

CAS-003 Dumps

CompTIA Advanced Security Practitioner (CASP)

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NEW QUESTION 1

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 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

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 4

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 5

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

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

Answer: F

NEW QUESTION 6

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 7

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 8

Users have been reporting unusual automated phone calls, including names and phone numbers, that appear to come from devices internal to the company. Which of the following should the systems administrator do to BEST address this problem?

- A. Add an ACL to the firewall to block VoIP.
- B. Change the settings on the phone system to use SIP-TLS.
- C. Have the phones download new configurations over TFTP.
- D. Enable QoS configuration on the phone VLA

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 9

A security analyst has been asked to create a list of external IT security concerns, which are applicable to the organization. The intent is to show the different types of external actors, their attack vectors, and the types of vulnerabilities that would cause business impact. The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) will then present this list to the board to request funding for controls in areas that have insufficient coverage. Which of the following exercise types should the analyst perform?

- A. Summarize the most recently disclosed vulnerabilities.
- B. Research industry best practices and latest RFCs.
- C. Undertake an external vulnerability scan and penetration test.
- D. Conduct a threat modeling exercis

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 10

In the past, the risk committee at Company A has shown an aversion to even minimal amounts of risk acceptance. A security engineer is preparing recommendations regarding the risk of a proposed introducing legacy ICS equipment. The project will introduce a minor vulnerability into the enterprise. This vulnerability does not significantly expose the enterprise to risk and would be expensive against. Which of the following strategies should the engineer recommended be approved FIRST?

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

Answer: B

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 impac

Answer: BF

NEW QUESTION 11

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.

Also, Two of the
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
Finally, type in install.exe to install it and make sure there are no signature verification errors.
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 12

DRAG DROP

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.

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

link choices used HTTP and not HTTPS as shown when hovering over the links as shown:

B. Make sure that the hash matches.

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.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 16

DRAG DROP

A security administrator must configure the database server shown below the comply with the four requirements listed. Drag and drop the appropriate ACL that should be configured on the database server to its corresponding requirement. Answer options may be used once or not at all.

- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

NEW QUESTION 20

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

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

Answer: CF

NEW QUESTION 22

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 23

Given the following output from a local PC:

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 24

Two new technical SMB security settings have been enforced and have also become policies that increase secure communications.

Network Client: Digitally sign communication Network Server: Digitally sign communication

A storage administrator in a remote location with a legacy storage array, which contains timesensitive data, reports employees can no longer connect to their department shares. Which of the following mitigation strategies should an information security manager recommend to the data owner?

- A. Accept the risk, reverse the settings for the remote location, and have the remote location file a risk exception until the legacy storage device can be upgraded
- B. Accept the risk for the remote location, and reverse the settings indefinitely since the legacy storage device will not be upgraded
- C. Mitigate the risk for the remote location by suggesting a move to a cloud service provide
- D. Have the remote location request an indefinite risk exception for the use of cloud storage
- E. Avoid the risk, leave the settings alone, and decommission the legacy storage device

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 25

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 26

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 29

A recent penetration test identified that a web server has a major vulnerability. The web server hosts a critical shipping application for the company and requires 99.99% availability. Attempts to fix the vulnerability would likely break the application. The shipping application is due to be replaced in the next three months. Which of the following would BEST secure the web server until the replacement web server is ready?

- A. Patch management
- B. Antivirus
- C. Application firewall
- D. Spam filters
- E. HIDS

Answer: E

NEW QUESTION 32

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 33

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 34

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

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

Answer: EF

NEW QUESTION 36

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

- A. Vulnerability scanner
- B. TPM
- C. Host-based firewall

- D. File integrity monitor
- E. NIPS

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 37

An organization is in the process of integrating its operational technology and information technology areas. As part of the integration, some of the cultural aspects it would like to see include more efficient use of resources during change windows, better protection of critical infrastructure, and the ability to respond to incidents. The following observations have been identified:

The ICS supplier has specified that any software installed will result in lack of support.

There is no documented trust boundary defined between the SCADA and corporate networks.

Operational technology staff have to manage the SCADA equipment via the engineering workstation. There is a lack of understanding of what is within the SCADA network.

Which of the following capabilities would BEST improve the security position?

- A. VNC, router, and HIPS
- B. SIEM, VPN, and firewall
- C. Proxy, VPN, and WAF
- D. IDS, NAC, and log monitoring

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 38

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

Which of the following is the engineer implementing?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 40

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 45

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 49

After embracing a BYOD policy, a company is faced with new security challenges from unmanaged mobile devices and laptops. The company's IT department has seen a large number of the following incidents:

Duplicate IP addresses
Rogue network devices

Infected systems probing the company's network

Which of the following should be implemented to remediate the above issues? (Choose two.)

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

Answer: BC

NEW QUESTION 50

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 51

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 56

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 60

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

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

Answer: CE

NEW QUESTION 65

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 68

The board of a financial services company has requested that the senior security analyst acts as a cybersecurity advisor in order to comply with recent federal legislation. The analyst is required to give a report on current cybersecurity and threat trends in the financial services industry at the next board meeting. Which of the following would be the BEST methods to prepare this report? (Choose two.)

- A. Review the CVE database for critical exploits over the past year
- B. Use social media to contact industry analysts
- C. Use intelligence gathered from the Internet relay chat channels
- D. Request information from security vendors and government agencies
- E. Perform a penetration test of the competitor's network and share the results with the board

Answer: AD

NEW QUESTION 73

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 76

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:

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 79

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 81

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

- A. Black box testing
- B. Gray box testing
- C. Code review
- D. Social engineering
- E. Vulnerability assessment
- F. Pivoting

- G. Self-assessment
- H. White teaming
- I. External auditing

Answer: AEF

NEW QUESTION 85

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

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 87

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

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

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 90

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.

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 93

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 95

A SaaS-based email service provider often receives reports from legitimate customers that their IP netblocks are on blacklists and they cannot send email. The SaaS has confirmed that affected customers typically have IP addresses within broader network ranges and some abusive customers within the same IP ranges may have performed spam campaigns. Which of the following actions should the SaaS provider perform to minimize legitimate customer impact?

- A. Inform the customer that the service provider does not have any control over third-party blacklist entries
- B. The customer should reach out to the blacklist operator directly
- C. Perform a takedown of any customer accounts that have entries on email blacklists because this is a strong indicator of hostile behavior
- D. Work with the legal department and threaten legal action against the blacklist operator if the netblocks are not removed because this is affecting legitimate traffic
- E. Establish relationship with a blacklist operators so broad entries can be replaced with more granular entries and incorrect entries can be quickly pruned

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 96

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 97

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 98

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 103

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 107

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 109

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

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

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 112

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 (?IO) 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 113

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

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

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

Answer: BE

NEW QUESTION 118

A business is growing and starting to branch out into other locations. In anticipation of opening an office in a different country, the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) and legal team agree they need to meet the following criteria regarding data to open the new office:

Store taxation-related documents for five years
Store customer addresses in an encrypted format
Destroy customer information after one year
Keep data only in the customer's home country

Which of the following should the CISO implement to BEST meet these requirements? (Choose three.)

- A. Capacity planning policy
- B. Data retention policy
- C. Data classification standard
- D. Legal compliance policy
- E. Data sovereignty policy
- F. Backup policy
- G. Acceptable use policy
- H. Encryption standard

Answer: BCH

NEW QUESTION 120

A large enterprise with thousands of users is experiencing a relatively high frequency of malicious activity from the insider threats. Much of the activity appears to involve internal reconnaissance that results in targeted attacks against privileged users and network file shares. Given this scenario, which of the following would MOST likely prevent or deter these attacks? (Choose two.)

- A. Conduct role-based training for privileged users that highlights common threats against them and covers best practices to thwart attacks
- B. Increase the frequency at which host operating systems are scanned for vulnerabilities, and decrease the amount of time permitted between vulnerability identification and the application of corresponding patches
- C. Enforce command shell restrictions via group policies for all workstations by default to limit which native operating system tools are available for use
- D. Modify the existing rules of behavior to include an explicit statement prohibiting users from enumerating user and file directories using available tools and/or accessing visible resources that do not directly pertain to their job functions
- E. For all workstations, implement full-disk encryption and configure UEFI instances to require complex passwords for authentication
- F. Implement application blacklisting enforced by the operating systems of all machines in the enterprise

Answer: CD

NEW QUESTION 122

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:

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 126

Exhibit:

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

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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 ANYANY WEBAPP 10.1.5.50 ANY TCP PERMITTask 4: Ensure the final rule is an explicit denyEnter this at the bottom of the access list i.

I. the line at the bottom of the rule: SRC ZoneSRC SRC Port DST Zone DST DST Port Protocol Action ANY ANY ANY ANY ANY ANY ANY TCP DENYTask 5: Currently the user zone can access internet websites over an unencrypted protoco

J. Modify a rule so that user access to websites is over secure protocols only.In Rule number 4 from top, edit the DST port to 443 from 80 SRC ZoneSRC SRC Port DST Zone DST DST Port Protocol Action USER10.1.1.0/24 10.1.2.0/24ANY UNTRUST ANY443TCP PERMIT

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Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 128

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:

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 130

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 134

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

Which of the following would BEST allow the IT department to monitor and control this behavior?

- A. Enabling AAA
- B. Deploying a CASB

- C. Configuring an NGFW
- D. Installing a WAF
- E. Utilizing a vTPM

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 137

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 140

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 141

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 145

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 147

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 148

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 152

A security administrator wants to implement two-factor authentication for network switches and routers. The solution should integrate with the company's RADIUS server, which is used for authentication to the network infrastructure devices. The security administrator implements the following:

An HOTP service is installed on the RADIUS server.

The RADIUS server is configured to require the HOTP service for authentication.

The configuration is successfully tested using a software supplicant and enforced across all network devices. Network administrators report they are unable to log onto the network devices because they are not being prompted for the second factor.

Which of the following should be implemented to BEST resolve the issue?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 153

A security analyst is inspecting pseudocode of the following multithreaded application:

1. perform daily ETL of data
 - 1.1 validate that yesterday's data model file exists
 - 1.2 validate that today's data model file does not exist
 - 1.2 extract yesterday's data model
 - 1.3 transform the format
 - 1.4 load the transformed data into today's data model file
 - 1.5 exit

Which of the following security concerns is evident in the above pseudocode?

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 158

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 160

A security architect is determining the best solution for a new project. The project is developing a new intranet with advanced authentication capabilities, SSO for users, and automated provisioning to streamline Day 1 access to systems. The security architect has identified the following requirements:

1. Information should be sourced from the trusted master data source.
2. There must be future requirements for identity proofing of devices and users.
3. A generic identity connector that can be reused must be developed.
4. The current project scope is for internally hosted applications only.

Which of the following solution building blocks should the security architect use to BEST meet the requirements?

- A. LDAP, multifactor authentication, OAuth, XACML
- B. AD, certificate-based authentication, Kerberos, SPML
- C. SAML, context-aware authentication, OAuth, WAYF
- D. NAC, radius, 802.1x, centralized active directory

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 163

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 167

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 168

The director of sales asked the development team for some small changes to increase the usability of an application used by the sales team. Prior security reviews of the code showed no significant vulnerabilities, and since the changes were small, they were given a peer review and then pushed to the live environment. Subsequent vulnerability scans now show numerous flaws that were not present in the previous versions of the code. Which of the following is an SDLC best practice that should have been followed?

- A. Versioning
- B. Regression testing
- C. Continuous integration
- D. Integration testing

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 169

A company has gone through a round of phishing attacks. More than 200 users have had their workstation infected because they clicked on a link in an email. An incident analysis has determined an executable ran and compromised the administrator account on each workstation. Management is demanding the information security team prevent this from happening again. Which of the following would BEST prevent this from happening again?

- A. Antivirus
- B. Patch management
- C. Log monitoring
- D. Application whitelisting
- E. Awareness training

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 171

An internal staff member logs into an ERP platform and clicks on a record. The browser URL changes to:

URL: <http://192.168.0.100/ERP/accountId=5&action=SELECT>

Which of the following is the MOST likely vulnerability in this ERP platform?

- A. Brute forcing of account credentials
- B. Plain-text credentials transmitted over the Internet
- C. Insecure direct object reference
- D. SQL injection of ERP back end

Answer: C

NEW QUESTION 174

As a result of an acquisition, a new development team is being integrated into the company. The development team has BYOD laptops with IDEs installed, build servers, and code repositories that utilize SaaS. To have the team up and running effectively, a separate Internet connection has been procured. A stand up has identified the following additional requirements:

1. Reuse of the existing network infrastructure
2. Acceptable use policies to be enforced
3. Protection of sensitive files
4. Access to the corporate applications

Which of the following solution components should be deployed to BEST meet the requirements? (Select three.)

- A. IPSec VPN
- B. HIDS
- C. Wireless controller
- D. Rights management
- E. SSL VPN
- F. NAC
- G. WAF
- H. Load balancer

Answer: DEF

NEW QUESTION 179

A security architect is designing a system to satisfy user demand for reduced transaction time, increased security and message integrity, and improved cryptographic security. The resultant system will be used in an environment with a broad user base where many asynchronous transactions occur every minute and must be publicly verifiable.

Which of the following solutions BEST meets all of the architect's objectives?

- A. An internal key infrastructure that allows users to digitally sign transaction logs
- B. An agreement with an entropy-as-a-service provider to increase the amount of randomness in generated keys.
- C. A publicly verified hashing algorithm that allows revalidation of message integrity at a future date.
- D. An open distributed transaction ledger that requires proof of work to append entries

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 180

Ann, a terminated employee, left personal photos on a company-issued laptop and no longer has access to them. Ann emails her previous manager and asks to get her personal photos back. Which of the following BEST describes how the manager should respond?

- A. Determine if the data still exists by inspecting to ascertain if the laptop has already been wiped and if the storage team has recent backups.
- B. Inform Ann that the laptop was for company data only and she should not have stored personal photos on a company asset.
- C. Report the email because it may have been a spoofed request coming from an attacker who is trying to exfiltrate data from the company laptop.
- D. Consult with the legal and/or human resources department and check company policies around employment and termination procedures.

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 181

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 182

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 187

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 192

An organization is attempting to harden its web servers and reduce the information that might be disclosed by potential attackers. A security anal... reviewing vulnerability scan result from a recent web server scan.

Portions of the scan results are shown below: Finding# 5144322

First time detected 10 nov 2015 09:00 GMT_0600

Last time detected 10 nov 2015 09:00 GMT_0600

CVSS base: 5

Access path: <http://myorg.com/maillinglist.htm>

Request: GET <http://maillinglist.aspx?content=volunteer> Response: C:\Docments\MarySmith\malinglist.pdf

Which of the following lines indicates information disclosure about the host that needs to be remediated?

- A. Response: C:\Docments\marysmith\malinglist.pdf
- B. Finding#5144322
- C. First Time detected 10 nov 2015 09:00 GMT_0600
- D. Access path: <http://myorg.com/maillinglist.htm>
- E. Request: GET <http://myorg.come/maillinglist.aspx?content=volunteer>

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 197

A technician receives the following security alert from the firewall's automated system: Match_Time: 10/10/16 16:20:43

Serial: 002301028176

Device_name: COMPSEC1 Type: CORRELATION

Scruscx: domain\samjones Scr: 10.50.50.150

Object_name: beacon detection Object_id: 6005

Category: compromised-host Severity: medium

Evidence: host repeatedly visited a dynamic DNS domain (17 time) After reviewing the alert, which of the following is the BEST analysis?

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 198

A pharmacy gives its clients online access to their records and the ability to review bills and make payments. A new SSL vulnerability on a special platform was discovered, allowing an attacker to capture the data between the end user and the web server providing these services. After invest the new vulnerability, it was determined that the web services providing are being impacted by this new threat. Which of the following data types a MOST likely at risk of exposure based on this new threat? (Select TWO)

- A. Cardholder data
- B. intellectual property
- C. Personal health information
- D. Employee records
- E. Corporate financial data

Answer: AC

NEW QUESTION 201

A technician receives the following security alert from the firewall's automated system:

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

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

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 206

A security architect is designing a new infrastructure using both type 1 and type 2 virtual machines. In addition to the normal complement of security controls (e.g. antivirus, host hardening, HIPS/NIDS) the security architect needs to implement a mechanism to securely store cryptographic keys used to sign code and code modules on the VMs. Which of the following will meet this goal without requiring any hardware pass-through implementations?

- A. vTPM
- B. HSM
- C. TPM
- D. INE

Answer: A

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.

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.

Incorrect Answers:

B: A hardware security module (HSM) is a physical computing device that safeguards and manages digital keys for strong authentication and provides cryptoprocessing. These modules traditionally come in the form of a plug-in card or an external device that attaches directly to a computer or network server. This solution would require hardware pass-through.

C: 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. Virtual machines cannot access a hardware TPM.

D: INE (intelligent network element) is not used for storing cryptographic keys. References:

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hardware_security_module [http://HYPERLINK](#)

"http://researcher.watson.ibm.com/researcher/view_group.php?id=2850"[researcher.watson.ibm.co m/researcher/HYPERLINK](#)

"http://researcher.watson.ibm.com/researcher/view_group.php?id=2850"[view_group.php?id=2850](#)

NEW QUESTION 209

After being notified of an issue with the online shopping cart, where customers are able to arbitrarily change the price of listed items, a programmer analyzes the following piece of code used by a web based shopping cart.

```
SELECT ITEM FROM CART WHERE ITEM=ADDSLASHES($USERINPUT);
```

The programmer found that every time a user adds an item to the cart, a temporary file is created on the web server /tmp directory. The temporary file has a name which is generated by concatenating the content of the \$USERINPUT variable and a timestamp in the form of MM-DD-YYYY, (e.g. smartphone-12-25-2013.tmp) containing the price of the item being purchased. Which of the following is MOST likely being exploited to manipulate the price of a shopping cart's items?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

In this question, TOCTOU is being exploited to allow the user to modify the temp file that contains the price of the item.

In software development, time of check to time of use (TOCTOU) is a class of software bug caused by changes in a system between the checking of a condition (such as a security credential) and the use of the results of that check. This is one example of a race condition.

A simple example is as follows: Consider a Web application that allows a user to edit pages, and also allows administrators to lock pages to prevent editing. A user requests to edit a page, getting a form which can be used to alter its content. Before the user submits the form, an administrator locks the page, which should prevent editing. However, since editing has already begun, when the user submits the form, those edits (which have already been made) are accepted. When the user began editing, the appropriate authorization was checked, and the user was indeed allowed to edit. However, the authorization was used later, at a time when edits should no longer have been allowed. TOCTOU race conditions are most common in Unix between operations on the file system, but can occur in other contexts, including local sockets and improper use of database transactions.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Input validation is used to ensure that the correct data is entered into a field. For example, input validation would prevent letters typed into a field that expects number from being accepted. The exploit in this question is not an example of input validation.

B: SQL injection is a type of security exploit in which the attacker adds Structured Query Language (SQL) code to a Web form input box to gain access to resources or make changes to dat

A. The exploit

in this question is not an example of a SQL injection attack.

D: Session hijacking, also known as TCP session hijacking, is a method of taking over a Web user session by obtaining the session ID and masquerading as the authorized user. The exploit in this question is not an example of session hijacking.

References: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/HYPERLINK>

"https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time_of_check_to_time_of_use"[/Time_of_check_to_time_of_use](#)

NEW QUESTION 210

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. Which of 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 215

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 218

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

If an application has a known issue (such as susceptibility to buffer overflow attacks) and a patch is released to resolve the specific issue, then the best solution is always to deploy the patch.

A buffer overflow occurs when a program or process tries to store more data in a buffer (temporary data storage area) than it was intended to hold. Since buffers are created to contain a finite amount of data, the extra information - which has to go somewhere - can overflow into adjacent buffers, corrupting or overwriting the valid data held in them. Although it may occur accidentally through programming error, buffer overflow is an increasingly common type of security attack on data integrity. In buffer overflow attacks, the extra data may contain codes designed to trigger specific actions, in effect sending new instructions to the attacked computer that could, for example, damage the user's files, change data, or disclose confidential information. Buffer overflow attacks are said to have arisen because the C programming language supplied the framework, and poor programming practices supplied the vulnerability.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This question is asking for the MOST comprehensive way to resolve the issue. A HIPS (Host Intrusion Prevention System) with custom signatures may offer some protection against an application that is vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks. However, an application that is NOT vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks (a patched application) is a better solution.

C: This question is asking for the MOST comprehensive way to resolve the issue. Running the application in terminal services may reduce the threat landscape. However, it doesn't resolve the issue. Patching the application to eliminate the threat is a better solution.

D: This question is asking for the MOST comprehensive way to resolve the issue. A NIPS (Network Intrusion Prevention System) with custom signatures may offer some protection against an application that is vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks. However, an application that is NOT vulnerable to buffer overflow attacks (a patched application) is a better solution.

References: <http://searchsecurity.techtarget.com/definition/buffer-overflow>

NEW QUESTION 222

select id, firstname, lastname from authors User input= firstname= Hack;man lastname=Johnson

Which of the following types of attacks is the user attempting?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The code in the question is SQL code. The attack is a SQL injection attack.

SQL injection is a code injection technique, used to attack data-driven applications, in which malicious SQL statements are inserted into an entry field for execution (e.g. to dump the database contents to the attacker). SQL injection must exploit a security vulnerability in an application's software, for example, when user input is either incorrectly filtered for string literal escape characters embedded in SQL statements or user input is not strongly typed and unexpectedly executed. SQL injection is mostly known as an attack vector for websites but can be used to attack any type of SQL database.

Incorrect Answers:

A: The code in the question is not XML code. Therefore this is not an XML injection attack so this answer is incorrect.

B: Command injection is an attack in which the goal is execution of arbitrary commands on the host

operating system via a vulnerable application. Command injection attacks are possible when an application passes unsafe user supplied data (forms, cookies, HTTP headers etc.) to a system shell. The code in the question is not the type of code you would use in a command injection attack.

C: Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a type of computer security vulnerability typically found in Web applications. XSS enables attackers to inject client-side script into Web pages viewed by other users. The code in the question is not the type of code you would use in an XSS attack.

References: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/SQL_injection

NEW QUESTION 225

A government agency considers confidentiality to be of utmost importance and availability issues to be of least importance. Knowing this, which of the following correctly orders various vulnerabilities in the order of MOST important to LEAST important?

- A. Insecure direct object references, CSRF, Smurf
- B. Privilege escalation, Application DoS, Buffer overflow
- C. SQL injection, Resource exhaustion, Privilege escalation
- D. CSRF, Fault injection, Memory leaks

Answer: A

Explanation:

Insecure direct object references are used to access data

A. CSRF attacks the functions of a web site which could access data

A. A Smurf attack is used to take down a system.

A direct object reference is likely to occur when a developer exposes a reference to an internal implementation object, such as a file, directory, or database key without any validation mechanism which will allow attackers to manipulate these references to access unauthorized data.

Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF) is a type of attack that occurs when a malicious Web site, email, blog, instant message, or program causes a user's Web browser to perform an unwanted action on a trusted site for which the user is currently authenticated. The impact of a successful cross-site request forgery attack is limited to the capabilities exposed by the vulnerable application. For example, this attack could result in a transfer of funds, changing a password, or purchasing an item in the user's context. In effect, CSRF attacks are used by an attacker to make a target system perform a function (funds Transfer, form submission etc.) via the target's browser without knowledge of the target user, at least until the unauthorized function has been committed.

A smurf attack is a type of network security breach in which a network connected to the Internet is swamped with replies to ICMP echo (PING) requests. A smurf attacker sends PING requests to an Internet broadcast address. These are special addresses that broadcast all received messages to the hosts connected to the subnet. Each broadcast address can support up to 255 hosts, so a single PING request can be multiplied 255 times. The return address of the request itself is spoofed to be the address of the attacker's victim. All the hosts receiving the PING request reply to this victim's address instead of the real sender's address. A single attacker sending hundreds or thousands of these PING messages per second can fill the victim's T-1 (or even T-3) line with ping replies, bring the entire Internet service to its knees.

Smurfing falls under the general category of Denial of Service attacks -- security attacks that don't try to steal information, but instead attempt to disable a computer or network.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Application DoS is an attack designed to affect the availability of an application. Buffer overflow is used to obtain information. Therefore, the order of importance in this answer is incorrect.

C: Resource exhaustion is an attack designed to affect the availability of a system. Privilege escalation is used to obtain information. Therefore, the order of importance in this answer is incorrect.

D: The options in the other answers (Insecure direct object references, privilege escalation, SQL injection) are more of a threat to data confidentiality than the options in this answer. References:

http://www.tutorialspoint.com/security_testing/insecure_direct_object_reference.htm [https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-Site_Request_Forgery_\(CSRF\)_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet](https://www.owasp.org/index.php/Cross-Site_Request_Forgery_(CSRF)_Prevention_Cheat_Sheet) <http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/S/smurf.html>

NEW QUESTION 228

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/> gypros.com/understanding-storage-technology-part-2-alphabet-soup-storage/

NEW QUESTION 232

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

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

Answer: DF

Explanation:

The problem lasts for 10 minutes at 9am every day and has been traced to the lab desktops. This question is asking for the MOST likely cause of the problem. The most likely cause of the problem is that the lab desktops being started at the same time at the beginning of the day is causing excessive disk I/O as the operating systems are being read and loaded from disk storage.

The solution is to install faster SSD drives in the storage system that contains the desktop operating systems.

Incorrect Answers:

A: If a lack of memory was the cause of the problem, the problem would occur throughout the day; not just for the 10 minutes it takes to boot the lab desktops.

Therefore adding guests with more memory will not solve the problem so this answer is incorrect.

B: This question is asking for the MOST likely cause of the problem. A backup running on the thin clients at 9am every morning as soon as the lab desktops start up is an unlikely cause of the problem. It is much more likely that the lab desktops starting up at the same time is causing high disk I/O.

C: The lab desktops starting up would not cause memory issues on the thin clients so adding memory will not solve the issue.

E: The lab desktops starting up would not cause network bandwidth issues so increasing the bandwidth will not solve the issue.

G: The lab desktops starting up would not saturate the network.

H: If the lab desktops are using more memory than is available to the host systems, the problem would occur throughout the day; not just for the 10 minutes it takes to boot the lab desktops.

NEW QUESTION 233

A security administrator is shown the following log excerpt from a Unix system:

2013 Oct 10 07:14:57 web14 sshd[1632]: Failed password for root from 198.51.100.23 port 37914 ssh2

2013 Oct 10 07:14:57 web14 sshd[1635]: Failed password for root from 198.51.100.23 port 37915 ssh2

2013 Oct 10 07:14:58 web14 sshd[1638]: Failed password for root from 198.51.100.23 port 37916 ssh2

2013 Oct 10 07:15:59 web14 sshd[1640]: Failed password for root from 198.51.100.23 port 37918 ssh2

2013 Oct 10 07:16:00 web14 sshd[1641]: Failed password for root from 198.51.100.23 port 37920 ssh2

2013 Oct 10 07:16:00 web14 sshd[1642]: Successful login for root from 198.51.100.23 port 37924 ssh2

Which of the following is the MOST likely explanation of what is occurring and the BEST immediate response? (Select TWO).

- A. An authorized administrator has logged into the root account remotely.
- B. The administrator should disable remote root logins.
- C. Isolate the system immediately and begin forensic analysis on the host.
- D. A remote attacker has compromised the root account using a buffer overflow in sshd.
- E. A remote attacker has guessed the root password using a dictionary attack.
- F. Use iptables to immediately DROP connections from the IP 198.51.100.23.
- G. A remote attacker has compromised the private key of the root account.
- H. Change the root password immediately to a password not found in a dictionary

Answer: CE

Explanation:

The log shows six attempts to log in to a system. The first five attempts failed due to 'failed password'. The sixth attempt was a successful login. Therefore, the MOST likely explanation of what is occurring is that a remote attacker has guessed the root password using a dictionary attack.

The BEST immediate response is to isolate the system immediately and begin forensic analysis on the host. You should isolate the system to prevent any further access to it and prevent it from doing any damage to other systems on the network. You should perform a forensic analysis on the system to determine what the attacker did on the system after gaining access.

Incorrect Answers:

A: It is unlikely that an authorized administrator has logged into the root account remotely. It is unlikely that an authorized administrator would enter an incorrect password five times.

B: Disabling remote root logins is not the best course of action. The attacker has already gained access to the system so potentially the damage is already done.

D: The log does not suggest a buffer overflow attack; the failed passwords suggest a dictionary attack. F: Using iptables to immediately DROP connections from the IP 198.51.100.23 is not the best course of action. The attacker has already gained access to the system so potentially the damage is already done.

G: The log does not suggest a remote attacker has compromised the private key of the root account; the failed passwords suggest a dictionary attack.

H: Changing the root password is a good idea but it is not the best course of action. The attacker has already gained access to the system so potentially the damage is already done.

NEW QUESTION 235

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

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

Answer: BD

Explanation:

Web mail, Instant Messaging and personal networking sites are some of the most common means by which corporate data is leaked.

Data loss prevention (DLP) is a strategy for making sure that end users do not send sensitive or critical information outside the corporate network. The term is also used to describe software products that help a network administrator control what data end users can transfer.

DLP software products use business rules to classify and protect confidential and critical information so that unauthorized end users cannot accidentally or maliciously share data whose disclosure could put the organization at risk. For example, if an employee tried to forward a business email outside the corporate domain or upload a corporate file to a consumer cloud storage service like Dropbox, the employee would be denied permission.

Full-tunnel VPN should be required for all network communication. This will ensure that all data transmitted over the network is encrypted which would prevent a malicious user accessing the data by using packet sniffing.

Incorrect Answers:

A: This question is asking which of the following additional controls **MUST** be implemented to minimize the risk of data leakage. Implementing a full system backup does not minimize the risk of data leakage.

C: Strong authentication implemented via external biometric devices will ensure that only authorized people can access the network. However, it does not minimize the risk of data leakage.

E: Full-drive file hashing is not required because we already have full drive encryption.

F: Split-tunnel VPN is used when a user is remotely accessing the network. Communications with company servers go over a VPN whereas private communications such as web browsing does not use a VPN. A more secure solution is a full tunnel VPN.

References:

<http://whatis.techtarget.com/definition/data-loss-prevention-DLP>

NEW QUESTION 236

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 241

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

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

Answer: BC

Explanation:

The client-server handshake could not negotiate strong ciphers. This means that the system is not configured to support the strong ciphers provided by later versions of the SSL protocol. For example, if the system is configured to support only SSL version 1.1, then only a weak cipher will be supported. The client-server handshake is configured with a wrong priority. The client sends a list of SSL versions it supports and priority should be given to the highest version it supports. For example, if the client supports SSL versions 1.1, 2 and 3, then the server should use version 3. If the priority is not configured correctly (if it uses the lowest version) then version 1.1 with its weak algorithm will be used.

Incorrect Answers:

A: If the X509 V3 certificate was issued by a non-trusted public CA, then the client would receive an error saying the certificate is not trusted. However, an X509 V3 certificate would not cause a weak algorithm.

D: TLS provides the strongest algorithm; even stronger than SSL version 3.

E: If the X509 V3 certificate had expired, then the client would receive an error saying the certificate is not trusted due to being expired. However, an X509 V3 certificate would not cause a weak algorithm.

F: SSL does not mutual authentication with different certificates. References:

<http://www.slashroot.in/uHYPERLINK> "<http://www.slashroot.in/understanding-ssl-handshakeprotocol>" nderstanding-ssl-hHYPERLINK

"<http://www.slashroot.in/understanding-ssl-handshakeprotocol>" andshake-protocol

NEW QUESTION 246

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

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

Answer: FG

Explanation:

A logical unit number (LUN) is a unique identifier that designates individual hard disk devices or grouped devices for address by a protocol associated with a SCSI, iSCSI, Fibre Channel (FC) or similar interface. LUNs are central to the management of block storage arrays shared over a storage area network (SAN).

LUN masking subdivides access to a given port. Then, even if several LUNs are accessed through the same port, the server masks can be set to limit each server's access to the appropriate LUNs. LUN masking is typically conducted at the host bus adapter (HBA) or switch level.

Port mapping is used in 'Zoning'. In storage networking, Fibre Channel zoning is the partitioning of a Fibre Channel fabric into smaller subsets to restrict interference, add security, and to simplify management. While a SAN makes available several devices and/or ports to a single device, each system connected to the SAN should only be allowed access to a controlled subset of these devices/ports.

Zoning can be applied to either the switch port a device is connected to OR the WWN World Wide Name on the host being connected. As port based zoning restricts traffic flow based on the specific switch port a device is connected to, if the device is moved, it will lose access. Furthermore, if a different device is connected to the port in question, it will gain access to any resources the previous host had access to.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Synchronous copy of data is used to copy data. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.

B: RAID configuration is the configuration of the disks in the SAN. A RAID is an array of disks that provides a logical pool of storage by combining the storage capacity of the disks. RAID provides hardware redundancy in that the data will not be lost if an individual disk fails. RAID configuration is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.

C: Data de-duplication is the process of eliminating multiple copies of the same data to save storage space. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.

D: Storage pool space allocation is the process of allocating and making available portions of the storage pool to servers. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.

E: Port scanning is the process of probing a server or host for open ports. It is not a technical control for securing a SAN storage infrastructure.

References: <http://searchvirtualstorage.techtarget.com/definition/LUN-masking> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fibre_Channel_zoning

NEW QUESTION 250

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 infrastrucur

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 255

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

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

Answer: DE

Explanation:

Communications between a mobile web application and a RESTful application server will use the HTTP protocol. To capture the HTTP communications for analysis, you should use an HTTP Interceptor.

To assess the security of the application server itself, you should use a vulnerability scanner.

A vulnerability scan is the automated process of proactively identifying security vulnerabilities of computing systems in a network in order to determine if and where a system can be exploited and/or threatened. While public servers are important for communication and data transfer over the Internet, they open the door to potential security breaches by threat agents, such as malicious hackers.

Vulnerability scanning employs software that seeks out security flaws based on a database of known flaws, testing systems for the occurrence of these flaws and generating a report of the findings that an individual or an enterprise can use to tighten the network's security.

Vulnerability scanning typically refers to the scanning of systems that are connected to the Internet but can also refer to system audits on internal networks that are not connected to the Internet in order to assess the threat of rogue software or malicious employees in an enterprise.

Incorrect Answers:

A: A jailbroken mobile device is a mobile device with an operating system that has any built-in security restrictions removed. This enables you to install software and perform actions that the manufacturer did not intend. However, a jailbroken mobile device is not a suitable security tool to assess the security between the mobile web application and the RESTful application server.

B: Reconnaissance in terms of IT security is the process of learning as much as possible about a target business usually over a long period of time with a view to discovering security flaws. It is not used by security administrators for security assessment of client-server applications.

C: Network enumeration is a computing activity in which usernames and info on groups, shares, and services of networked computers are retrieved. It is not used to assess the security between the mobile web application and the RESTful application server.

F: A password cracker is used to guess passwords. It is not a suitable security tool to assess the security between the mobile web application and the RESTful application server.

References: <http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/V/vulneHYPERLINK>

"http://www.webopedia.com/TERM/V/vulnerability_scanning.html"rability_scanning.html

NEW QUESTION 258

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

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

Answer: EF

Explanation:

In cryptography, an initialization vector (IV) is a fixed-size input to a cryptographic primitive that is typically required to be random or pseudorandom.

Randomization is crucial for encryption schemes to achieve semantic security, a property whereby repeated usage of the scheme under the same key does not allow an attacker to infer relationships between segments of the encrypted message.

Some cryptographic primitives require the IV only to be non-repeating, and the required randomness is derived internally. In this case, the IV is commonly called a nonce (number used once), and the primitives are described as stateful as opposed to randomized. This is because the IV need not be explicitly forwarded to a recipient but may be derived from a common state updated at both sender and receiver side. An example of stateful encryption schemes is the counter mode of operation, which uses a sequence number as a nonce.

AES is a block cipher. Counter mode turns a block cipher into a stream cipher. It generates the next keystream block by encrypting successive values of a "counter". The counter can be any function which produces a sequence which is guaranteed not to repeat for a long time, although an actual increment-by-one counter is the simplest and most popular.

Incorrect Answers:

A: AES in Electronic Codebook mode cannot be used to encrypt streaming video. You would need a stream cipher such as RC4 or AES in Counter Mode.

B: RC4 in Cipher Block Chaining mode cannot be used to encrypt streaming video. You would need a stream cipher such as RC4 (not in Cipher Block Chaining mode) or AES in Counter Mode.

C: You cannot use fixed IV generation for RC4 when encrypting streaming video.

D: AES with cipher text padding cannot be used to encrypt streaming video. You would need a stream cipher such as RC4 or AES in Counter Mode.

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

NEW QUESTION 262

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

The passwords in a Windows (Active Directory) domain are encrypted.

When a password is "tried" against a system it is "hashed" using encryption so that the actual password is never sent in clear text across the communications line. This prevents eavesdroppers from intercepting the password. The hash of a password usually looks like a bunch of garbage and is typically a different length than the original password. Your password might be "shitzu" but the hash of your password would look something like "7378347eedbfdd761619451949225ec1".

To verify a user, a system takes the hash value created by the password hashing function on the client computer and compares it to the hash value stored in a table on the server. If the hashes match, then the user is authenticated and granted access.

Password cracking programs work in a similar way to the login process. The cracking program starts by taking plaintext passwords, running them through a hash algorithm, such as MD5, and then compares the hash output with the hashes in the stolen password file. If it finds a match then the program has cracked the password.

Rainbow Tables are basically huge sets of precomputed tables filled with hash values that are prematched to possible plaintext passwords. The Rainbow Tables essentially allow hackers to reverse

the hashing function to determine what the plaintext password might be.

The use of Rainbow Tables allow for passwords to be cracked in a very short amount of time compared with brute-force methods, however, the trade-off is that it takes a lot of storage (sometimes Terabytes) to hold the Rainbow Tables themselves.

Incorrect Answers:

A: Online password testing cannot be used to crack passwords on a windows domain.

C: The question states that the domain enforces strong complex passwords. Strong complex passwords must include upper and lowercase letters, numbers and punctuation marks. A word in the dictionary would not meet the strong complex passwords requirement so a dictionary attack would be ineffective at cracking the passwords in this case.

D: Brute force attacks against complex passwords take much longer than a rainbow tables attack. References:

<http://netsecuriHYPERLINK> "http://netsecurity.about.com/od/hackertools/a/Rainbow- Tables.htm"ty.about.com/od/hackertoHYPERLINK

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NEW QUESTION 267

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

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

Answer: AB

Explanation:

In cryptography, a salt is random data that is used as an additional input to a one-way function that hashes a password or passphrase. In this question, enabling salting for users' passwords means to store the passwords in an encrypted format.

Traditional Unix systems keep user account information, including one-way encrypted passwords, in a text file called ``/etc/passwd". As this file is used by many tools (such as ``ls") to display file ownerships, etc. by matching user id #'s with the user's names, the file needs to be world-readable. Consequentially, this can be somewhat of a security risk.

Another method of storing account information is with the shadow password format. As with the traditional method, this method stores account information in the /etc/passwd file in a compatible

format. However, the password is stored as a single "x" character (ie. not actually stored in this file). A second file, called ``/etc/shadow", contains encrypted password as well as other information such as account or password expiration values, etc.

Incorrect Answers:

C: The /etc/security file contains group information. It does not contain usernames or passwords. D: There is no /etc/password file. Usernames are stored in the /etc/passwd file.

E: There is no /sbin/logon file. Usernames are stored in the /etc/passwd file.

F: /bin/bash is a UNIX shell used to run a script. It is not where usernames or passwords are stored. References:

<http://www.tldp.org/LDP/lame/LAME/linux-admin-made-easy/shadow-file-formats>.HYPERLINK "http://www.tldp.org/LDP/lame/LAME/linux-admin-made-easy/shadow-file-formats.html"html

NEW QUESTION 271

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

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

The question is asking for a solution that will minimize overhead and support in regards to password resets and lockouts.

File based encryption products operate under the context of the computer user's user account. This means that the user does not need to remember a separate password for the encryption software. If the user forgets his user account password or is locked out due to failed login attempts, the support department can reset his password from a central database of user accounts (such as Active Directory) without the need to visit the user's computer.

Profiles can be used to determine areas on the file system to encrypt such as Document folders. Incorrect Answers:

A: A partition-based software encryption product with a low-level boot protection and authentication would require that the user remember a separate password from his computer login password. This does not minimize overhead and support in regards to password resets and lockouts. B: An encryption product that allows the end users to select which files to encrypt is not the best solution. A solution that automatically encrypts the necessary data is a better solution.

C: A full-disk hardware-based encryption product with a low-level boot protection and authentication would require that the user remember a separate password from his computer login password. This does not minimize overhead and support in regards to password resets and lockouts.

NEW QUESTION 272

A company decides to purchase commercially available software packages. This can introduce new security risks to the network. Which of the following is the BEST description of why this is true?

- A. Commercially available software packages are typically well known and widely available. Information concerning vulnerabilities and viable attack patterns are never revealed by the developer to avoid lawsuits.
- B. Commercially available software packages are often widely available.
- C. Information concerning vulnerabilities is often kept internal to the company that developed the software.
- D. Commercially available software packages are not widespread and are only available in limited area.
- E. Information concerning vulnerabilities is often ignored by business managers.
- F. Commercially available software packages are well known and widely available.
- G. Information concerning vulnerabilities and viable attack patterns are always shared within the IT community.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Commercially available software packages are often widely available. Huge companies like Microsoft develop software packages that are widely available and in use on most computers. Most companies that develop commercial software make their software available through many commercial outlets (computer stores, online stores etc).

Information concerning vulnerabilities is often kept internal to the company that developed the software. The large companies that develop commercial software packages are accountable for the software. Information concerning vulnerabilities being made available could have a huge financial cost to the company in terms of loss of reputation and lost revenues. Information concerning vulnerabilities is often kept internal to the company at least until a patch is available to fix the vulnerability.

Incorrect Answers:

A: It is true that commercially available software packages are typically well known and widely available. However, it is not true that information concerning vulnerabilities and viable attack patterns are never revealed by the developer to avoid lawsuits. Information concerning vulnerabilities is often kept quiet at first but the information is usually made available when a patch is released to fix the vulnerability.

C: It is not true that commercially available software packages are not widespread and are only available in limited areas.

D: It is true that commercially available software packages are typically well known and widely available. However, it is not true that information concerning vulnerabilities and viable attack patterns are always shared within the IT community. This information is often kept internal to the company that developed the software until a patch is available.

NEW QUESTION 274

A security tester is testing a website and performs the following manual query: <https://www.comptia.com/cookies.jsp?products=5%20and%201=1>

The following response is received in the payload: "ORA-000001: SQL command not properly ended" Which of the following is the response an example of?

- A. Fingerprinting
- B. Cross-site scripting
- C. SQL injection
- D. Privilege escalation

Answer: A

Explanation:

This is an example of Fingerprinting. The response to the code entered includes "ORA-000001" which tells the attacker that the database software being used is Oracle.

Fingerprinting can be used as a means of ascertaining the operating system of a remote computer on a network. Fingerprinting is more generally used to detect specific versions of applications or protocols that are run on network servers. Fingerprinting can be accomplished "passively" by sniffing network packets passing between hosts, or it can be accomplished "actively" by transmitting specially created packets to the target machine and analyzing the response.

Incorrect Answers:

B: Cross-site scripting (XSS) is a type of computer security vulnerability typically found in Web applications. XSS enables attackers to inject client-side script into Web pages viewed by other users. The code in the question is not an example of XSS.

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). The code entered in the question is similar to a SQL injection attack but as the SQL command was not completed, the purpose of the code was just to return the database software being used.

D: 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 code in the question is not an example of privilege escalation.

References: <http://www.yourdictionary.com/fingerprinting>

NEW QUESTION 278

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