CyberArk

Exam Questions PAM-DEF

CyberArk Defender - PAM

NEW QUESTION 1
You have been asked to turn off the time access restrictions for a safe. Where is this setting found?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 2
Which one the following reports is NOT generated by using the PVWA?

A. Accounts Inventory
B. Application Inventory
C. Sales List
D. Convince Status

Answer: C

Explanation:
The PVWA can generate various reports on the privileged accounts and applications in the system, based on different filters and criteria. However, the Safes List report is not one of them. The Safes List report is generated by using the PrivateArk Client, and it provides a list of Safes and their properties according to location.
References:
Defender-PAM Study Guide, Reports and Audits

NEW QUESTION 3
Which of the Following can be configured in the Master Poky? Choose all that apply.

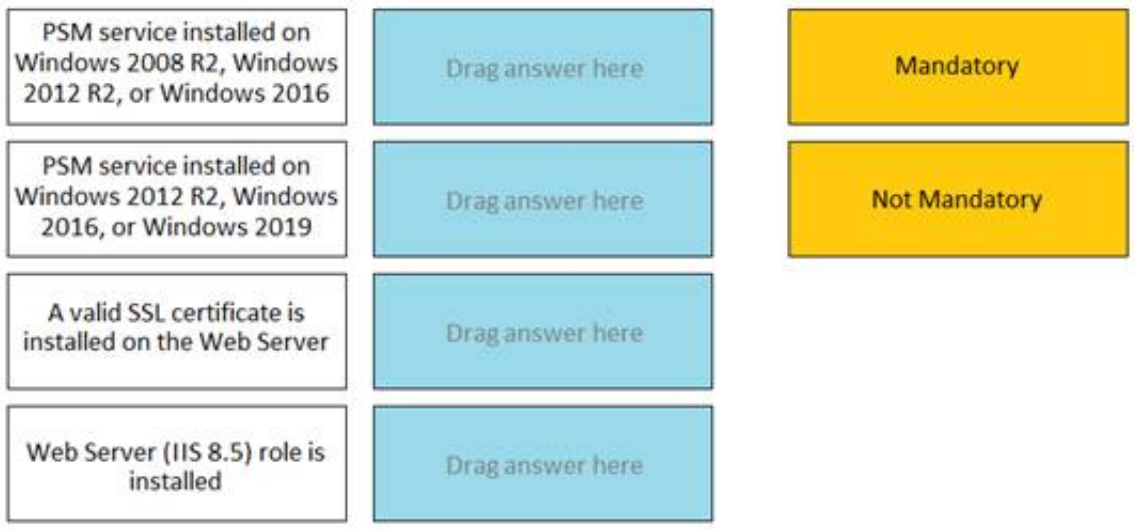
A. Dual Control
B. One Time Passwords
C. Exclusive Passwords
D. Password Reconciliation
E. Ticketing Integration
F. Required Properties
G. Custom Connection Components
H. Password Aging Rules

Answer: ABCH

Explanation:
The Master Policy is a centralized overview of the security and compliance policy of privileged accounts in the organization. It allows the administrator to configure compliance driven rules that are defined as the baseline for the enterprise. The Master Policy includes the following main concepts1:
? Basic policy rules: These rules allow the administrator to define specific aspects of privileged account management, such as privileged access workflows, password management, session monitoring and auditing.
? Advanced policy rules: Some basic policy rules have related advanced settings that provide more granular control over the policy enforcement.
? Exceptions: These are policy rules that differ from the overall Master Policy for a specific scope of accounts, such as accounts associated with a specific platform.
The Master Policy rules are divided into four sections2:
? Privileged Access Workflows: These rules define how the organization manages access to privileged accounts, such as requiring dual control, one-time passwords, exclusive passwords, transparent connections, reason for access, etc.
? Password Management: These rules determine how passwords are managed, such as requiring password change, password verification, password reconciliation, ticketing integration, required properties, custom connection components, etc.
? Session Management: These rules determine whether or not privileged sessions are recorded and how they are monitored, such as requiring session isolation, session recording, session audit, etc.
? Audit: This rule determines how Safe audits are retained, such as specifying the audit retention period.
Based on the above information, the following options can be configured in the Master Policy:
? A. Dual Control: This is a basic policy rule in the Privileged Access Workflows
section that determines whether users need to get approval from authorized users before accessing a privileged account2.
? B. One Time Passwords: This is a basic policy rule in the Privileged Access
Workflows section that determines whether users can only use a password once before it is changed2.
? C. Exclusive Passwords: This is a basic policy rule in the Privileged Access
Workflows section that determines whether users need to check out a password and prevent other users from accessing it until it is checked in2.
? H. Password Aging Rules: This is a basic policy rule in the Password Management
section that determines how often passwords need to be changed2. The following options cannot be configured in the Master Policy:
? D. Password Reconciliation: This is not a policy rule, but a process that restores
the password of a privileged account to the value that is stored in the Vault, in case it is changed or out of sync3.
? E. Ticketing Integration: This is not a policy rule, but a feature that enables the
integration of the Vault with external ticketing systems, such as ServiceNow, Jira, etc.
? F. Required Properties: This is not a policy rule, but a platform setting that determines which properties are mandatory for adding accounts to a platform.
? G. Custom Connection Components: This is not a policy rule, but a platform setting that determines which connection components are used to connect to target systems, such as PVWA, PSM, PSMP, etc.
References:

? 1: The Master Policy
? 2: Master Policy Rules
? 3: Password Reconciliation
? : Ticketing Integration
? : Required Properties
? : Custom Connection Components

NEW QUESTION 4
DRAG DROP
For each listed prerequisite, identify if it is mandatory or not mandatory to run the PSM Health Check.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

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

NEW QUESTION 5
A new domain controller has been added to your domain. You need to ensure the CyberArk infrastructure can use the new domain controller for authentication. Which locations must you update?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 6
A new HTML5 Gateway has been deployed in your organization. Where do you configure the PSM to use the HTML5 Gateway?

A. Administration > Options > Privileged Session Management > Configured PSM Servers> Connection Details > Add PSM Gateway
B. Administration > Options > Privileged Session Management > Add Configured PSMGateway Servers
C. Administration > Options > Privileged Session Management > Configured PSM Servers> Add PSM Gateway

D. Administration > Options > Privileged Session Management > Configured PSM Servers> Connection Details

Answer: C

Explanation:
After deploying a new HTML5 Gateway in your organization, you configure the PSM to use the HTML5 Gateway by navigating to the Administration section in the PVWA. From there, you go to Options, then Privileged Session Management, and under Configured PSM Servers, you will find the option to Add PSM Gateway1. This is where you can specify the details of the newly deployed HTML5 Gateway to ensure that the PSM can utilize it for secure remote access to target machines through an HTML5-based session. References:
? CyberArk's official documentation provides a step-by-step guide on how to install and configure the PSM HTML5 Gateway, including the process of adding the gateway to the PSM configuration1.
? For more detailed instructions and best practices on configuring the PSM with an HTML5 Gateway, refer to the CyberArk Defender PAM course materials and study guides

NEW QUESTION 7
What is the purpose of a linked account?

A. To ensure that a particular collection of accounts all have the same password.
B. To ensure a particular set of accounts all change at the same time.
C. To connect the CPNI to a target system.
D. To allow more than one account to work together as part of a password management process.

Answer: D

Explanation:
A linked account is an account that is associated with another account to enable the password management process. A linked account can be used for various purposes, such as logging on to a target system, changing the password of another account, or enabling privileged commands. A linked account can be defined either on the platform level or on the account level, depending on the type and scope of the linked account. The types of linked accounts that are supported by CyberArk are1:
? Logon account: An account that contains the password required to log on to a remote machine in order to perform a task using the regular account. A common use case for using a logon account is managing root accounts on a Unix system. The best practice for Unix systems is to disallow the root user from logging in using SSH. However, SSH is what the CPM uses to sign in to a system to manage the password. To manage the root password without violating this practice, the CPM establishes the session with a non-root account and then SUs to root (the target account). This is done using a linked account called a logon account.
? Reconcile account: An account that contains the password used in reconciliation processes. Reconciliation is a process that restores the password of a privileged account to the value that is stored in the Vault, in case it is changed or out of sync. A reconcile account is a privileged account that has the permission to reset the password of another account on the target system. By associating a reconcile account with the target account, the CPM can use the reconcile account to restore the password of the target account, in case it is changed or out of sync.
? Other additional accounts: Additional accounts can be used in various cases. For example:
The other options are not the purpose of a linked account, because:
? A. To ensure that a particular collection of accounts all have the same password.
This is not the purpose of a linked account, but of a group account. A group account is an account that is associated with multiple target systems that share the same credentials. A group account allows the CPM to manage the password of multiple systems with a single password object in the Vault2.
? B. To ensure a particular set of accounts all change at the same time. This is not the purpose of a linked account, but of a password change schedule. A password change schedule is a feature that allows the administrator to define a time frame for changing the passwords of a set of accounts. A password change schedule can be configured either in the Master Policy or in the Platform settings3.
? C. To connect the CPNI to a target system. This is not the purpose of a linked account, but of a service account. A service account is an account that is used by a service or an application to connect to a target system. A service account can be managed by the Central Credential Provider (CCP), which is a component that provides applications and services with the credentials they need to access target systems4.
References:
? 1: Linked Accounts
? 2: Group Accounts
? 3: Password Change Schedule
? 4: Service Accounts

NEW QUESTION 8
Which of the following logs contains information about errors related to PTA?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 9
A user is receiving the error message "ITATS006E Station is suspended for User jsmith" when attempting to sign into the Password Vault Web Access (PVWA). Which utility would a Vault administrator use to correct this problem?

A. createcredfile.exe
B. cavaultmanager.exe
C. PrivateArk
D. PVWA

Answer: C

Explanation:
The PrivateArk is a utility that allows the Vault administrator to access and manage the Vault data, users, groups, policies, and settings. The PrivateArk can be used to correct the problem of a user receiving the error message “ITATS006E Station is suspended for User jsmith” when attempting to sign into the PVWA. The error message means that the user has exceeded the number of invalid password attempts and has been locked out from the Vault. To unlock the user, the Vault administrator can use the PrivateArk to activate the suspended station for the user in the Trusted Net Areas1.
The other options are not utilities that can be used to correct this problem. The createcredfile.exe is a utility that creates a credential file for the CPM to connect to the target systems2. The cavaultmanager.exe is a utility that performs various Vault maintenance tasks, such as backup, restore, and encryption3. The PVWA is not a utility, but a web interface that allows the users to access and use the Vault features, such as
managing accounts, requesting passwords, and initiating sessions. References:
? Vault - ITATS006E Station is suspended for User Administrator - force.com, section “Resolution”
? Create a Credential File - CyberArk, section “Create a Credential File”
? Vault Maintenance - CyberArk, section “Vault Maintenance”
? [Password Vault Web Access - CyberArk], section “Password Vault Web Access”

NEW QUESTION 10
You have been given the requirement that certain accounts cannot have their passwords updated during business hours.
How can you set up a configuration to meet this requirement?

A. Change settings on the CPM configuration safe so that access is permitted after business hours only.
B. Update the password change parameters of the platform to match the permitted time frame.
C. Disable automatic CPM management for all accounts that are assigned to this platform.
D. Add an exception to the Master Policy to allow the action for this platform during the permitted time.

Answer: B

Explanation:
To ensure that certain accounts do not have their passwords updated during business hours, you can configure the password change parameters within the platform settings to specify the permitted time frame for updates. This involves setting the FromHour andToHour parameters to define a window outside of business hours during which the CyberArk Central Policy Manager (CPM) will perform automatic password changes1. By doing so, you can control when password changes occur and ensure compliance with the specified requirement.
References:
? CyberArk Community: Discussion on configuring automatic password change parameters

NEW QUESTION 10
DRAG DROP
Match each automatic remediation to the correct PTA security event.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
In CyberArk’s Privileged Threat Analytics (PTA), automatic remediations are actions that can be configured to respond to specific security events. For the event of an unmanaged privileged account, the remediation “Add To Pending” is used to add the account to the pending accounts queue. When there is a suspected credential theft, “Rotate Credentials” is the remediation that initiates a password change. Lastly, for a suspicious password change event, “Reconcile Credentials” is the remediation that ensures the credentials are correct and valid1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs: Configure security events

NEW QUESTION 15
When an account is unable to change its own password, how can you ensure that password reset with the reconcile account is performed each time instead of a change?

A. Set the parameter RCAllowManualReconciliation to Yes.
B. Set the parameter ChangePasswordinResetMade to Yes.
C. Set the parameter IgnoreReconcileOnMissingAccount to No.
D. Set the UnlockUserOnReconcile to Yes.

Answer: C

Explanation:
In CyberArk’s Privileged Access Management (PAM), when an account cannot change its own password, setting the parameter IgnoreReconcileOnMissingAccount to No ensures that the reconcile account is used for password reset. This is because the reconcile account has the necessary permissions to reset the password when the primary account cannot do so. References: The information provided is based on general knowledge of CyberArk PAM best practices and is not taken from any specific CyberArk Defender PAM course or learning resources.

NEW QUESTION 18
Which of the following statements are NOT true when enabling PSM recording for a target Windows server? (Choose all that apply)

A. The PSM software must be instated on the target server
B. PSM must be enabled in the Master Policy (either directly, or through exception)
C. PSMConnect must be added as a local user on the target server
D. RDP must be enabled on the target server

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The following statements are not true when enabling PSM recording for a target Windows server:
? A. The PSM software must be instated on the target server. This is not true, because the PSM software is installed on a dedicated server that acts as a proxy between the user and the target server. The PSM server intercepts the user's connection request, initiates the connection to the target server, and records the privileged session. The target server does not need to have the PSM software installed on it1.
? C. PSMConnect must be added as a local user on the target server. This is not true, because PSMConnect is a predefined user that is created on the PSM server during the installation. This user is used to establish the connection between the PSM server and the target server, and to run the PSM processes. The target server does not need to have a local user named PSMConnect on it2.
The following statements are true when enabling PSM recording for a target Windows server:
? B. PSM must be enabled in the Master Policy (either directly, or through exception). This is true, because the Master Policy is a centralized overview of the security and compliance policy of privileged accounts in the organization. It allows the administrator to configure compliance driven rules that are defined as the baseline for the enterprise. One of the rules in the Master Policy is the Session Isolation rule, which determines whether or not privileged sessions are isolated and recorded by PSM. This rule can be enabled either directly in the Master Policy, or through an exception for a specific scope of accounts3.
? D. RDP must be enabled on the target server. This is true, because RDP is the protocol that is used by PSM to connect to Windows servers. The target server must have RDP enabled and configured properly to allow the PSM server to access it. The PSM server must also have the RDP client installed on it4.
References:
? 1: Privileged Session Manager
? 2: PSMConnect and PSMAdminConnect
? 3: Session Isolation
? 4: Configure RDP for PSM

NEW QUESTION 22
What is the primary purpose of Dual Control?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
Dual control is a feature of CyberArk Defender PAM that enables authorized Safe owners to either grant or deny requests to access accounts. This feature adds an additional measure of protection, in that it enables you to see who wants to access the information in the Safe, when, and for what purpose. The Master Policy enables organizations to ensure that passwords can only be retrieved after permission or 'confirmation' has been granted from an authorized Safe Owner (s). This is known as Dual Control. The primary purpose of dual control is to prevent a single user from accessing a sensitive account without authorization, which could lead to fraud or misuse of privileges.
By requiring confirmation from another authorized user, dual control ensures that there is a 'collusion to commit' fraud, meaning that at least two users are involved in the malicious activity and are accountable for it. References:
? Dual Control - CyberArk
? Dual Control - CyberArk
? Dual control in V10 Interface - docs.cyberark.com

NEW QUESTION 25
Which statement about the Master Policy best describes the differences between one-time password and exclusive access functionality?

A. Exclusive access means that only a specific group of users may use the accoun
B. After an account on a one-time password platform is used, the account is deleted from the safe automatically.
C. Exclusive access locks the account indefinitel
D. One-time password can be used replace invalid account passwords.
E. Exclusive access is enabled by default in the Master Polic
F. One-time password should only be enabled for emergencies.
G. Exclusive access allows only one person to check-out an account at a tim
H. One-time password schedules an account for a password change after the MinValidityPeriod period expires.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Master Policy in CyberArk defines the behavior of one-time passwords and exclusive accessExclusive access ensures that only one user can check out an account at any given time, effectively locking the account during its use to prevent simultaneous access1. On the other hand, one-time password functionality is designed to change the account's password after it is used, based on a timer set by the MinValidityPeriod parameter in the policy file. This means that once the password is checked out and the timer expires, the Central Policy Manager (CPM) will change the password2. These settings are often used together to maintain accountability and security for the usage of shared privileged accounts. References:
? CyberArk Docs: One-time passwords and exclusive accounts1
? CyberArk Knowledge Article: CPM: What is the difference between "One Time" and "Exclusive" passwords?2

NEW QUESTION 29
What does the minvalidity parameter on a platform policy determine?

A. time between a password retrieval and the account becoming eligible for a password change
B. timeout for users signed into the PVWA as configured in the global settings
C. minimum amount of time that Just in Time access is valid
D. time in minutes before an empty safe will be automatically deleted

Answer: A

Explanation:
The minvalidity parameter on a platform policy in CyberArk determines the minimum amount of time that must pass between the retrieval of a password and when the account becomes eligible for a password change. This parameter ensures that a user has a guaranteed period to use the password before it is changed again, providing stability and predictability in password management1. References: The information provided is based on general knowledge of CyberArk PAM best practices and the functionality of the minvalidity parameter as outlined in CyberArk's official documentation

NEW QUESTION 34
You are concerned about the Windows Domain password changes occurring during business hours.
Which settings must be updated to ensure passwords are only rotated outside of business hours?

A. In the platform policy - Automatic Password Management > Password Change > ToHour & FromHour
B. in the Master Policy Account Change Window > ToHour & From Hour
C. Administration Settings - CPM Settings > ToHour & FromHour
D. On each individual account - Edit > Advanced > ToHour & FromHour

Answer: B

Explanation:
To ensure that Windows Domain password changes occur outside of business hours, the settings that must be updated are found in the Master Policy under the Account Change Window section. Here, you can specify the ToHour and FromHour to define the time frame outside of which the passwords should be rotated. This setting allows you to control when password changes can occur, ensuring
that they do not interfere with business operations by taking place during non-business hours1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Set password policies

NEW QUESTION 35
Target account platforms can be restricted to accounts that are stored m specific Safes using the Allowed Safes property.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
Target account platforms can be restricted to accounts that are stored in specific Safes using the Allowed Safes property. This property is a parameter that can be configured in the Platform Management settings for each platform. The Allowed Safes property specifies the name or names of the Safes where the platform can be applied. The default value is .*, which means that the platform can be used in any Safe. However, if you want to limit the platform to certain Safes, you can enter the name or names of the Safes, separated by a pipe (|) character. For example, if you want to restrict the platform to Safes called WindowsPasswords and LinuxPasswords, you can enter AllowedSafes=(WindowsPasswords)|(LinuxPasswords). This feature is useful for preventing unauthorized users from accessing passwords, especially if you implement the reconciliation functionality. It also helps the CPM to focus its search operations on specific Safes, instead of scanning all Safes it can see in the Vault1. References:
? 1: Limit Platforms to Specific Safes

NEW QUESTION 40
The Privileged Access Management solution provides an out-of-the-box target platform to manage SSH keys, called UNIX Via SSH Keys.
How are these keys managed?

A. CyberArk stores Private keys in the Vault and updates Public keys on target systems.
B. CyberArk stores Public keys in the Vault and updates Private keys on target systems.
C. CyberArk does not store Public or Private keys and instead uses a reconcile account to create keys on demand.
D. CyberArk stores both Private and Public keys and can update target systems with either key.

Answer: A

Explanation:
SSH keys are a way to authenticate to a target machine with a privileged account, and are subject to the same risks and challenges as privileged passwords. CyberArk provides an out-of-the-box target platform to manage SSH keys, called UNIX Via SSH Keys, which simplifies and automates SSH keys lifecycle management. This platform works as follows:
? CyberArk stores the private keys in the Vault, where they benefit from all the security and accessibility features of the Vault, such as encryption, auditing, and backup.
? CyberArk updates the public keys on the target systems, using a parent account that has access to the file that contains the public key, such as ~/.ssh/authorized_keys. CyberArk can generate new random SSH key pairs and update the public keys on the target systems according to the organizational policy, such as after a single use, after a predefined period, or manually.
? CyberArk can also verify that the private and public keys are synchronized, and reconcile them if they are not, using a reconcile account that can reset the SSH key pairs on the target systems.
References: Manage SSH Keys, Use SSH Keys

NEW QUESTION 41
Which dependent accounts does the CPM support out-of-the-box? (Choose three.)

A. Solaris Configuration file
B. Windows Services

C. Windows Scheduled
D. Windows DCOM Applications
E. Windows Registry
F. Key Tab file

Answer: BCE

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

NEW QUESTION 44
It is possible to restrict the time of day, or day of week that a [b]verify[/b] process can occur

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
It is possible to restrict the time of day, or day of week that a verify process can occur by using the Verify Time Window parameter in thePlatform Management page. This parameter allows the administrator to define a time window for each platform, during which the verify process can be performed. The verify process will not run outside of this time window, unless it is manually initiated by the administrator. This feature can help reduce the load on the target systems and the network during peak hours. References:
? [Defender PAM Course], Module 4: Managing Accounts, Lesson 2: Account Verification, Slide 8: Verify Time Window
? [Defender PAM Documentation], Version 12.3, Administration Guide, Chapter 4: Managing Platforms, Section: Verify Time Window

NEW QUESTION 47
To ensure all sessions are being recorded, a CyberArk administrator goes to the master policy and makes configuration changes.
Which configuration is correct?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 52
Which user(s) can access all passwords in the Vault?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the CyberArk Defender PAM documentation1, the Master user is the only user that can access all passwords in the Vault. The Master user is a special user that is created during the initial installation of the Vault and has full permissions on all Safes and accounts in the Vault. The Master user can also perform administrative tasks, such as backup and restore the Vault, change the Vault license, and manage the recovery key. The Master user is the only user that can log on to the Vault in case of a disaster using the recovery key. The Master user's password is not stored in the Vault and cannot be changed or retrieved by any other user.
The Administrator user is a predefined user that is created during the initial installation of the Vault and has the Vault Admin authorization. The Administrator user can perform administrative tasks, such as create and manage users and groups, define platforms and policies, and monitor Vault activity. However, the Administrator user cannot access any passwords in the Vault unless they are explicitly added as a member of a Safe that contains the passwords2.
The Vault administrators group is a predefined group that is created during the initial installation of the Vault and has the Vault Admin authorization. The members of the Vault administrators group can perform the same administrative tasks as the Administrator user, but they cannot access any passwords in the Vault unless they are explicitly added as a member of a Safe that contains the passwords2.
The auditors group is a predefined group that is created during the initial installation of the Vault and has the Audit Users authorization. The members of the auditors group can view
and generate reports on the Vault activity, but they cannot access any passwords in the Vault unless they are explicitly added as a member of a Safe that contains the passwords2. References:
? Master User - CyberArk
? Predefined users and groups - CyberArk

NEW QUESTION 53
If a password is changed manually on a server, bypassing the CPM, how would you configure the account so that the CPM could resume management automatically?

A. Configure the Provider to change the password to match the Vault's Password
B. Associate a reconcile account and configure the platform to reconcile automatically
C. Associate a logon account and configure the platform to reconcile automatically
D. Run the correct auto detection process to rediscover the password

Answer: B

Explanation:
A reconcile account is a privileged account that has the permission to reset the password of another account on the target system. By associating a reconcile account with the account that has been changed manually, the CPM can use the reconcile account to restore the password of the account to the value that is stored in the Vault, in case it is changed or out of sync. This process is called password reconciliation and it ensures that the passwords are synchronized and available for use. To configure the account so that the CPM can resume management automatically, the platform that the account belongs to must have the following parameters set1:
? RCAutomaticReconcileWhenUnsynched: This parameter determines whether passwords will be reconciled automatically after the CPM detects a password on a remote machine that is not synchronized with its corresponding password in the Vault. The acceptable values are Yes or No.
? RCReconcileReasons: This parameter determines the codes that represent the CPM plugin errors that will launch a reconciliation process. The acceptable values are plug-in return codes separated by a comma.
? RCFromHour, RCToHour: These parameters determine the time frame in hours during which the CPM can reconcile passwords, either manually or automatically. The acceptable values are 0-23 or -1 for none.
? RCExecutionDays: This parameter determines the days of the week when the CPM will reconcile passwords. The acceptable values are days of the week, separated by commas.
References:
? 1: Password Reconciliation

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 61
Which combination of Safe member permissions will allow end users to log in to a remote machine transparently but NOT show or copy the password?

A. Use Accounts, Retrieve Accounts, List Accounts
B. Use Accounts, List Accounts
C. Use Accounts
D. List Accounts, Retrieve Accounts

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Use Accounts permission enables Safe members to log in to a remote machine through a PSM connection from the Accounts List or the Account Details page. The List Accounts permission enables Safe members to view the Accounts list. However, to show or copy the password, the Safe members also need the Retrieve Accounts permission, which allows them to view and copy the account value in the Account Details page or the Accounts list. Therefore, the combination of Use Accounts and List Accounts will allow end users to log in to a remote machine transparently but not show or copy the password. References:
? Safe Members - CyberArk1, section "Permissions"
? Safes and Safe members - CyberArk2, section "Safe members overview"

NEW QUESTION 65
How does the Vault administrator apply a new license file?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 66

When a group is granted the 'Authorize Account Requests' permission on a safe Dual Control requests must be approved by

A. Any one person from that group
B. Every person from that group
C. The number of persons specified by the Master Policy
D. That access cannot be granted to groups

Answer: C

Explanation:
When a group is granted the ‘Authorize Account Requests’ permission on a safe, dual control requests must be approved by the number of persons specified by the Master Policy. This means that the request will be sent to all the members of the group, but only a certain number of them need to confirm it for the request to be authorized. The Master Policy defines the number of required approvers for each level of confirmation, as well as the number of levels. For example, if the Master Policy requires two approvers at the first level and one approver at the second level, then the request will be sent to the group and two members of the group must confirm it before it is sent to the second level of confirmation, where one more approver is needed. References:
? Request access
? Safe Members
? CyberArk Defender - PAM Exam Practice Test

NEW QUESTION 67
Which methods can you use to add a user directly to the Vault Admin Group? (Choose three.)

A. REST API
B. PrivateArk Client
C. PACLI
D. PVWA
E. Active Directory
F. Sailpoint

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
To add a user directly to the Vault Admin Group in CyberArk, you can use the following methods:
? REST API: The REST API allows for programmatic management of users and groups within the Vault, including adding users to the Vault Admin Group1.
? PrivateArk Client: The PrivateArk Client provides a graphical interface for managing users and groups, and it can be used to add users directly to the Vault Admin Group2.
? PACLI: The PACLI (Privileged Access Command Line Interface) is a command- line tool that enables administrators to manage the Vault, including adding users to groups2.
These methods provide different ways to manage users and their group memberships within the CyberArk Vault, offering flexibility for administrators to choose the most suitable approach for their needs.
References:
? CyberArk’s official documentation on using the REST API to manage users and groups1.
? Information on managing users and groups through the PrivateArk Client and PACLI2.

NEW QUESTION 68
It is possible to leverage DNA to provide discovery functions that are not available with auto-detection.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 72
PSM for Windows (previously known as “RDP Proxy”) supports connections to the following target systems

A. Windows
B. UNIX
C. Oracle
D. All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:
PSM for Windows supports connections to various types of target systems, including Windows, UNIX, Oracle, and others. PSM for Windows uses different connection components to establish and manage the sessions, depending on the type and protocol of the target system. For example, PSM-RDP is used for Windows systems, PSM-SSH and PSM-Telnet are used for UNIX systems, PSM-Toad and PSM-SQLPlus are used for Oracle databases, and so on. References:
? PSM for Windows
? Connect through Privileged Session Manager for Windows

? Supported connection components

NEW QUESTION 77
In your organization the “click to connect” button is not active by default. How can this feature be activated?

A. Policies > Master Policy > Allow EPV transparent connections > Inactive
B. Policies > Master Policy > Session Management > Require privileged session monitoring and isolation > Add Exception
C. Policies > Master Policy > Allow EPV transparent connections > Active
D. Policies > Master Policy > Password Management

Answer: C

Explanation:
The “click to connect” button is a feature that allows users to connect to target systems without entering their credentials manually. It is also known as EPV transparent connections or PSM transparent connections. To activate this feature, you need to enable the Allow EPV transparent connections parameter in the Master Policy. This parameter determines whether users can use the “click to connect” button to initiate a privileged session from the PVWA. If the parameter is set to Active, the button is enabled and users can connect to target systems with one click. If the parameter is set to Inactive, the button is disabled and users need to copy the credentials and paste them in the target system login screen. References: Connect and configure - CyberArk, How to enable/disable Connect button in PVWA console - force.com

NEW QUESTION 80
Vault admins must manually add the auditors’ group to newly created safes so auditors will have sufficient access to run reports.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
Vault admins do not need to manually add the auditors’ group to newly created safes, because the auditors’ group is automatically added to every safe in the vault by default. The auditors’ group has the View Audit authorization, which allows its members to view the safe’s activity and run reports. However, vault admins can remove the auditors’ group from specific safes if they want to restrict the access of the auditors. References: Predefined users and groups - CyberArk

NEW QUESTION 85
PSM captures a record of each command that was executed in Unix.

A. TRIE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
PSM captures a record of each command that was executed in Unix by using the SSH text recorder. This is a feature that enables PSM to record all the keystrokes that are typed during privileged sessions on SSH connections, including Unix systems. The SSH text recorder can be configured in the Platform Management settings for each platform that uses the SSH protocol. The text recordings are stored and protected in the Vault server and are accessible to authorized auditors. The text recordings can also be used for auditing and compliance purposes, as they provide a detailed trace of the actions performed by the users on the target systems1. References:
? 1: Introduction to PSM for SSH, How it works subsection, Text recordings paragraph

NEW QUESTION 88
Which of the following files must be created or configured m order to run Password Upload Utility? Select all that apply.

A. PACli.ini
B. Vault.ini
C. conf.ini
D. A comma delimited upload file

Answer: ACD

Explanation:
To run the Password Upload Utility, you need to create or configure the following files:
? A comma delimited upload file: This is a text file that contains the passwords and
their properties that will be uploaded to the Vault. The file must have a .csv extension and follow a specific format. The first line in the file defines the names of the password properties as specified in the Password Vault. Every other line represents a single password object and its property values, according to the properties specified in the first line1.
? PACli.ini: This is a configuration file that stores the parameters for the PACli, which
is a command-line interface that enables communication between the Password Upload Utility and the Vault. The PACli.ini file must be located in the same folder as the Password Upload Utility executable file. The file must contain the following parameters: Vault, User, Password, and LogFile2.
? conf.ini: This is a configuration file that stores the parameters for the Password
Upload Utility. The conf.ini file must be located in the same folder as the Password Upload Utility executable file. The file must contain the following parameters: InputFile, LogFile, and ErrorFile3.
You do not need to create or configure the following file to run the Password Upload Utility:
? Vault.ini: This is a configuration file that stores the parameters for the Vault server, such as the database name, port, and password. This file is not used by the Password Upload Utility, and it is not located in the same folder as the Password Upload Utility executable file. The Vault.ini file is located in the Vault installation folder, and it is used by the Vault service and the PrivateArk Client4. References:
? 1: Create the Password File
? 2: PACli.ini
? 3: Password Upload Utility Parameter File (conf.ini)
? 4: [CyberArk Privileged Access Security Implementation Guide], Chapter 2: Installing the Vault, Section: Configuring the Vault, Subsection: Vault.ini

NEW QUESTION 91
You are configuring CyberArk to use HTML5 gateways exclusively for PSM connections. In the PVWA, where do you set DefaultConnectionMethod to HTML5?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 93
For an account attached to a platform that requires Dual Control based on a Master Policy exception, how would you configure a group of users to access a password without approval.

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

Answer: D

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

NEW QUESTION 95
Which of the following are secure options for storing the contents of the Operator CD, while still allowing the contents to be accessible upon a planned Vault restart? (Choose three.)

A. Store the CD in a physical safe and mount the CD every time Vault maintenance is performed
B. Copy the entire contents of the CD to the system Safe on the Vault
C. Copy the entire contents of the CD to a folder on the Vault Server and secure it with NTFS permissions
D. Store the server key in a Hardware Security Module (HSM) and copy the rest the keys from the CD to a folder on the Vault Server and secure it with NTFS permissions

Answer: ABD

Explanation:
? A. Store the CD in a physical safe and mount the CD every time Vault maintenance is performed. This option ensures that the CD is kept in a secure location when not in use, and that the keys are available when needed. This is the default option suggested by CyberArk1.
? B. Copy the entire contents of the CD to the system Safe on the Vault. This option allows the Vault to access the keys from the system Safe, which is a special Safe that stores the Vault configuration files and keys. The system Safe is encrypted and protected by the Vault, and can only be accessed by authorized users2.
? D. Store the server key in a Hardware Security Module (HSM) and copy the rest the keys from the CD to a folder on the Vault Server and secure it with NTFS permissions. This option provides an additional layer of security for the server key, which is the most critical key for the Vault. An HSM is a physical device that stores and manages cryptographic keys in a tamper-resistant and isolated environment. The Vault can integrate with an HSM to store and retrieve the server key3. The rest of the keys can be stored in a folder on the Vault Server and secured with NTFS permissions, which restrict access to authorized users and groups.
The following option is not secure and should be avoided:
? C. Copy the entire contents of the CD to a folder on the Vault Server and secure it with NTFS permissions. This option exposes the keys to potential risks, such as unauthorized access, data corruption, or deletion. NTFS permissions are not sufficient to protect the keys from malicious or accidental actions. Moreover, this option does not comply with the CyberArk best practices, which recommend to store the keys on a removable media or an HSM

NEW QUESTION 98
When creating an onboarding rule, it will be executed upon .

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 100
Which CyberArk utility allows you to create lists of Master Policy Settings, owners and safes for output to text files or MSSQL databases?

A. Export Vault Data
B. Export Vault Information
C. PrivateArk Client
D. Privileged Threat Analytics

Answer: B

Explanation:
The Export Vault Information utility is a CyberArk tool that allows you to create lists of Master Policy settings, owners and safes for output to text files or MSSQL databases. This utility can be used to export various types of information from the Vault, such as accounts, safes, platforms, policies, users, groups, and audit records. The utility can also generate reports based on predefined templates or custom queries. The utility can be run from the command line or the graphical user interface. References: Export Vault Information, Export Vault Information Utility

NEW QUESTION 104
According to the DEFAULT Web Options settings, which group grants access to the REPORTS page?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 105
What does the Export Vault Data (EVD) utility do?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 107
The vault supports Subnet Based Access Control.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the web page in the edge browser, the vault supports Subnet Based Access Control. This is a feature that allows you to restrict access to a key vault to a specified virtual network and subnet. You can also use firewall settings to deny internet traffic and allow only specific IP addresses. This way, you can enhance the security and privacy of your key vault data12

NEW QUESTION 112
Which of the following components can be used to create a tape backup of the Vault?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:
The Replicate component can be used to create a tape backup of the Vault. The Replicate component is a utility that exports the encrypted contents of the Safes and the Vault metadata to a computer outside the Vault environment. A global backup system can then access the replicated files and copy them to a tape or any other backup media. The Replicate component is part of the CyberArk Backup Process, which provides a secure and easy method of backing up and restoring the Vault data12. The other components are not related to the tape backup of the Vault. Disaster Recovery is a feature that enables the Vault to recover from a catastrophic failure by using a standby Vault server3. Distributed Vaults is a feature that enables the Vault to synchronize data with other Vaults in different

locations4. High Availability is a feature that enables the Vault to maintain continuous operation by using a primary and a secondary Vault server. References:
? Use the CyberArk Backup Process - CyberArk, section “Use the CyberArk Backup Process”
? Install the Vault Backup Utility - CyberArk, section “Backup utilities”
? Disaster Recovery - CyberArk, section “Disaster Recovery”
? Distributed Vaults - CyberArk, section “Distributed Vaults”
? [High Availability - CyberArk], section “High Availability”

NEW QUESTION 116
DRAG DROP
Match each permission to where it can be found.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Add Accounts: This permission is associated with the ability to add new accounts to the CyberArk Vault. It is typically found in the Vault’s administrative settings where account management is handled.
? Initiate CPM account management operations: This permission allows users to initiate operations related to the Central Policy Manager (CPM) for account management within a Safe. It is found in the Safe’s permissions settings.
? Add/Update Users: This permission enables the addition or updating of user information in the Vault. It is found in the Vault’s user management settings.
? Add Safes: This permission is related to the creation of new Safes in the Vault. It is found in the Vault’s administrative settings where Safe management is conducted.
References:
? The permissions and their locations can be referenced in the CyberArk Defender PAM course materials and official documentation, which provide detailed information on the management of permissions within the CyberArk solution.

NEW QUESTION 118
When onboarding multiple accounts from the Pending Accounts list, which associated setting must be the same across the selected accounts?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 119
What can you do to ensure each component server is operational?

A. Logon to PVWA with v10 UI, navigate to Healthcheck, and validate each component server is connected to the Vault.
B. Ping each component server to ensure connectivity.
C. Use the PrivateArk client to connect to the Vault server and validate all the services are running.
D. Install the Vault Server interface on a remote machine to avoid interactive logon to the Vault OS and review the ITALog.log through the Vault Server interface.

Answer: A

Explanation:
To ensure that each component server is operational, you can log on to the Privileged Vault Web Access (PVWA) with the version 10 user interface, navigate to the Healthcheck section, and validate that each component server is connected to the Vault. The System Health dashboard in PVWA provides a high-level visual representation of the health status of the different CyberArk components, including whether the Vault service is up and whether the component servers are connected1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Monitor system health

NEW QUESTION 124
You are creating a Dual Control workflow for a team’s safe. Which safe permissions must you grant to the Approvers group?

A. List accounts, Authorize account request
B. Retrieve accounts, Access Safe without confirmation
C. Retrieve accounts, Authorize account request
D. List accounts, Unlock accounts

Answer: C

Explanation:
When setting up a Dual Control workflow for a team's safe in CyberArk's Privileged Access Management (PAM), the Approvers group must be granted specific permissions to function effectively within the workflow. The permissions required for the Approvers group are to 'Retrieve accounts' and 'Authorize account request'. This allows the Approvers to retrieve the necessary account details and also to authorize requests for access as part of the dual control mechanism. These permissions ensure that the workflow operates smoothly and securely, with the Approvers having the ability to review and approve access requests as needed.
References: The answer is derived from the best practices and guidelines provided in the CyberArk Defender PAM course and learning resources, which include the official CyberArk documentation and study guides. Specifically, the CyberArk documentation outlines the importance of the 'Retrieve accounts' and 'Authorize account request' permissions for Approvers in a Dual Control workflow

NEW QUESTION 128
Which item is an option for PSM recording customization?

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

Answer: C

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

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 134
tsparm.ini is the main configuration file for the Vault.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
tsparm.ini isnot the main configuration file for the Vault. It is one of the several configuration files that control the initial settings and method of operation of the Server. The main configuration file for the Vault is DBParm.ini, which contains the general parameters of the database, such as the Vault name, the Vault IP address, the Vault port, the encryption algorithm, the log retention, and the debug mode. References:
? Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide, page 9, question 92
? CyberArk Privileged Access Security Implementation Guide, page 75, section "DBParm.ini"
? CyberArk Vault Server Parameter Files, page 1, section "TSParm.ini"

NEW QUESTION 138
You want to create a new onboarding rule. Where do you accomplish this?

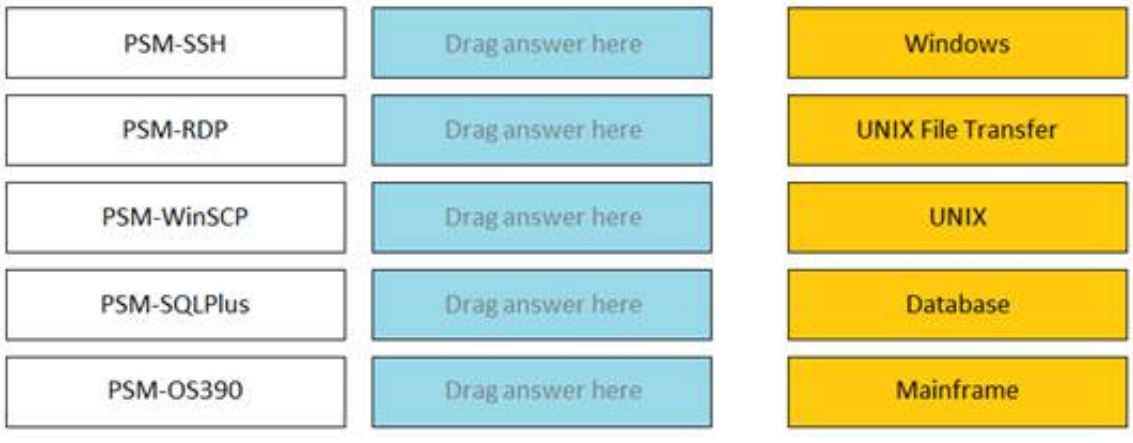
A. In PVWA, click Reports > Unmanaged Accounts > Rules
B. In PVWA, click Options > Platform Management > Onboarding Rules
C. In PrivateArk, click Tools > Onboarding Rules
D. In PVWA, click Accounts > Onboarding Rules

Answer: D

Explanation:

To create a new onboarding rule, you accomplish this in the Privileged Vault Web Access (PVWA) by navigating to Accounts > Onboarding Rules. Once there, you can click on Create rule to start the New onboarding rule wizard and proceed with the configuration of the rule. This process allows you to set up rules that automatically onboard newly discovered accounts, minimizing manual effort and reducing the chance of human error1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Onboarding rules

NEW QUESTION 143
DRAG DROP
Match the connection component to the corresponding OS/Function.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? A connection component is a set of parameters that defines how PSM connects to a target system using a specific protocol or application. Different connection components are suitable for different types of systems or functions. The correct matches are as follows:
? PSM-SSH: This connection component enables transparent connections to UNIX machines using the SSH protocol. It supports various UNIX flavors, such as Linux, Solaris, AIX, and HP-UX.
? PSM-RDP: This connection component enables transparent connections to Windows machines using the RDP protocol. It supports various Windows versions, such as Windows Server, Windows 10, and Windows 7.
? PSM-WinSCP: This connection component enables transparent connections to UNIX machines using the WinSCP application. It supports file transfer operations, such as upload, download, delete, and rename, between the local and remote machines.
? PSM-SQLPlus: This connection component enables transparent connections to Oracle databases using the SQL*Plus application. It supports various Oracle versions, such as Oracle 12c, Oracle 11g, and Oracle 10g.
? PSM-OS390: This connection component enables transparent connections to IBM mainframes using the OS/390 protocol. It supports various mainframe applications, such as TSO, CICS, and IMS.
References: Connection Components, Connection Component Parameters

NEW QUESTION 148
You created a new platform by duplicating the out-of-box Linux through the SSH platform.
Without any change, which Text Recorder Type(s) will the new platform support? (Choose two.)

A. SSH Text Recorder
B. Universal Keystrokes Text Recorder
C. Events Text Recorder
D. SQL Text Recorder
E. Telnet Commands Text Recorder

Answer: AB

Explanation:
When a new platform is created by duplicating the out-of-the-box Linux through the SSH platform, it will support the SSH Text Recorder and theUniversal Keystrokes Text Recorder by default. The SSH Text Recorder is designed to record all the keystrokes that are typed during privileged sessions on SSH connections1. The Universal Keystrokes Text Recorder can record all the keystrokes that are typed during privileged sessions on all supported connections1. These text recorders are automatically enabled at the Master Policy level and can be customized at the platform level1. References:
? CyberArk Docs: Recordings and Audits

NEW QUESTION 150
When managing SSH keys, the CPM stored the Private Key

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

Answer: A

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

? SSH Key Manager
? Use SSH Keys

NEW QUESTION 154
Within the Vault each password is encrypted by:

A. the server key
B. the recovery public key
C. the recovery private key
D. its own unique key

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the web search results, within the Vault each password is encrypted by its own unique key. This key is generated by the Vault when the password is added to the Vault and is stored in the Vault's database. The password key is encrypted by the safe key, which is the key of the safe that contains the password. The safe key is encrypted by the server key, which is the key that opens the Vault. The server key is encrypted by the public recovery key, which is part of the asymmetric recovery key that enables the Master User to log on to the Vault in case of a disaster. This layered encryption scheme ensures that each password is protected by multiple keys and that no single key can compromise the security of the Vault

NEW QUESTION 156
To manage automated onboarding rules, a CyberArk user must be a member of which group?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 157
According to CyberArk, which issues most commonly cause installed components to display as disconnected in the System Health Dashboard? (Choose two.)

A. network instabilities/outages
B. vault license expiry
C. credential de-sync
D. browser compatibility issues
E. installed location file corruption

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The System Health Dashboard in CyberArk provides a visual representation of the health status of different CyberArk components. When components are displayed as disconnected, the most common issues are network instabilities/outages and credential de- sync. Network issues can disrupt the connectivity between components and the Vault, while credential de-sync indicates that a component is no longer able to authenticate to the Vault due to synchronization problems with the credentials12. References:
? CyberArk Docs: Monitor system health1
? CyberArk Docs: System Health Dashboard details

NEW QUESTION 161
You want to build a connector that connects to a website through the Web applications for PSM framework.
Which default connector do you duplicate and modify?

A. PSM-ChromeSample
B. PSM-WebForm
C. PSM-WebApp
D. PSM-WebAppSample

Answer: D

Explanation:
When building a connector to connect to a website through the Web applications for PSM framework, you would duplicate and modify the default connector PSM-WebAppSample. This sample connector serves as a template that can be customized to fit the specific requirements of the web application you are targeting. It provides a starting point with predefined settings that can be adjusted to create a new, functional connector for the desired web application12.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Web applications for PSM2
? CyberArk Docs - Configure PSM to connect to Web applications1

NEW QUESTION 165

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

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 166
What is the chief benefit of PSM?

A. Privileged session isolation
B. Automatic password management
C. Privileged session recording
D. 'Privileged session isolation' and 'Privileged session recording'

Answer: D

Explanation:
According to the web search results, the chief benefit of PSM is to provide both privileged session isolation and privileged session recording. Privileged session isolation means that the PSM server acts as a proxy between the user and the target machine, preventing the user from directly accessing the target machine or exposing the privileged account credentials. Privileged session recording means that the PSM server captures and stores a video and a transcript of the user's activity on the target machine, enabling auditing and monitoring of the privileged session. These benefits help to enhance the security and compliance of the privileged access management solution, as they prevent credential exposure, restrict unauthorized access, detect malicious activity, and provide evidence for forensic analysis

NEW QUESTION 170
You want to generate a license capacity report. Which tool accomplishes this?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 172
Which Master Policy Setting must be active in order to have an account checked-out by one user for a pre-determined amount of time?

A. Require dual control password access Approval
B. Enforce check-in/check-out exclusive access
C. Enforce one-time password access
D. Enforce check-in/check-out exclusive access & enforce one-time password access

Answer: B

Explanation:
According to the CyberArk Defender PAM documentation, the Master Policy setting that must be active in order to have an account checked-out by one user for a pre- determined amount of time is Enforce check-in/check-out exclusive access. This setting enables organizations to permit users to check out a 'one-time' password and lock it so that no other users can retrieve it at the same time. After the user has used the password, the user checks the password back into the Vault. This ensures exclusive usage of the privileged account, enabling full control and tracking for the password. The duration of the check-out period can be configured in the platform settings for each account. References:
? Account check-out and check-in - CyberArk
? Master Policy - CyberArk

NEW QUESTION 176
In the Private Ark client, how do you add an LDAP group to a CyberArk group?

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

Answer: C

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

NEW QUESTION 179
Which type of automatic remediation can be performed by the PTA in case of a suspected credential theft security event?

A. Password change
B. Password reconciliation
C. Session suspension
D. Session termination

Answer: A

Explanation:
The PTA can perform automatic password change as a type of remediation in case of a suspected credential theft security event. According to the CyberArk documentation1, "Rotate credentials - for OverPass the Hash attack and Suspected credentials theft events."1 This means that the PTA can initiate a password change request to the CPM for the affected account, which will generate a new random password and update it on the target system and the Vault. This way, the PTA can prevent the attacker from using the stolen credentials to access the target system or launch further attacks. References:
? Configure PTA Remediations - CyberArk, section “Remediation Initiation”

NEW QUESTION 182
dbparm.ini is the main configuration file for the Vault.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 184
What is the purpose of the Interval setting in a CPM policy?

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

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 185
The Password upload utility can be used to create safes.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

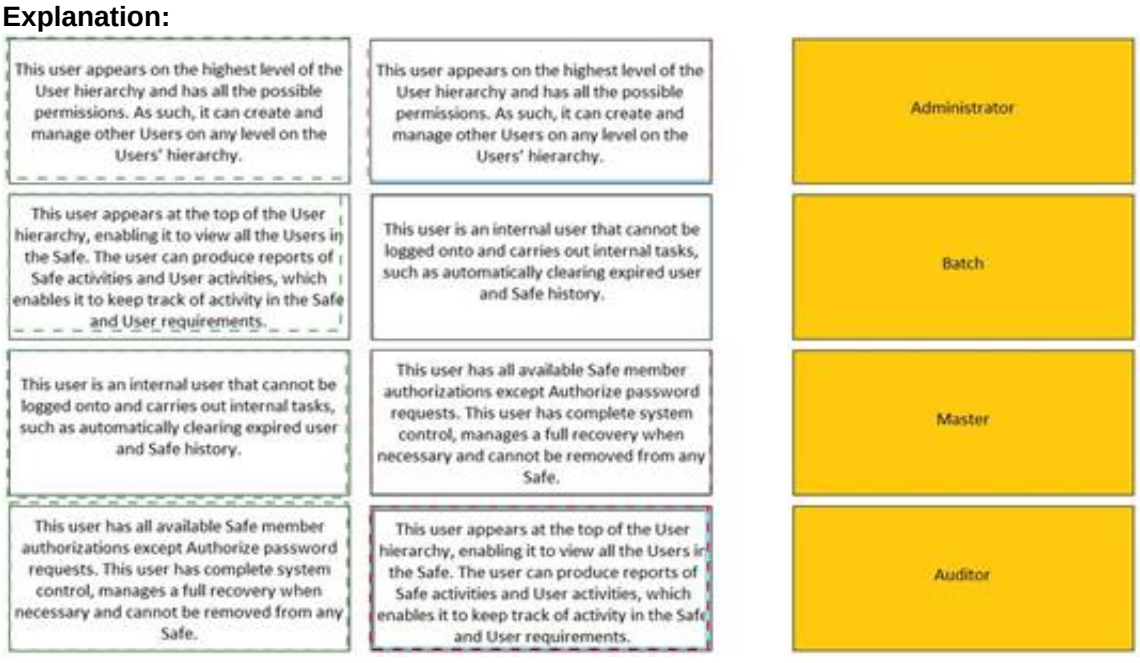
Explanation:
The Password Upload utility can be used to create safes, as well as password objects, folders, and platforms. The Password Upload utility works with the CyberArk Password Vault to create password objects from a passwords list and store them in the Vault. This enables you to upload large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

NEW QUESTION 190
DRAG DROP
Match the built-in Vault User with the correct definition.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



NEW QUESTION 193
You are onboarding an account that is not supported out of the box. What should you do first to obtain a platform to import?

A. Create a service ticket in the customer portal explaining the requirements of the custom platform.
B. Search common community portals like stackoverflow, reddit, github for an existing platform.
C. From the platforms page, uncheck the "Hide non-supported platforms" checkbox and see if a platform meeting your needs appears.
D. Visit the CyberArk marketplace and search for a platform that meets your needs.

Answer: D

Explanation:
The CyberArk marketplace is a platform that simplifies delivery of privileged access security solutions, such as CyberArk Privileged Account Security Solution. It features the industry's broadest and deepest portfolio of technology integrations, including platforms for various types of accounts. Customers can find and deploy integrations with CyberArk Marketplace in as little as four clicks. If there is no platform that meets the customer's needs, they can request a custom platform from CyberArk or create their own using the Platform Development Kit (PDK). References: CyberArk Marketplace, Platform Development Kit

NEW QUESTION 197
To enable the Automatic response "Add to Pending" within PTA when unmanaged credentials are found, what are the minimum permissions required by PTAUser for the PasswordManager_pending safe?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:
To enable the automatic response "Add to Pending" within PTA when unmanaged credentials are found, the PTAUser needs to have the minimum permissions for the PasswordManager_pending safe as follows:
? List Accounts: This permission allows the PTAUser to view the accounts in the safe and their properties.

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

NEW QUESTION 198
DRAG DROP
Match each PTA alert category with the PTA sensors that collect the data for it.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
Comprehensive Explanation: The Privileged Threat Analytics (PTA) sensors are designed to collect specific types of data to detect potential security threats. For the alert category of Unmanaged privileged account, the Network Sensor andPTA Windows Agent are responsible for collecting the relevant data. Similarly, for the alert category of Anomalous access to multiple machines, data is collected from Logs, the Vault, and optionally from AWS andAzure. The Suspicious activities detected in a privileged session category relies on data fromLogs, the Vault, and optionally from AD, AWS, and Azure. Lastly, the Suspected credentials theft category also utilizes theNetwork Sensor andPTA Windows Agent for data collection.
References:
? CyberArk’s official training materials and documentation provide detailed information on PTA sensors and the types of data they collect for different alert categories.

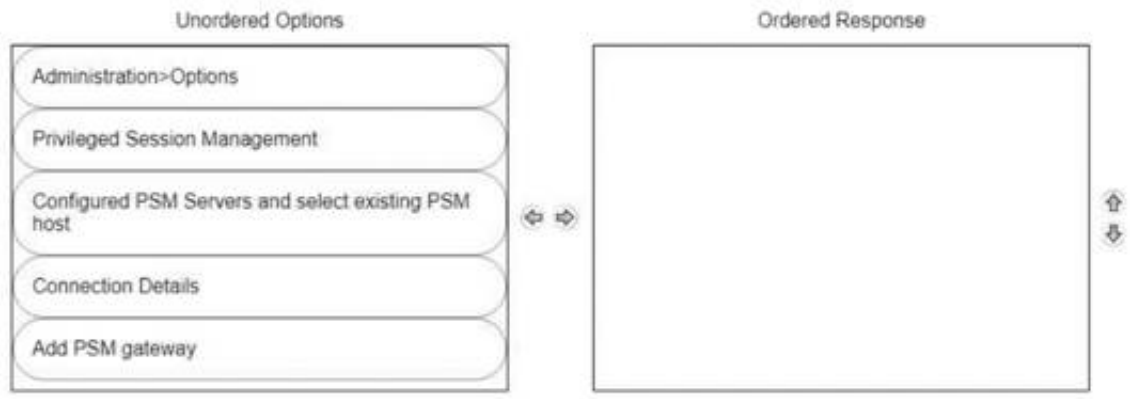
NEW QUESTION 201
Which of the following PTA detections require the deployment of a Network Sensor or installing the PTA Agent on the domain controller?

A. Suspected credential theft
B. Over-Pass-The-Hash
C. Golden Ticket
D. Unmanaged privileged access

Answer: C

Explanation:
According to the CyberArk Defender PAM documentation1, the PTA detection that requires the deployment of a Network Sensor or installing the PTA Agent on the domain controller is Golden Ticket. A Golden Ticket is a type of attack that involves creating a forged Kerberos Ticket Granting Ticket (TGT) that grants the attacker access to any resource in the domain. The attacker needs to compromise the domain controller and steal the KRBTGT account password hash to create the Golden Ticket. The PTA Network Sensor or the PTA Agent can detect this attack by analyzing the network traffic and identifying anomalies in the Kerberos protocol, such as TGTs with abnormal lifetime, encryption type, or renewal time. The PTA Server then alerts the security team and provides details about the attack, such as the source IP, the target domain, and the ticket properties. References:
? PTA Network Sensors - CyberArk

NEW QUESTION 202
DRAG DROP
A new HTML5 Gateway has been deployed in your organization.
From the PVWA, arrange the steps to configure a PSM host to use the HTML5 Gateway in the correct sequence.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
To configure a PSM host to use the HTML5 Gateway from the PVWA, you would typically follow these steps:
? Log into the PVWA with an administrative user.
? Navigate to Administration > Options.
? Right-click on Privileged Session Management and select Add Configured PSM Gateway Servers.
? Right-click Configured PSM Gateway Servers, then Add PSM Gateway Server.
? Select the newly added gateway server and enter a unique ID for the PSM HTML5 Gateway.
? Expand the newly created gateway server and enter the necessary configuration details.
Please note that these steps are based on general procedures for configuring a PSM host with an HTML5 Gateway and should be verified against the official CyberArk documentation or by a qualified CyberArk professional. For detailed instructions and best practices, refer to the CyberArk documentation123.

NEW QUESTION 205
You have been asked to secure a set of shared accounts in CyberArk whose passwords will need to be used by end users. The account owner wants to be able to track who was using an account at any given moment.
Which security configuration should you recommend?

A. Configure one-time passwords for the appropriate platform in Master Policy.
B. Configure shared account mode on the appropriate safe.
C. Configure both one-time passwords and exclusive access for the appropriate platform in Master Policy.
D. Configure object level access control on the appropriate safe.

Answer: C

Explanation:
One-time passwords and exclusive access are security features that can be configured for a platform in the Master Policy. These features enhance the security and accountability of shared accounts by ensuring that each password is used only once and by only one user at a time. One-time passwords generate a new password for each check- out and check-in of an account, preventing password reuse and exposure. Exclusive access prevents multiple users from accessing the same account simultaneously, avoiding conflicts and confusion. By configuring both one-time passwords and exclusive access for the appropriate platform, the account owner can track who was using an account at any given moment and ensure that the passwords are always secure and unique. References
: One-Time Passwords, Exclusive Access, Master Policy

NEW QUESTION 210
Which processes reduce the risk of credential theft? (Choose two.)

A. require dual control password access approval
B. require password change every X days
C. enforce check-in/check-out exclusive access
D. enforce one-time password access

Answer: BD

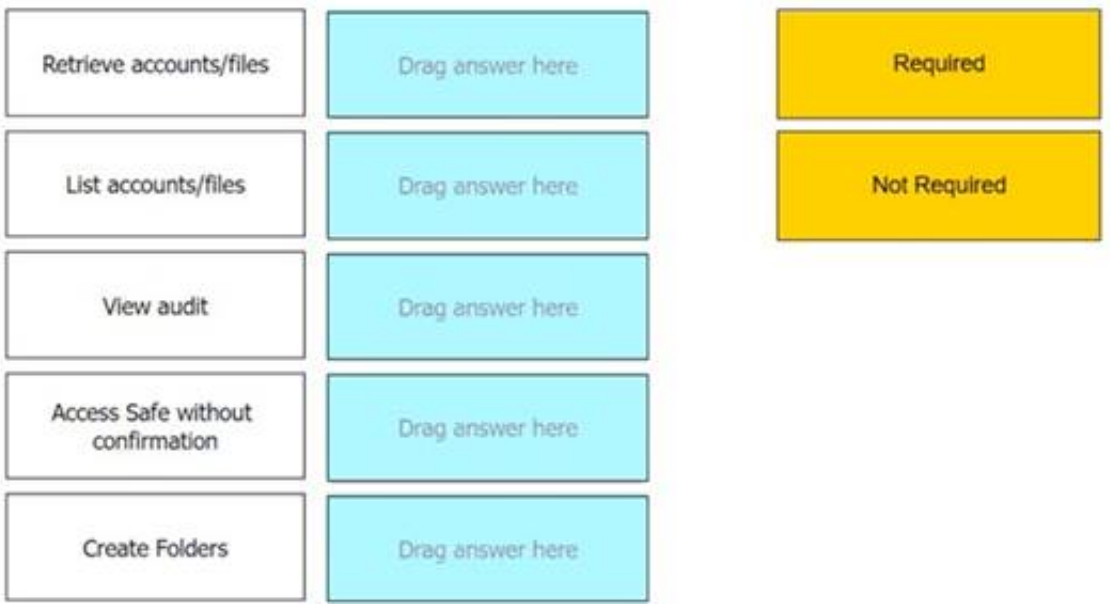
NEW QUESTION 214
When Dual Control is enabled a user must first submit a request in the Password Vault Web Access (PVWA) and receive approval before being able to launch a secure connection via PSM for Windows (previously known as RDP Proxy).

A. True
B. False, a user can submit the request after the connection has already been initiated via the PSM for Windows

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the CyberArk Defender PAM documentation1, when Dual Control is enabled, a user must first submit a request in the Password Vault Web Access (PVWA) and receive approval before being able to launch a secure connection via PSM for Windows (previously known as RDP Proxy). This is a security feature that ensures that passwords can only be retrieved after permission or ‘confirmation’ has been granted from an authorized Safe Owner(s). The user must specify the reason for accessing the account, whether they will access it once or multiple times, and the time period during which they will access it. The request is then sent to the authorized Safe Owners, who can either confirm or reject it. The number of confirmations required is defined in the Master Policy. Only after the user receives the required confirmations, they can activate the request and access the account through PSM for Windows. This way, Dual Control adds an additional measure of protection and accountability for accessing sensitive accounts.

NEW QUESTION 216
DRAG DROP
Which authorizations are required in a recording safe to allow a group to view recordings?



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

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

NEW QUESTION 217
In accordance with best practice, SSH access is denied for root accounts on UNIX/LINUX system. What is the BEST way to allow CPM to manage root accounts.

A. Create a privileged account on the target serve
B. Allow this account the ability to SSH directly from the CPM machin
C. Configure this account as the Reconcile account of the target server's root account.
D. Create a non-privileged account on the target serve
E. Allow this account the ability to SSH directly from the CPM machin
F. Configure this account as the Logon account of the target server's root account.
G. Configure the Unix system to allow SSH logins.
H. Configure the CPM to allow SSH logins.

Answer: B

Explanation:
https://docs.cyberark.com/Product- Doc/OnlineHelp/PAS/Latest/en/Content/PASIMP/Using-Logon-Accounts-for-SSH-and- Telnet-Connections.htm?Highlight=logon%20account

NEW QUESTION 219
You have associated a logon account to one your UNIX cool accounts in the vault. When attempting to [b]change [/b] the root account's password the CPM will…..

A. Log in to the system as root, then change root's password
B. Log in to the system as the logon account, then change roofs password
C. Log in to the system as the logon account, run the su command to log in as root, and then change root's password.
D. None of these

Answer: C

Explanation:
When attempting to change the root account's password, the CPM will log in to the system as the logon account, run the su command to log in as root, and then change root's password. This is because the logon account is used to initiate sessions to machines that do not permit direct logon, such as Unix systems that restrict root access. When a logon account is associated with a privileged account, it will be used to log onto the remote machine and then elevate itself to the role of the privileged user. As different types of machines might have different logon prompts or elevation commands, the CPM can use the AutoLogonSequenceWithLogonAccount parameter to define the logon process and the elevation to the privileged account. This parameter contains regular expression prompts and responses that define the logon process and subsequent activities. The regular expressions can include dynamic values that the CPM reads from the account properties, user parameters, or client-specific parameters1. For example, the following is a possible AutoLogonSequenceWithLogonAccount parameter for a Unix platform:

```
AutoLogonSequenceWithLogonAccount=
login: {LogonUsername}
Password: {LogonPassword}
{LogonUsername}@.*\$ su -
Password: {LogonPassword}
root@.*# {ChangeCommand}
root@.*# exit
{LogonUsername}@.*\$ exit
```

This parameter instructs the CPM to log in to the system as the logon account, enter the logon password, run the su - command to switch to the root user, enter the logon password again, run the change command to change the root password, exit the root session, and exit the logon session1.
The other options are not correct, as follows:
? A. Log in to the system as root, then change root's password. This option is not possible, because the root account cannot be used for direct logon. The logon account is associated with the root account to enable the CPM to access the system and change the password1.
? B. Log in to the system as the logon account, then change root's password. This option is not effective, because the logon account does not have the permission to change the root's password. The logon account needs to elevate itself to the root user by using the su command before changing the password1.
? D. None of these. This option is not valid, because there is a correct answer among the choices.
References:
? 1: Logon Accounts for SSH and Telnet Connections

NEW QUESTION 220
What is required to manage loosely connected devices?

A. PSM for SSH
B. EPM
C. PSM
D. PTA

Answer: B

Explanation:
To manage loosely connected devices, which are not always connected to the network, CyberArk uses the Endpoint Privilege Manager (EPM). EPM is capable of rotating credentials of accounts on Windows and macOS devices that are loosely connected to the enterprise network. It operates over the internet and can communicate with the corporate PVWA to retrieve the new password and change it on the device1. References: The information provided is based on general knowledge of CyberArk PAM
best practices and the management of loosely connected devices as outlined in CyberArk's official documentation1.

NEW QUESTION 225
What is the purpose of the password change process?

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

Answer: B

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

NEW QUESTION 228
.....

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