increase security and accessibility among the organization's cloud SaaS applications. The applications are configured to use passwords, and twofactor authentication is not provided natively. Which of the following would BEST address the CIO's concerns?

- A. Procure a password manager for the employees to use with the cloud applications.
- B. Create a VPN tunnel between the on-premises environment and the cloud providers.
- C. Deploy applications internally and migrate away from SaaS applications.
- D. Implement an IdP that supports SAML and time-based, one-time password

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 135

During a security assessment, activities were divided into two phases; internal and external exploitation. The security assessment team set a hard time limit on external activities before moving to a compromised box within the enterprise perimeter.

Which of the following methods is the assessment team most likely to employ NEXT?

- A. Pivoting from the compromised, moving laterally through the enterprise, and trying to exfiltrate data and compromise devices.
- B. Conducting a social engineering attack attempt with the goal of accessing the compromised box physically.
- C. Exfiltrating network scans from the compromised box as a precursor to social media reconnaissance
- D. Open-source intelligence gathering to identify the network perimeter and scope to enable further system compromises.

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 140

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 manner

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 143

Following a merger, the number of remote sites for a company has doubled to 52. The company has decided to secure each remote site with an NGFW to provide web filtering, NIDS/NIPS, and network antivirus. The Chief Information Officer (CIO) has requested that the security engineer provide recommendations on sizing for the firewall with the requirements that it be easy to manage and provide capacity for growth.

The tables below provide information on a subset of remote sites and the firewall options:

Location	# of Users	Connectivity	Bandwidth Utilization
St.Louis	18	50 Mbps	20 Mbps
Des Moines	12	25 Mbps	19 Mbps
Chicago	27	100 Mbps	41 Mbps
Rapid City	6	10 Mbps	8 Mbps
Indianapolis	7	12 Mbps	8 Mbps

Vendor	Maximum Recommended Devices	Firewall Throughput	Full UTM?	Centralized Management Available?
A	40	150 Mbps	Y	Y
B	60	400 Mbps	N	Y
C	25	200 Mbps	N	N
D	25	100 Mbps	Y	Y

Which of the following would be the BEST option to recommend to the CIO?

- A. Vendor C for small remote sites, and Vendor B for large sites.
- B. Vendor B for all remote sites
- C. Vendor C for all remote sites
- D. Vendor A for all remote sites
- E. Vendor D for all remote sites

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 144

Due to a recent breach, the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) has requested the following activities be conducted during incident response planning:

Involve business owners and stakeholders Create an applicable scenario

Conduct a biannual verbal review of the incident response plan Report on the lessons learned and gaps identified

Which of the following exercises has the CEO requested?

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 145

A security analyst is attempting to break into a client's secure network. The analyst was not given prior information about the client, except for a block of public IP addresses that are currently in use. After network enumeration, the analyst's NEXT step is to perform:

- A. a gray-box penetration test
- B. a risk analysis
- C. a vulnerability assessment
- D. an external security audit
- E. a red team exercise

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 149

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 152

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 153

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 156

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 159

A security analyst is troubleshooting a scenario in which an operator should only be allowed to reboot remote hosts but not perform other activities. The analyst inspects the following portions of different configuration files:

Configuration file 1: Operator ALL=/sbin/reboot Configuration file 2:

Command="/sbin/shutdown now", no-x11-forwarding, no-pty, ssh-dss Configuration file 3:

Operator:x:1000:1000::/home/operator:/bin/bash

Which of the following explains why an intended operator cannot perform the intended action?

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 162

Company.org has requested a black-box security assessment be performed on key cyber terrain. On area of concern is the company's SMTP services. The security assessor wants to run reconnaissance before taking any additional action and wishes to determine which SMTP server is Internet-facing. Which of the following commands should the assessor use to determine this information?

- A. dnsrecon -d company.org -t SOA
- B. dig company.org mx
- C. nc -v company.org
- D. whois company.org

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 167

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 169

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 172

At a meeting, the systems administrator states the security controls a company wishes to implement seem excessive, since all of the information on the company's web servers can be obtained publicly and is not proprietary in any way. The next day the company's website is defaced as part of an SQL injection attack, and the company receives press inquiries about the message the attackers displayed on the website. Which of the following is the FIRST action the company should take?

- A. Refer to and follow procedures from the company's incident response plan.
- B. Call a press conference to explain that the company has been hacked.
- C. Establish chain of custody for all systems to which the systems administrator has access.
- D. Conduct a detailed forensic analysis of the compromised system.
- E. Inform the communications and marketing department of the attack detail

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 176

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 179

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 184

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

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

The analyst then reviews the associated output:

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 188

During the decommissioning phase of a hardware project, a security administrator is tasked with ensuring no sensitive data is released inadvertently. All paper records are scheduled to be shredded in a crosscut shredded, and the waste will be burned. The system drives and removable media have been removed prior to e-cycling the hardware.

Which of the following would ensure no data is recovered from the system drives once they are disposed of?

- A. Overwriting all HDD blocks with an alternating series of data.
- B. Physically disabling the HDDs by removing the drive head.
- C. Demagnetizing the hard drive using a degausser.
- D. Deleting the UEFI boot loaders from each HD

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 189

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 193

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 194

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 199

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 200

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 204

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

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

In a Windows network, NT LAN Manager (NTLM) is a suite of Microsoft security protocols that provides authentication, integrity, and confidentiality to users. NTLM is the successor to the authentication protocol in Microsoft LAN Manager (LANMAN or LM), an older Microsoft product, and attempts to provide backwards compatibility with LANMAN. NTLM version 2 (NTLMv2), which was introduced in Windows NT 4.0 SP4 (and natively supported in Windows 2000), enhances NTLM security by hardening the protocol against many spoofing attacks, and adding the ability for a server to authenticate to the client.

This question states that the security authentication on the Windows domain is set to the highest level. This will be NTLMv2. Therefore, the answer to the question is to allow NTLMv2 which will enable the Windows users to connect to the UNIX server. To improve security, we should disable the old and insecure LM protocol as it is not used by the Windows computers.

Incorrect Answers:

B: The question states that the security authentication on the Windows domain is set to the highest level. This will be NTLMv2, not LM.

C: The question states that the security authentication on the Windows domain is set to the highest level. This will be NTLMv2, not LM so we need to allow NTLMv2.

D: The question states that the security authentication on the Windows domain is set to the highest level. This will be NTLMv2, not NTLM (version1). References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/NT_LAN_Manager

NEW QUESTION 206

The administrator is troubleshooting availability issues on an FCoE-based storage array that uses deduplication. The single controller in the storage array has failed, so the administrator wants to move the drives to a storage array from a different manufacturer in order to access the data. Whichof the following issues may potentially occur?

- A. The data may not be in a usable format.
- B. The new storage array is not FCoE based.
- C. The data may need a file system check.
- D. The new storage array also only has a single controlle

Answer: B

Explanation:

Fibre Channel over Ethernet (FCoE) is a computer network technology that encapsulates Fibre Channel frames over Ethernet networks. This allows Fibre Channel to use 10 Gigabit Ethernet networks (or higher speeds) while preserving the Fibre Channel protocol.

When moving the disks to another storage array, you need to ensure that the array supports FCoE, not just regular Fiber Channel. Fiber Channel arrays and Fiber Channel over Ethernet arrays use different network connections, hardware and protocols. Fiber Channel arrays use the Fiber Channel protocol over a dedicated Fiber Channel network whereas FCoE arrays use the Fiber Channel protocol over an Ethernet network. Incorrect Answers:

A: It is unlikely that the data will not be in a usable format. Fiber Channel LUNs appear as local disks on a Windows computer. The computer then creates an NTFS volume on the fiber channel LUN. The storage array does not see the NTFS file system or the data stored on it. FCoE arrays only see the underlying block level storage.

C: The data would not need a file system check. FCoE arrays use block level storage and do not check the file system. Any file system checks would be performed by a Windows computer. Even if this happened, the data would be accessible after the check.

D: The new storage array also having a single controller would not be a problem. Only one controller is required.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibre_HYPERLINK

"https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibre_Channel_over_Ethernet"Channel_over_Ethernet

NEW QUESTION 209

A developer is determining the best way to improve security within the code being developed. The developer is focusing on input fields where customers enter their credit card details. Which of the following techniques, if implemented in the code, would be the MOST effective in protecting the fields from malformed input?

- A. Client side input validation
- B. Stored procedure
- C. Encrypting credit card details
- D. Regular expression matching

Answer: D

Explanation:

Regular expression matching is a technique for reading and validating input, particularly in web software. This question is asking about securing input fields where customers enter their credit card details. In this case, the expected input into the credit card number field would be a sequence of numbers of a certain length. We can use regular expression matching to verify that the input is indeed a sequence of numbers. Anything that is not a sequence of numbers could be malicious code. Incorrect Answers:

A: Client side input validation could be used to validate the input into input fields. Client side input validation is where the validation is performed by the web browser. However this question is asking for the BEST answer. A user with malicious intent could bypass the client side input validation whereas it would be much more difficult to bypass regular expression matching implemented in the application code.

B: A stored procedure is SQL code saved as a script. A SQL user can run the stored procedure rather than typing all the SQL code contained in the stored procedure. A stored procedure is not used for validating input.

C: Any stored credit card details should be encrypted for security purposes. Also a secure method of transmission such as SSL or TLS should be used to encrypt the data when transmitting the credit card number over a network such as the Internet. However, encrypting credit card details is not a way of securing the input fields in an application.

NEW QUESTION 210

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 214

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

A NAS is an inexpensive storage solution suitable for small offices. Individual files can be encrypted by using the EFS (Encrypted File System) functionality

provided by the NTFS file system.

NAS typically uses a common Ethernet network and can provide storage services to any authorized devices on that network.

Two primary NAS protocols are used in most environments. The choice of protocol depends largely on the type of computer or server connecting to the storage. Network File System (NFS) protocol usually used by servers to access storage in a NAS environment. Common Internet File System (CIFS), also sometimes called Server Message Block (SMB), is usually used for desktops, especially those running Microsoft Windows.

Unlike DAS and SAN, NAS is a file-level storage technology. This means the NAS appliance maintains and controls the files, folder structures, permission, and attributes of the data it holds. A typical NAS deployment integrates the NAS appliance with a user database, such as Active Directory, so file permissions can be assigned based on established users and groups. With Active Directory integration, most Windows New Technology File System (NTFS) permissions can be set on the files contained on a NAS device.

Incorrect Answers:

A: A SAN is expensive compared to a NAS and is more suitable for enterprise storage for larger networks.

C: A Virtual SAN is the combined local storage of multiple hypervisor servers (VMware ESXi for example) to create one virtual storage pool. This is not the best solution for a small office.

D: Virtual storage is storage presented by an underlying SAN or group of servers. This is not the best solution for a small office.

References:

<http://infrastructuretechnologypros.com/understanding-storage-technology-part-2-alphabet-soup-storage/> <http://infrastructuretechnologypros.com/understanding-storage-technology-part-2-alphabet-soup-storage/>

NEW QUESTION 218

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 exploiting 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 221

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 archiving Mitigation: 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 data.

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 224

An enterprise must ensure that all devices that connect to its networks have been previously approved. The solution must support dual factor mutual authentication with strong identity assurance. In order to reduce costs and administrative overhead, the security architect wants to outsource identity proofing and second factor digital delivery to the third party. Which of the following solutions will address the enterprise requirements?

- A. Implementing federated network access with the third party.
- B. Using a HSM at the network perimeter to handle network device access.
- C. Using a VPN concentrator which supports dual factor via hardware tokens.
- D. Implementing 802.1x with EAP-TTLS across the infrastructure

Answer: D

Explanation:

IEEE 802.1X (also known as Dot1x) is an IEEE Standard for Port-based Network Access Control (PNAC). It is part of the IEEE 802.1 group of networking protocols. It provides an authentication mechanism to devices wishing to attach to a LAN or WLAN.

802.1X authentication involves three parties: a supplicant, an authenticator, and an authentication server. The supplicant is a client device (such as a laptop) that wishes to attach to the LAN/WLAN - though the term 'supplicant' is also used interchangeably to refer to the software running on the client that provides credentials to the authenticator. The authenticator is a network device, such as an Ethernet switch or wireless access point; and the authentication server is typically a host running software supporting the RADIUS and EAP protocols.

The authenticator acts like a security guard to a protected network. The supplicant (i.e., client device) is not allowed access through the authenticator to the protected side of the network until the supplicant's identity has been validated and authorized. An analogy to this is providing a valid visa at the airport's arrival immigration before being allowed to enter the country. With 802.1X port-based authentication, the supplicant provides credentials, such as user name/password or digital

certificate, to the authenticator, and the authenticator forwards the credentials to the authentication server for verification. If the authentication server determines the credentials are valid, the supplicant (client device) is allowed to access resources located on the protected side of the network.

EAP-TTLS (Tunneled Transport Layer Security) is designed to provide authentication that is as strong as EAP-TLS, but it does not require that each user be issued a certificate. Instead, only the authentication servers are issued certificates. User authentication is performed by password, but the password credentials are transported in a securely encrypted tunnel established based upon the

server certificates. Incorrect Answers:

A: Federated network access provides user access to networks by using a single logon. The logon is authenticated by a party that is trusted to all the networks. It does not ensure that all devices that connect to its networks have been previously approved.

B: A hardware security module (HSM) is a physical computing device that safeguards and manages digital keys for strong authentication and provides cryptoprocessing. It does not ensure that all devices that connect to its networks have been previously approved.

C: A VPN concentrator provides VPN connections and is typically used for creating site-to-site VPN architectures. It does not ensure that all devices that connect to its networks have been previously approved.

References: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.1X

<https://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/aHYPERLINK> "https://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/aaa_802/sbr/sbr70/sw-sbr-admin/html/EAP-024.html"aa_802/HYPERLINK "https://www.juniper.net/techpubs/software/aaa_802/sbr/sbr70/sw-sbr-admin/html/EAP-024.html"sbr/sbr70/sw-sbr-admin/html/EAP-024.html

NEW QUESTION 225

ABC Corporation uses multiple security zones to protect systems and information, and all of the VM hosts are part of a consolidated VM infrastructure. Each zone has different VM administrators. Which of the following restricts different zone administrators from directly accessing the console of a VM host from another zone?

- A. Ensure hypervisor layer firewalling between all VM hosts regardless of security zone.
- B. Maintain a separate virtual switch for each security zone and ensure VM hosts bind to only the correct virtual NIC(s).
- C. Organize VM hosts into containers based on security zone and restrict access using an ACL.
- D. Require multi-factor authentication when accessing the console at the physical VM host

Answer: C

Explanation:

Access Control Lists (ACLs) are used to restrict access to the console of a virtual host. Virtual hosts are often managed by centralized management servers (for example: VMware vCenter Server). You can create logical containers that can contain multiple hosts and you can configure ACLs on the containers to provide access to the hosts within the container. Incorrect Answers:

A: Hypervisor layer firewalling is used to restrict the network traffic that can access the host. It does not prevent a user from directly accessing the console of the host.

B: Maintaining a separate virtual switch for each security zone and ensuring VM hosts bind to only the correct virtual NIC(s) will restrict the network access of the VM hosts. It does not prevent a user from directly accessing the console of the host.

D: Multi-factor authentication is a secure way of authenticating a user. However, that's all it does: authenticates someone. In other words, it only proves that the person is who they say they are. You would still need an ACL to determine whether that person is allowed or not allowed to access the console of the host.

NEW QUESTION 230

ABC Company must achieve compliance for PCI and SOX. Which of the following would BEST allow the organization to achieve compliance and ensure security? (Select THREE).

- A. Establish a list of users that must work with each regulation
- B. Establish a list of devices that must meet each regulation
- C. Centralize management of all devices on the network
- D. Compartmentalize the network

- E. Establish a company framework
- F. Apply technical controls to meet compliance with the regulation

Answer: BDF

Explanation:

Payment card industry (PCI) compliance is adherence to a set of specific security standards that were developed to protect card information during and after a financial transaction. PCI compliance is required by all card brands. There are six main requirements for PCI compliance. The vendor must: Build and maintain a secure network

Protect cardholder data

Maintain a vulnerability management program Implement strong access control measures Regularly monitor and test networks Maintain an information security policy

To achieve PCI and SOX compliance you should:

Establish a list of devices that must meet each regulation. List all the devices that contain the sensitive data.

Compartmentalize the network. Compartmentalize the devices that contain the sensitive data to form a security boundary.

Apply technical controls to meet compliance with the regulation. Secure the data as required. Incorrect Answers:

A: It is not necessary to establish a list of users that must work with each regulation. All users should be trained to manage sensitive data

A. However, PCI and SOX compliance is more about the security of the data on the computers that contain the data.

C: Central management of all devices on the network makes device management easier for administrators. However, it is not a requirement for PCI and SOX compliance.

E: A company framework is typically related to the structure of employee roles and departments. It is not a requirement for PCI and SOX compliance.

References:

<http://searchcompliance.techtarget.com/definition/PCI-compliance>HYPERLINK "http://searchcompliance.techtarget.com/definition/PCI-compliance"nce

NEW QUESTION 235

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://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 237

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 flexible 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 242

A storage as a service company implements both encryption at rest as well as encryption in transit of customers' data

A. The security administrator is concerned with the overall security of the encrypted customer data stored by the company servers and wants the development team to implement a solution that will strengthen the customer's encryption key

B. Which of the following, if implemented, will MOST increase the time an offline password attack against the customers' data would take?

C. key = NULL ; for (int i=0; i<5000; i++) { key = sha(key + password) }

D. password = NULL ; for (int i=0; i<10000; i++) { password = sha256(key) }

E. password = password + sha(password+salt) + aes256(password+salt)

F. key = aes128(sha256(password), password))

Answer: A

Explanation:

References:

[http://HYPERLINK "http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamental-difference-betweenhashing- and-encryption-algorithms"sHYPERLINK](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamental-difference-betweenhashing- and-encryption-algorithms)

["http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamental-difference-between-hashing-andencryption-algorithms"](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamental-difference-between-hashing-andencryption-algorithms)

[tackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamental-difference-betweenhashing-and-encryption-aHYPERLINK](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamental-difference-betweenhashing-and-encryption-a)

["http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamentaldifference- between-hashing-and-encryption-algorithms"lgorithms](http://stackoverflow.com/questions/4948322/fundamentaldifference- between-hashing-and-encryption-algorithms)

NEW QUESTION 247

A security administrator has noticed that an increased number of employees' workstations are becoming infected with malware. The company deploys an enterprise antivirus system as well as a web content filter, which blocks access to malicious web sites where malware files can be downloaded. Additionally, the company implements technical measures to disable external storage. Which of the following is a technical control that the security administrator should implement next to reduce malware infection?

A. Implement an Acceptable Use Policy which addresses malware downloads.

B. Deploy a network access control system with a persistent agent.

C. Enforce mandatory security awareness training for all employees and contractors.

D. Block cloud-based storage software on the company network

Answer: D

Explanation:

The question states that the company implements technical measures to disable external storage. This is storage such as USB flash drives and will help to ensure that the users do not bring unauthorized data that could potentially contain malware into the network.

We should extend this by blocking cloud-based storage software on the company network. This would block access to cloud-based storage services such as Dropbox or OneDrive.

Incorrect Answers:

A: An Acceptable Use Policy is always a good idea

A. However, it just tells the users how they 'should'

use the company systems. It is not a technical control to prevent malware.

B: A network access control system is used to control access to the network. It does not prevent malware on client computers.

C: Mandatory security awareness training for all employees and contractors is always a good idea. However, it just educates the users about potential security risks. It is not a technical control to prevent malware.

NEW QUESTION 249

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

A. 1

B. 3

C. 6

Answer: C

Explanation:

You would need three wildcard certificates:

*. east.company.com

*. central.company.com

*. west.company.com

The common domain in each of the domains is company.com. However, a wildcard covers only one level of subdomain. For example: *. company.com will cover "<anything>.company.com" but it won't

cover "<anything>.<anything>.company.com".

You can only have one wildcard in a domain. For example: *.company.com. You cannot have

..company.com. Only the leftmost wildcard (*) is counted. Incorrect Answers:

A: You cannot secure public facing server farms without any SSL certificates.

B: You need three wildcard certificates, not one. A wildcard covers only one level of subdomain. D: You do not need six wildcard certificates to secure three domains.

References:

[https://uk.godaddy.com/help/what-is-a-wildcard-ssl-certifiHYPERLINK](https://uk.godaddy.com/help/what-is-a-wildcard-ssl-certifi) ["https://uk.godaddy.com/help/what-is-a-wildcard-ssl-certificate-567"cate-567](https://uk.godaddy.com/help/what-is-a-wildcard-ssl-certificate-567)

NEW QUESTION 253

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 254

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 256

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

- A. The Chief Risk Officer (CRO) is concerned about the outsourcing plan
- B. Which of the following risks are MOST likely to occur if adequate controls are not implemented?
- C. Geographical regulation issues, loss of intellectual property and interoperability agreement issues
- D. Improper handling of client data, interoperability agreement issues and regulatory issues
- E. Cultural differences, increased cost of doing business and divestiture issues
- F. Improper handling of customer data, loss of intellectual property and reputation damage

Answer: D

Explanation:

The risk of security violations or compromised intellectual property (IP) rights is inherently elevated when working internationally. A key concern with outsourcing arrangements is making sure that there is sufficient protection and security in place for personal information being transferred and/or accessed under an outsourcing agreement.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Interoperability agreement issues are not a major risk when outsourcing to a third party company in another country.

B: Interoperability agreement issues are not a major risk when outsourcing to a third party company in another country.

C: Divestiture is the disposition or sale of an asset that is not performing well, and which is not vital to the company's core business, or which is worth more to a potential buyer or as a separate entity than as part of the company.

References: <http://www.lexology.com/library> HYPERLINK

"<http://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=e698d613-af77-4e34-b84e-940e14e94ce4>"/detail.aspx?g=e698d613-af77-4e34-b84e-940e14e94ce4

<http://www.investorwords.com/1508/divestiture.html#ixzz3knAhr58A>

NEW QUESTION 260

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 risk.

Answer: B

Explanation:

To transfer the risk is to deflect 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 264

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 federation

Answer: E

Explanation:

A SaaS application that has a federation server within the customer's network that interfaces with the customer's own enterprise user-directory service can provide single sign-on authentication. This federation server has a trust relationship with a corresponding federation server located within the SaaS provider's network.

Single sign-on will mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials. Incorrect Answers:

A: Dual factor authentication will provide identification of users via a combination of two different components. It will not, however, mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.

B: The transmission and storage of encrypted passwords will not mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.

C: A hash file is a file that has been converted into a numerical string by a mathematical algorithm, and has to be unencrypted with a hash key to be understood. It will not, however, mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.

D: Role-based access control (RBAC) refers to the restriction of system access to authorized users. It will not, however, mitigate the risk of managing separate user credentials.

References:

<https://msdn.microsoft.com/en-us/library/aa905332.aspx> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Two-factor_authentication <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Encryption>

<http://www.wisegeek.com/what-are-hash-files.htm> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Role-based_access_control

NEW QUESTION 269

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/wiki/Governance,_risk_management,_and_compliance#Integrated_governance.2C_risk_and_compliance

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governance,_risk_management,_and_compliance#Integrated_governance.2C_risk_and_compliance

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https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governance,_risk_management,_and_compliance#Integrated_governance.2C_risk_and_compliance

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Governance,_risk_management,_and_compliance#Integrated_governance.2C_risk_and_compliance <https://wiki.archlinux.org/index.php/Syslog-ng>

NEW QUESTION 272

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:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/topics/entarch/oracle-wp-security-ref-arch-1918345.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 276

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

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

Answer: AD

Explanation:

Privacy could be compromised because patient records can be from a doctor's personal device. This can then be shown to persons not authorized to view this information. Similarly, the doctor's personal device could have malware on it.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Device encryption is a BYOD concern, but the question asks "Which of the following are of MOST concern?" Patient privacy and Malware threats would be of more concern.

C: The guest WiFi network is isolated from the internal network with appropriate security controls and the doctors and specialists can interact with the hospital's system via a remote desktop type interface.

E: Remote wiping is a BYOD concern, but the question asks "Which of the following are of MOST concern?" Patient privacy and Malware threats would be of more concern.

References:

<http://www.gwava.com/blog/top-10-byod-business-concerns>

NEW QUESTION 277

An assessor identifies automated methods for identifying security control compliance through validating sensors at the endpoint and at Tier 2. Which of the following practices satisfy continuous monitoring of authorized information systems?

- A. Independent verification and validation
- B. Security test and evaluation
- C. Risk assessment
- D. Ongoing authorization

Answer: D

Explanation:

Ongoing assessment and authorization is often referred to as continuous monitoring. It is a process that determines whether the set of deployed security controls in an information system continue to be effective with regards to planned and unplanned changes that occur in the system and its environment over time.

Continuous monitoring allows organizations to evaluate the operating effectiveness of controls on or near a real-time basis. Continuous monitoring enables the enterprise to detect control failures quickly because it transpires immediately or closely after events in which the key controls are utilized.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Independent verification and validation (IV&V) is executed by a third party organization not involved in the development of a product. This is not considered continuous monitoring of authorized information systems.

B: Security test and evaluation is not considered continuous monitoring of authorized information systems.

C: Risk assessment is the identification of potential risks and threats. It is not considered continuous monitoring of authorized information systems.

References:

<http://www.fedramp.net/ongoing-assessment-and-authorization-continuous-monitoring>

<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/24836/independent-verification-and-validation--iv&v>

<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/24836/independent-verification-and-validation--iv&v>

<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/24836/independent-verification-and-validation--iv&v>

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Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 213, 219

NEW QUESTION 279

The source workstation image for new accounting PCs has begun blue-screening. A technician notices that the date/time stamp of the image source appears to have changed. The desktop support director has asked the Information Security department to determine if any changes were made to the source image. Which of the following methods would BEST help with this process? (Select TWO).

- A. Retrieve source system image from backup and run file comparison analysis on the two images.
- B. Parse all images to determine if extra data is hidden using steganography.
- C. Calculate a new hash and compare it with the previously captured image hash.
- D. Ask desktop support if any changes to the images were made.
- E. Check key system files to see if date/time stamp is in the past six month

Answer: AC

Explanation:

Running a file comparison analysis on the two images will determine whether files have been changed, as well as what files were changed.

Hashing can be used to meet the goals of integrity and non-repudiation. One of its advantages of hashing is its ability to verify that information has remained unchanged. If the hash values are the same, then the images are the same. If the hash values differ, there is a difference between the two images.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Steganography is a type of data exfiltration. Data exfiltration is the unauthorized transfer of data from a computer.

D: According to the scenario, the desktop support director has asked the Information Security department to determine if any changes were made to the source image. Asking the desktop support if any changes to the images were made would therefore be redundant.

E: The question requires the Information Security department to determine if any changes were made to the source image, not when the date/time stamp manipulation occurred.

References:

Gregg, Michael, and Billy Haines, CASP CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner Study Guide, John Wiley & Sons, Indianapolis, 2012, pp. 18, 134

NEW QUESTION 282

The technology steering committee is struggling with increased requirements stemming from an increase in telecommuting. The organization has not addressed telecommuting in the past. The implementation of a new SSL-VPN and a VOIP phone solution enables personnel to work from remote locations with corporate assets. Which of the following steps must the committee take FIRST to outline senior management's directives?

- A. Develop an information classification scheme that will properly secure data on corporate systems.
- B. Implement database views and constrained interfaces so remote users will be unable to access PII from personal equipment.
- C. Publish a policy that addresses the security requirements for working remotely with company equipment.
- D. Work with mid-level managers to identify and document the proper procedures for telecommuting.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The question states that "the organization has not addressed telecommuting in the past". It is therefore unlikely that a company policy exists for telecommuting workers.

There are many types of company policies including Working time, Equality and diversity, Change management, Employment policies, Security policies and Data Protection policies.

In this question, a new method of working has been employed: remote working or telecommuting. Policies should be created to establish company security requirements (and any other requirements) for users working remotely.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The data should already be secure on the corporate systems. If an information classification scheme is used as part of the security, it should already have been created. Remote working does not add the requirement for an information classification scheme.

B: The personnel work from remote locations with corporate assets; their personal computers are not used. Therefore, we do not require database views and constrained interfaces so remote users will be unable to access PII from personal equipment.

D: You should identify and document the proper procedures for telecommuting. However, the security requirements for working remotely with company equipment should be addressed first. Furthermore, you would not necessarily work with mid-level managers to identify and document the proper procedures for telecommuting if the company has a technology steering committee.

NEW QUESTION 287

Customers are receiving emails containing a link to malicious software. These emails are subverting spam filters. The email reads as follows:

Delivered-To: customer@example.com Received: by 10.14.120.205

Mon, 1 Nov 2010 11:15:24 -0700 (PDT)

Received: by 10.231.31.193

Mon, 01 Nov 2010 11:15:23 -0700 (PDT)

Return-Path: <IT@company.com>

Received: from 127.0.0.1 for <customer@example.com>; Mon, 1 Nov 2010 13:15:14 -0500 (envelope-from <IT@company.com>)

Received: by smtpex.example.com (SMTP READY) with ESMTP (AIO); Mon, 01 Nov 2010 13:15:14 -0500

Received: from 172.18.45.122 by 192.168.2.55; Mon, 1 Nov 2010 13:15:14 -0500

From: Company <IT@Company.com>

To: "customer@example.com" <customer@example.com> Date: Mon, 1 Nov 2010 13:15:11 -0500

Subject: New Insurance Application Thread-Topic: New Insurance Application

Please download and install software from the site below to maintain full access to your account. www.examplesite.com

Additional information: The authorized mail servers IPs are 192.168.2.10 and 192.168.2.11. The network's subnet is 192.168.2.0/25.

Which of the following are the MOST appropriate courses of action a security administrator could take to eliminate this risk? (Select TWO).

- A. Identify the origination point for malicious activity on the unauthorized mail server.
- B. Block port 25 on the firewall for all unauthorized mail servers.
- C. Disable open relay functionality.
- D. Shut down the SMTP service on the unauthorized mail server.
- E. Enable STARTTLS on the spam filter

Answer: BD

Explanation:

In this question, we have an unauthorized mail server using the IP: 192.168.2.55.

Blocking port 25 on the firewall for all unauthorized mail servers is a common and recommended security step. Port 25 should be open on the firewall to the IP addresses of the authorized email servers only (192.168.2.10 and 192.168.2.11). This will prevent unauthorized email servers sending email or receiving and relaying email.

Email servers use SMTP (Simple Mail Transfer Protocol) to send email to other email servers. Shutting down the SMTP service on the unauthorized mail server is effectively disabling the mail server functionality of the unauthorized server.

Incorrect Answers:

A: You shouldn't worry about identifying the origination point for the malicious activity on the unauthorized mail server. There isn't much you could do about the remote origination point even if you did identify it. You have an 'unauthorized' mail server. That is what you should be dealing with. C: In this question, the email was received by the unauthorized email server (192.168.2.55) ready to be collected by the recipient. The email was not relayed (forwarded) to other email servers. Disabling open relay functionality will not stop the emails. You need to disable all email (SMTP) functionality of the unauthorized server, not just relaying.

E: STARTTLS enables TLS encryption on communications with the spam filter. It will do nothing to prevent the usage of the unauthorized email server.

References: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simple_Mail_Transfer_Protocol "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Simple_Mail_Transfer_Protocol"ocol

<https://www.arclab.com/en/kb/email/how-to-read-and-analyze-the-email-header-fields-spfdkim.html>

NEW QUESTION 291

After the install process, a software application executed an online activation process. After a few months, the system experienced a hardware failure. A backup image of the system was restored on a newer revision of the same brand and model device. After the restore, the specialized application no longer works. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause of the problem?

- A. The binary files used by the application have been modified by malware.
- B. The application is unable to perform remote attestation due to blocked ports.
- C. The restored image backup was encrypted with the wrong key.
- D. The hash key summary of hardware and installed software no longer matches

Answer: D

Explanation:

Different software vendors have different methods of identifying a computer used to activate software. However, a common component used in software activations is a hardware key (or hardware and software key). This key is a hash value generated based on the hardware (and possibly software) installed on the system.

For example, when Microsoft software is activated on a computer, the software generates an installation ID that consists of the software product key used during the installation and a hardware key (hash value generated from the computer's hardware). The installation ID is submitted to Microsoft for software activation.

Changing the hardware on a system can change the hash key which makes the software think it is installed on another computer and is therefore not activated for use on that computer. This is most likely what has happened in this question.

Incorrect Answers:

A: It is very unlikely that the binary files used by the application have been modified by malware. Malware doesn't modify application binary files.

B: A backup image of the system was restored onto the new hardware. Therefore, the software configuration should be the same as before. It is unlikely that blocked ports preventing remote attestation is the cause of the problem.

C: A backup image of the system was restored onto the new hardware. If the restored image backup was encrypted with the wrong key, you wouldn't be able to restore the image.

References:

<https://technet.microsoft.com/en-us/library/bb457054.aspx>

NEW QUESTION 296

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://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intrusion_prevention_system

"https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intrusion_prevention_system"//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intrusion_prevention_system

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11e-2005 "https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11e-2005"//en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.11e-2005

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.1X https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/IEEE_802.1Q

NEW QUESTION 297

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