CyberArk

Exam Questions PAM-DEF

CyberArk Defender - PAM

NEW QUESTION 1
Which parameter controls how often the CPM looks for accounts that need to be changed from recently completed Dual control requests.

A. HeadStartInterval
B. Interval
C. ImmediateInterval
D. The CPM does not change the password under this circumstance

Answer: B

Explanation:
This parameter controls how often the CPM looks for accounts that need to be changed from recently completed Dual control requests. It is set in the Master Policy under the Dual Control section. The value of this parameter determines the frequency of the CPM's verification process for accounts that have been accessed by users who have received confirmation from authorized Safe owners. The CPM will change the password of these accounts according to the value of this parameter. References:
? Dual Control - CyberArk
? Dual control in V10 Interface - docs.cyberark.com
? PAM-DEF CyberArk Defender – PAM

NEW QUESTION 2
The primary purpose of exclusive accounts is to ensure non-repudiation (Individual accountability).

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
The primary purpose of exclusive accounts is to ensure non-repudiation (individual accountability). Exclusive accounts are accounts that can only be used by one user at a time, and are locked during usage. This means that no other user can access the same account until the current user releases it or the session expires. By using exclusive accounts, the organization can enforce individual accountability and traceability for the actions performed on the target systems. Exclusive accounts also reduce the risk of credential theft and unauthorized access, as the passwords are changed every time they
are retrieved by a user1. Exclusive accounts can be configured in the Master Policy under the Password Management section, by enabling the Exclusive Access rule2. References:
? 1: The Master Policy, One Time Password subsection
? 2: The Master Policy, Exclusive Access subsection

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
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 5
Which keys are required to be present in order to start the PrivateArk Server service?

A. Recovery public key
B. Recovery private key
C. Server key
D. Safe key

Answer: AC

Explanation:
The server key and the public recovery key are required to be present in order to start the PrivateArk Server service. The server key opens the Vault, much like the key of a physical Vault. The public recovery key is part of the asymmetric recovery key that enables the Master User to log on to the Vault in case of a disaster. The server key and the public recovery key are usually stored on a removable media, such as a disk or CD, so that they can be safely secured in a physical safe. The recovery private key and the safe key are not needed to start the PrivateArk Server service. The recovery private key is only used for recovery purposes and the safe key is only used to access a specific safe that is defined with an external key. References: Server keys, Server Components

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

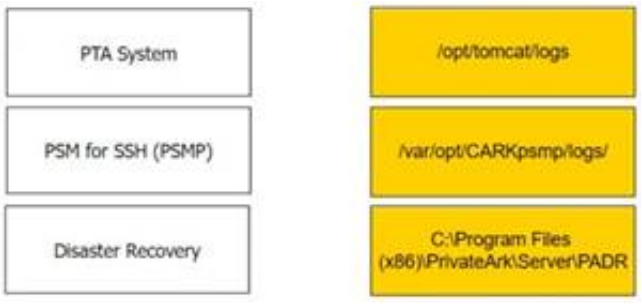
Explanation:
After deploying a new HTML5 Gateway in your organization, you configure the PSM to use the HTML5 Gateway by navigating to the Administration section in the PVWA. From there, you go to Options, then Privileged Session Management, and under Configured PSM Servers, you will find the option 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
DRAG DROP
Match each component to its respective Log File location.

A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:



Comprehensive explanation: The log file locations for each component in CyberArk's Privileged Access Management (PAM) are specific to the function and operation of that component. The PTA System logs are typically found in the PrivateArk Server directory, specifically in the PADR folder. The PSM for SSH, which is the Privileged Session Manager for SSH, stores its logs in the tomcat logs directory. Lastly, the logs for Disaster Recovery operations are located in the CARKsymop logs directory on a Linux-based system. References: The information is based on the CyberArk documentation and best practices for managing and maintaining log files for different components within the PAM solution123. The log file locations are essential for troubleshooting and auditing purposes, ensuring that all activities and changes are properly recorded and can be reviewed when necessary.

NEW QUESTION 8
As long as you are a member of the Vault Admins group, you can grant any permission on any safe that you have access to.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
Being a member of the Vault Admins group does not automatically grant you any permission on any safe that you have access to. The Vault Admins group is a predefined group that is created during the installation or upgrade of the vault. This group has the Vault Admin authorization, which allows its members to perform administrative tasks on the vault, such as managing users, groups, platforms, policies, and safes1. However, this authorization does not include any safe member authorizations, such as View, Retrieve, Use, or Manage Safe2. Therefore, to grant any permission on a safe, you need to be added as a safe member with the appropriate authorizations, either directly or through another group. The Vault Admins group can be added to safes with all safe member authorizations, but this is not done automatically for all safes. By default, this group is only added to a number of system safes, such as the Password Manager Safe, the PVWAConfig Safe, and the Notification Methods Safe3. For other safes, the Vault Admins group can be added manually by the safe owner or another user with the Manage Safe authorization4. References:
? 1: Predefined users and groups, Predefined groups subsection
? 2: [CyberArk Privileged Access Security Implementation Guide], Chapter 3: Managing Safes, Section: Safe Authorizations, Table 2-1: Safe Authorizations
? 3: What default groups can be automatically added to Safes when they are created?
? 4: [CyberArk Privileged Access Security Administration Guide], Chapter 3: Managing Safes, Section: Adding Safe Members

NEW QUESTION 9
In a rule using "Privileged Session Analysis and Response" in PTA, which session options are available to configure as responses to activities?

A. Suspend, Terminate, None
B. Suspend, Terminate, Lock Account
C. Pause, Terminate, None
D. Suspend, Terminate

Answer: A

Explanation:
https://docs.cyberark.com/Product- Doc/OnlineHelp/PAS/Latest/en/Content/PTA/Security- Configuration.htm?TocPath=End%20User%7CSecurity%20Events%7C3
These are the session response options that can be configured in a rule using Privileged Session Analysis and Response in PTA. These options determine how PTA reacts to suspicious activities detected in a privileged session. Suspend means that the session is paused and the user is notified. Terminate means that the session is ended and the user is disconnected. None means that no action is taken on the session, but the event is still recorded and reported. You can find more information about these options and how to configure them in the reference below.
Reference:
Configure security events

NEW QUESTION 10
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 10
Which command configures email alerts within PTA if settings need to be changed post install?

A. /opt/tomcat/utility/emailConfiguration.sh
B. /opt/PTA/emailConfiguration.sh
C. /opt/PTA/utility/emailConfig.sh
D. /opt/tomcat/utility/emailSetup.sh

Answer: A

Explanation:
The command to configure email alerts within PTA (Privileged Threat Analytics) after the initial installation is /opt/tomcat/utility/emailConfiguration.sh. This command is used to start the PTA utility that allows you to set up email notifications for various alerts. During the configuration process, you will be prompted to enter details such as the SMTP/S protocol, email server IP address, SMTP port, sender's email address, and recipient's email address. If the mail server requires authentication, you will also need to provide the username and password for the user that will send email notifications1. References:
? CyberArk's official documentation provides a detailed procedure on how to configure PTA to send alerts to emails, including the use of the /opt/tomcat/utility/emailConfiguration.sh command

NEW QUESTION 12
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 14
Which master policy settings ensure non-repudiation?

A. Require password verification every X days and enforce one-time password access.
B. Enforce check-in/check-out exclusive access and enforce one-time password access.
C. Allow EPV transparent connections ('Click to connect') and enforce check-in/check-out exclusive access.
D. Allow EPV transparent connections ('Click to connect') and enforce one-time password access.

Answer: B

Explanation:
Non-repudiation in the context of CyberArk Master Policy settings refers to the assurance that a user cannot deny the validity of their actions. The settings that ensure non-repudiation are those that enforce accountability and traceability of actions. Enforcing check-in/check-out exclusive access ensures that only one user can access an account at a time, and their actions can be traced back to themEnforcing one-time password access means that passwords are used only once and then changed, which prevents the reuse of credentials and ties actions to specific instances of access12.
References:
? CyberArk Docs: Master Policy Rules2
? CyberArk Docs: The Master Policy1

NEW QUESTION 18
Which PTA sensors are required to detect suspected credential theft?

A. Logs, Vault Logs
B. Logs, Network Sensor, Vault Logs

C. Logs, PSM Logs, CPM Logs
D. Logs, Network Sensor, EPM

Answer: B

Explanation:
Suspected credential theft is a detection that PTA reports when a user connects to a machine or a cloud service without first retrieving the required credentials from the Vault. To detect this event, PTA requires the following sensors:
? Logs: This sensor collects log data from various sources, such as SIEM, Unix, AWS, and Azure, and forwards it to the PTA Server for analysis.
? Network Sensor: This sensor taps the network and collects network traffic data, which is used by the PTA Server to run deep packet inspection algorithms and detect cyber attacks, such as PAC, OverPass the Hash, and Golden Ticket.
? Vault Logs: This sensor collects log data from the Vault and forwards it to the PTA Server for analysis. The Vault logs contain information about the users' activities in the Vault, such as password retrieval, session initiation, and audit records.
References: What Detections Does PTA Report?, PTA Network Sensors

NEW QUESTION 19
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.

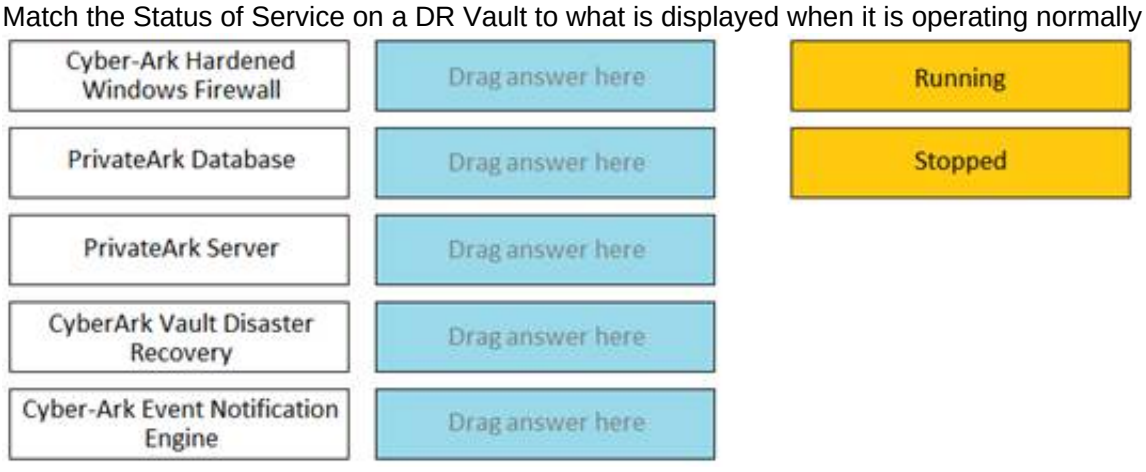
NEW QUESTION 24
How much disk space do you need on a server to run a full replication with PAReplicate?

A. 500 GB
B. 1 TB
C. same as disk size on Satellite Vault
D. at least the same disk size as the Primary Vault

Answer: D

Explanation:
When running a full replication with PAReplicate, it is essential to have at least the same amount of disk space on the server as the disk size of the Primary Vault. This ensures that there is sufficient space to replicate all the data from the Primary Vault without any issues. The disk space should be equal to or larger than the total size of the data being replicated to accommodate the full backup1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs: Install the Vault Backup Utility

NEW QUESTION 28
DRAG DROP
Match the Status of Service on a DR Vault to what is displayed when it is operating normally in Replication mode.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
CyberArk Hardened Windows Firewall -> Running PrivateArk Database -> Running
PrivateArk Server -> Stopped
CyberArk Vault Disaster Recovery -> Running CyberArk Event Notification Engine -> Stopped
? Comprehensive Explanation: A DR Vault is a Vault that acts as a standby replica of the Primary Vault and is ready to take its place when the Primary Vault is unavailable. The DR Vault operates in Replication mode, which means it continuously replicates the data and metadata from the Primary Vault. In Replication mode, the following services have the following status on the DR Vault:
? Cyber-Ark Hardened Windows Firewall: This service provides firewall protection for the Vault server. It should be running on the DR Vault to ensure security.
? PrivateArk Database: This service manages the database that stores the metadata of the Vault. It should be stopped on the DR Vault, because the database is not active in Replication mode. The database is only activated when the DR Vault switches to Production mode.
? PrivateArk Server: This service manages the Vault server and its communication with other components. It should be stopped on the DR Vault, because the

Vault server is not active in Replication mode. The Vault server is only activated when the DR Vault switches to Production mode.
? CyberArk Vault Disaster Recovery: This service manages the replication process between the Primary Vault and the DR Vault. It should be running on the DR Vault to ensure data synchronization and readiness for failover.
? Cyber-Ark Event Notification Engine: This service manages the event notifications and alerts for the Vault. It should be stopped on the DR Vault, because the event notifications are not relevant in Replication mode. The event notifications are only activated when the DR Vault switches to Production mode.
References: Primary-DR environment - CyberArk, Replicate the Primary Vault to the Satellite Vaults - CyberArk

NEW QUESTION 30
Which user is automatically added to all Safes and cannot be removed?

A. Auditor
B. Administrator
C. Master
D. Operator

Answer: C

Explanation:
The user that is automatically added to all Safes and cannot be removed is the Master user. The Master user is a predefined user that is created during the Vault installation and has full permissions on all Safes and accounts. The Master user is the only user that can perform certain tasks, such as creating other predefined users, managing the Vault configuration, and restoring the Vault from a backup. The Master user cannot be deleted or modified by any other user, and is always a member of every Safe12. References:
? Predefined users and groups - CyberArk, section “Master”
? Safes and Safe members - CyberArk, section “Safe members overview”

NEW QUESTION 34
CyberArk implements license limits by controlling the number and types of users that can be provisioned in the vault.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
CyberArk does not implement license limits by controlling the number and types of users that can be provisioned in the vault. CyberArk implements license limits by controlling the number and types of users that can authenticate to the vault and use its features. The license limits are based on the user types and objects that are defined in the vault, such as Vault Users, LDAP Users, LDAP Groups, Safes, Accounts, etc. The license limits are enforced by the License Manager, which is a service that runs on the Vault server and monitors the license usage. The License Manager can send notifications and alerts when the license usage reaches certain thresholds, and can also block or allow access to the vault based on the license status1.
References:
? 1: Manage the CyberArk License

NEW QUESTION 38
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 42
An auditor needs to login to the PSM in order to live monitor an active session. Which user ID is used to establish the RDP connection to the PSM server?

A. PSMConnect
B. PSMMaster
C. PSMGwUser
D. PSMAdminConnect

Answer: A

Explanation:
The PSMConnect user is a local user on the PSM server that is used to establish RDP connections to the PSM server. The PSMConnect user has the following permissions: Log on locally, Log on as a batch job, and Allow log on through Remote Desktop Services. The PSMConnect user is also a member of the local group PSMUsers, which has access to the PSM web console. The other user IDs are not used for RDP connections to the PSM server. The PSMMaster user is a local user on the PSM server that is used to run the PSM services. The PSMGwUser user is a local user on the PSM server that is used to run the PSM Gateway service. The PSMAdminConnect user is a local user on the PSM server that is used to connect to the PSM web console as an administrator. References: Privileged Session Manager, Defender - PAM, PSM for Web Console, Connect through PSM for SSH

NEW QUESTION 45
To change the safe where recordings are kept for a specific platform, which setting must you update in the platform configuration?

A. SessionRecorderSafe Most Voted
B. SessionSafe
C. RecordingsPath
D. RecordingLocation

Answer: A

Explanation:
To change the safe where recordings are kept for a specific platform, you must update the SessionRecorderSafe setting in the platform configuration. This setting specifies the name of the safe where the Privileged Session Manager (PSM) recordings will be stored. After updating the SessionRecorderSafe setting, you need to restart the PSM service or wait for the new settings to be applied, which typically takes about 10 minutes. Once the new settings are in effect, any new PSM sessions initiated will have their recordings stored in the newly specified safe1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - How to Create/Change/Configure PSM Recording Safes

NEW QUESTION 50
Accounts Discovery allows secure connections to domain controllers.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

NEW QUESTION 52
What is the name of the Platform parameters that controls how long a password will stay valid when One Time Passwords are enabled via the Master Policy?

A. Min Validity Period
B. Interval
C. Immediate Interval
D. Timeout

Answer: A

Explanation:
The name of the Platform parameter that controls how long a password will stay valid when One Time Passwords are enabled via the Master Policy is Min Validity Period. This parameter defines the number of minutes to wait from the last retrieval of the account until it is replaced. This gives the user a minimum period to be able to use the password before it is changed by the CPM. The Min Validity Period parameter can be configured in the Platform Management settings for each platform that supports One Time Passwords. The default value is 60 minutes, but it can be modified according to the organization's security policy1. The Min Validity Period parameter is also used to release exclusive accounts automatically1. References:
? 1: Privileged Account Management, Min Validity Period subsection

NEW QUESTION 57
When on-boarding account using Accounts Feed, Which of the following is true?

A. You must specify an existing Safe where are account will be stored when it is on boarded to the Vault
B. You can specify the name of a new sale that will be created where the account will be stored when it is on-boarded to the Vault.
C. You can specify the name of a new Platform that will be created and associated with the account
D. Any account that is on boarded can be automatically reconciled regardless of the platform it is associated with.

Answer: B

Explanation:
When on-boarding accounts using Accounts Feed, you can either select an existing safe or create a new one to store the accounts. You can also specify the platform, policy, and owner for each account. However, you cannot create a new platform using Accounts Feed, and not all platforms support automatic reconciliation. References:
? Accounts Feed - CyberArk
? CyberArk University
? [Defender-PAM Sample Items Study Guide]

NEW QUESTION 58
What are the mandatory fields when onboarding from Pending Accounts? (Choose two.)

A. Address
B. Safe
C. Account Description
D. Platform
E. CPM

Answer: BD

Explanation:
When onboarding accounts from the Pending Accounts list, the mandatory fields that must be specified are the Safe where the account will be stored and the Platform that the account will be associated with. The Safe is crucial as it determines the secure location within the CyberArk Vault where the account's credentials will be kept. The Platform is essential because it defines the set of policies and behaviors that will be applied to the account, such as password rotation and session monitoring12.

References:
? CyberArk Docs - Pending accounts1
? CyberArk Docs - Onboarding rules

NEW QUESTION 60
You are creating a shared safe for the help desk.
What must be considered regarding the naming convention?

A. Ensure your naming convention is no longer than 20 characters.
B. Combine environments, owners and platforms to minimize the total number of safes created.
C. Safe owners should determine the safe name to enable them to easily remember it.
D. The use of these characters V:*<>".| is not allowed.

Answer: D

Explanation:
When creating a shared safe for the help desk in CyberArk's Privileged Access Management (PAM), it is important to adhere to the naming conventions set forth by CyberArk. One of the key considerations is that certain characters are not permitted in the safe name. Specifically, the characters V:*<>".| are not allowed in the naming of safes. This is to ensure compatibility and prevent issues with the file system or the CyberArk application itself, as these characters may interfere with normal operations or be reserved for specific functions within the operating system or the application.
References: The information regarding safe naming conventions is based on CyberArk's best practices and guidelines, which are detailed in the official CyberArk documentation and study guides. It is important to consult the CyberArk Defender PAM resources and documents to ensure compliance with these standards

NEW QUESTION 64
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 65
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 69
Secure Connect provides the following. Choose all that apply.

A. PSM connections to target devices that are not managed by CyberArk.
B. Session Recording
C. Real-time live session monitoring.
D. PSM connections from a terminal without the need to login to the PVWA

Answer: ABC

Explanation:
Secure Connect provides the following features:
? A. PSM connections to target devices that are not managed by CyberArk. This is true, because Secure Connect is a feature that enables users to connect to target systems through PSM without storing the account credentials in the vault. Secure Connect allows users to provide their own credentials at the time of connection, and these credentials are not saved or managed by CyberArk. Secure Connect can be used with any connection component that supports PSM, such as RDP, SSH, WinSCP, etc1.
? B. Session Recording. This is true, because Secure Connect sessions are recorded by PSM and stored in the Vault, just like regular PSM sessions. The recorded sessions can be viewed and audited by authorized users through the PVWA or the PSM web interface2.
? C. Real-time live session monitoring. This is true, because Secure Connect sessions can be monitored in real-time by authorized users through the PSM web interface. The PSM web interface allows users to view the live session screen, send messages to the session user, pause or terminate the session, and take control of the session if needed3.

The following feature is not provided by Secure Connect:
? D. PSM connections from a terminal without the need to login to the PVWA. This is false, because Secure Connect requires users to login to the PVWA and initiate the connection from there. The PVWA provides the URL for the Secure Connect session, which contains the target system address and the connection component ID. The user then needs to copy and paste the URL into a browser or a remote connection manager to launch the session1.
References:
? 1: Secure Connect
? 2: Recorded Sessions
? 3: PSM Web Interface

NEW QUESTION 73
Which report shows the accounts that are accessible to each user?

A. Activity report
B. Entitlement report
C. Privileged Accounts Compliance Status report
D. Applications Inventory report

Answer: B

Explanation:
The report that shows the accounts that are accessible to each user is the Entitlement report. According to the web page in the edge browser, the Entitlement report provides information about users' entitlement rights in PAM - Self-Hosted regarding user, Safe, active platform, target machine, target account, etc. This report includes each user's effective access control and authorization level on each account that the user has access to in PAM - Self-Hosted. The Entitlement report can be generated in PVWA or PrivateArk1.

NEW QUESTION 77
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 78
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 81
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 83
In order to connect to a target device through PSM, the account credentials used for the connection must be stored in the vault?

A. True.
B. Fals
C. Because the user can also enter credentials manually using Secure Connect.
D. Fals
E. Because if credentials are not stored in the vault, the PSM will log into the target device as PSM Connect.
F. Fals
G. Because if credentials are not stored in the vault, the PSM will prompt forcredentials.

Answer: B

Explanation:
In order to connect to a target device through PSM, the account credentials used for the connection do not necessarily have to be stored in the vault. The user can also enter credentials manually using Secure Connect, which is a feature that enables users to connect to target systems through PSM without storing the account credentials in the vault. Secure Connect allows users to provide their own credentials at the time of connection, and these credentials are not saved or managed by CyberArk. Secure Connect can be used with any connection component that supports PSM, such as RDP, SSH, WinSCP, etc. To use Secure Connect, the user needs to specify the target system address and the connection component ID in the URL, and then enter the credentials in the PSM login screen1.
The other options are not correct, because:
? A. True. This is not correct, because as explained above, the user can also enter credentials manually using Secure Connect.
? C. False. Because if credentials are not stored in the vault, the PSM will log into the target device as PSM Connect. This is not correct, because PSM Connect 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 PSM Connect user is not used to log into the target device as the end user2.
? D. False. Because if credentials are not stored in the vault, the PSM will prompt for credentials. This is not correct, because this option is essentially the same as Secure Connect, which is the correct answer.
References:
? 1: Secure Connect
? 2: PSMConnect and PSMAdminConnect

NEW QUESTION 87
A Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) integration is critical for monitoring Vault activity and facilitating workflow processes, such as Dual Control.

A. True
B. False

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the web search results, a Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) integration is critical for monitoring Vault activity and facilitating workflow processes, such as Dual Control. SMTP is a protocol that enables the sending and receiving of email messages. By integrating SMTP with CyberArk Defender PAM, the Event Notification Engine (ENE) can automatically send email notifications about PAM activities to predefined users1. For example, the ENE can notify users about password requests, password confirmations, password changes, password verifications, password reconciliations, password access, password usage, password expiration, and password violations1. The ENE can also notify users about system events, such as Vault backup, Vault restore, Vault shutdown, Vault startup, and Vault license expiration1. These notifications help to monitor the Vault activity and ensure compliance with the security policies.
SMTP integration is also essential for facilitating workflow processes, such as Dual Control. Dual Control is a feature 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 Control2. SMTP integration enables the ENE to send email notifications to the requesters and the confirmers about the status of the password requests. The ENE can also send reminders to the confirmers if they have not responded to the requests within a specified time period2. These notifications help to streamline the workflow process and ensure timely and secure access to the accounts.
References:
? Email notifications - CyberArk
? Dual Control - CyberArk

NEW QUESTION 88
You created a new safe and need to ensure the user group cannot see the password, but can connect through the PSM.
Which safe permissions must you grant to the group? (Choose two.)

A. List Accounts Most Voted
B. Use Accounts Most Voted
C. Access Safe without Confirmation
D. Retrieve Files
E. Confirm Request

Answer: BD

Explanation:
To ensure that a user group can connect through the Privileged Session Manager (PSM) without seeing the password, you must grant the Use Accounts and Retrieve Files permissions to the group for the safe. TheUse Accounts permission allows users to initiate sessions using accounts without viewing the account details or
passwords. TheRetrieve Files permission enables users to retrieve files during PSM sessions without having access to the passwords1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Safe Permissions

NEW QUESTION 89

Which service should NOT be running on the DR Vault when the primary Production Vault is up?

A. PrivateArk Database
B. PrivateArk Server
C. CyberArk Vault Disaster Recovery (DR) service
D. CyberArk Logical Container

Answer: C

Explanation:
The user that is automatically added to all Safes and cannot be removed is the Master user. The Master user is a predefined user that is created during the Vault installation and has full permissions on all Safes and accounts. The Master user is the only user that can perform certain tasks, such as creating other predefined users, managing the Vault configuration, and restoring the Vault from a backup. The Master user cannot be deleted or modified by any other user, and is always a member of every Safe12. References:
? Predefined users and groups - CyberArk, section “Master”
? Safes and Safe members - CyberArk, section “Safe members overview”

NEW QUESTION 92
Which parameter controls how often the CPM looks for Soon-to-be-expired Passwords that need to be changed.

A. HeadStartInterval
B. Interval
C. ImmediateInterval
D. The CPM does not change the password under this circumstance

Answer: A

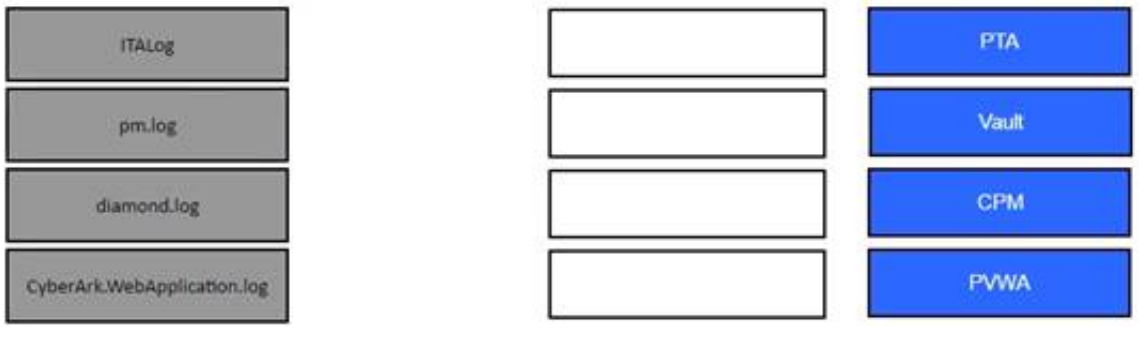
NEW QUESTION 97
Can the 'Connect' button be used to initiate an SSH connection, as root, to a Unix system when SSH access for root is denied?

A. Yes, when using the connect button, CyberArk uses the PMTerminal.exe process which bypasses the root SSH restriction.
B. Yes, only if a logon account is associated with the root account and the user connects through the PSM-SSH connection component.
C. Yes, if a logon account is associated with the root account.
D. No, it is not possible.

Answer: B

Explanation:
The ‘Connect’ button is a feature of the PVWA that allows users to initiate a privileged session to a target system through PSM without revealing the account credentials. The ‘Connect’ button can be used to initiate an SSH connection, as root, to a Unix system when SSH access for root is denied, but only if a logon account is associated with the root account and the user connects through the PSM-SSH connection component. A logon account is a linked 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 PSM uses to sign in to a system to manage the password. To manage the root password without violating this practice, the PSM 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. The PSM-SSH connection component is a predefined connection component that enables users to connect to Unix systems through PSM using SSH. The PSM-SSH connection component supports the use of logon accounts to access root accounts on Unix systems1.
The other options are not correct, because:
? A. Yes, when using the connect button, CyberArk uses the PMTerminal.exe process which bypasses the root SSH restriction. This is not correct, because PMTerminal.exe is a process that is used by the PSM-RDP connection component, not the PSM-SSH connection component. PMTerminal.exe is a terminal emulator that enables users to connect to Windows systems through PSM using RDP. PMTerminal.exe does not bypass the root SSH restriction, but rather uses the credentials stored in the Vault to authenticate to the target system2.
? C. Yes, if a logon account is associated with the root account. This is not correct, because a logon account alone is not sufficient to initiate an SSH connection, as root, to a Unix system when SSH access for root is denied. The user also needs to connect through the PSM-SSH connection component, which supports the use of logon accounts to access root accounts on Unix systems1.
? D. No, it is not possible. This is not correct, because it is possible to initiate an SSH connection, as root, to a Unix system when SSH access for root is denied, as explained in option B.
References:
? 1: Logon Accounts for SSH and Telnet Connections
? 2: Connect through PSM for SSH

NEW QUESTION 99
DRAG DROP
Match the log file name with the CyberArk Component that generates the log.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
References:
? Log Files
? [Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide], Question 46, page 16

NEW QUESTION 103
In addition to add accounts and update account contents, which additional permission on the safe is required to add a single account?

A. Upload Accounts Properties
B. Rename Accounts
C. Update Account Properties
D. Manage Safe

Answer: C

Explanation:
In addition to the permissions to add accounts and update account contents, the permission to Update Account Properties is required to add a single account to a safe in CyberArk. This permission allows the user to modify the properties of an account, which is a necessary step when adding a new account to ensure that all relevant details and configurations are correctly set1. References: The information provided is based on general knowledge of CyberArk PAM best practices and the permissions required for account management as outlined in CyberArk's official documentation

NEW QUESTION 106
A newly created platform allows users to access a Linux endpoint. When users click to connect, nothing happens.
Which piece of the platform is missing?

A. PSM-SSH Connection Component
B. UnixPrompts.ini
C. UnixProcess.ini
D. PSM-RDP Connection Component

Answer: A

Explanation:
A platform is a set of parameters that defines how CyberArk manages passwords and sessions for a specific type of account or system. To allow users to access a Linux endpoint, the platform needs to have a PSM-SSH connection component, which enables transparent connections to Linux machines using the SSH protocol. The PSM-SSH connection component is configured in the Master Policy and defines the settings for the PSM connection, such as the port, the authentication method, and the terminal type. If the platform is missing the PSM-SSH connection component, the users will not be able to click to connect to the Linux endpoint. References: Connection Components, PSM-SSH Connection Component

NEW QUESTION 107
Which permissions are needed for the Active Directory user required by the Windows Discovery process?

A. Domain Admin
B. LDAP Admin
C. Read/Write
D. Read

Answer: D

Explanation:
The Active Directory user required by the Windows Discovery process needs to have Read permissions in the OU to scan and all sub-OUs1. This allows the Discovery process to scan predefined machines for new and modified accounts and their dependencies without requiring elevated privileges such as Domain Admin or LDAP Admin rights. The Read permission is sufficient for the Discovery process to retrieve the necessary information about the accounts that should be onboarded into the Vault. References:
? CyberArk's official documentation on managing discovery processes outlines the permissions required for the Discovery process, including the need for Read permissions for the Active Directory user performing the discovery1.
? Additional details on the required credentials for scanning and the Discovery process can be found in the supported target machines section of CyberArk's documentation2.

NEW QUESTION 111
For Digital Vault Cluster in a high availability configuration, how does the cluster determine if a node is down?

A. The heartbeat s no longer detected on the private network.
B. The shared storage array is offline.
C. An alert is generated in the Windows Event log.
D. The Digital Vault Cluster does not detect a node failure.

Answer: A

Explanation:
In a Digital Vault Cluster environment, each node has a Cluster Vault Manager (CVM) service that monitors the local resources and the status of the other node via a private network1. The CVM service sends a heartbeat signal to the other node every few seconds to check its availability2. If the heartbeat is not detected for a certain period of time, the CVM service assumes that the other node is down and triggers a failover process3. The failover process involves shutting down the resources on the failed node and starting them on the available node4. References: Digital Vault Cluster environment, CyberArk High-Availability Vault Cluster, Manage the CyberArk Digital Cluster Vault Server, Local resources failover process

NEW QUESTION 116

Select the best practice for storing the Master CD.

A. Copy the files to the Vault server and discard the CD
B. Copy the contents of the CD to a Hardware Security Module (HSM) and discard the CD
C. Store the CD in a secure location, such as a physical safe
D. Store the CD in a secure location, such as a physical safe, and copy the contents of the CD to a folder secured with NTFS permissions on the Vault

Answer: C

Explanation:
The best practice for storing the Master CD is to store it in a secure location, such as a physical safe. The Master CD contains the server key, the public recovery key, and the private recovery key, which are essential for starting, operating, and recovering the Vault. These keys are sensitive and should be protected from unauthorized access, loss, or damage. Therefore, storing the CD in a physical safe ensures that the keys are kept in a secure location when not in use, and that they are available when needed. This is the recommended option by CyberArk1.
The other options are not best practices and should be avoided, as they expose the keys to potential risks, such as theft, corruption, or deletion. Copying the files to the Vault server and discarding the CD is not secure, as it makes the keys accessible to anyone who can access the Vault server or compromise its security. Copying the contents of the CD to a Hardware Security Module (HSM) and discarding the CD is not feasible, as the HSM can only store the server key, not the recovery keys2. Storing the CD in a secure location, such as a physical safe, and copying the contents of the CD to a folder secured with NTFS permissions on the Vault is not necessary, as it creates redundant copies of the keys that may not be synchronized or updated. Moreover, NTFS permissions are not sufficient to protect the keys from malicious or accidental actions. References:
? Server Keys - CyberArk, section “Server Keys”
? Store the Server Key in an HSM - CyberArk, section “Store the Server Key in an HSM”

NEW QUESTION 117
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

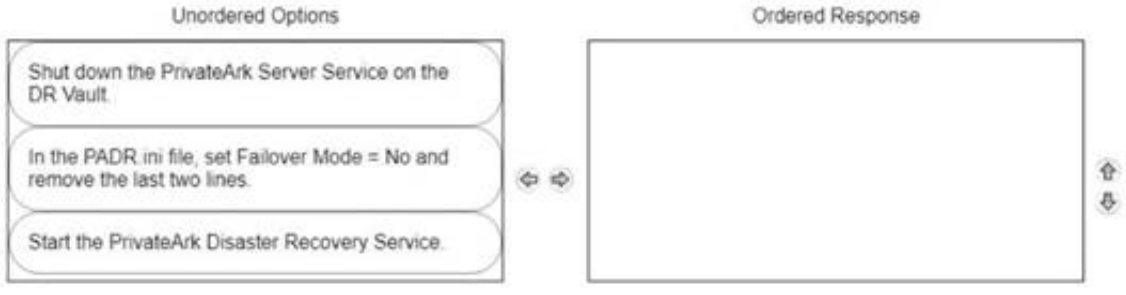
NEW QUESTION 122
A recently-hired colleague onboarded five new Local Accounts that are used for five standalone Windows Servers. After attempting to connect to the servers from PVWA, the colleague noticed that the "Connect" button was greyed out for all five new accounts.
What can you do to help your colleague resolve this issue? (Choose two.)

A. Verify that the address field is populated with an IP or FQDN of each server.
B. Verify that the correct PSM connection component appears within account platform settings.
C. Verify that the address field is blank and that the correct PSM connection component appears within account platform settings.
D. Notify the Windows Team that created the new accounts that the CyberArk PAM solution is not designed to manage local accounts on Windows Servers.
E. Verify that the "Disable automatic management for this account" setting for each account is not enabled.

Answer: ABE

Explanation:
? Verify Server Address: Ensure that the address field is populated with the correct IP or FQDN for each server (Option A).
? Check PSM Settings: Confirm that the correct PSM connection component is specified within the account platform settings (Option B).
? Automatic Management: Check if the “Disable automatic management for this account” setting is not enabled (Option E).
These steps should help in troubleshooting the connection issue in the CyberArk Privileged Access Management (PAM) solution.

NEW QUESTION 127
DRAG DROP
ADR Vault became active due to a failure of the primary Vault. Service on the primary Vault has now been restored. Arrange the steps to return the DR vault to its normal standby mode in the correct sequence.



A. Mastered
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:
? Shut down the PrivateArk Server Service on the DR Vault.
? In the PADR.ini file, set Failover Mode = No and remove the last two lines.
? Start the PrivateArk Disaster Recovery Service.
Comprehensive Explanation: When the primary Vault service has been restored and you need to return the DR Vault to its normal standby mode, the steps are as follows:
? Shut down the PrivateArk Server Service on the DR Vault to stop the Vault from being active.
? Modify the PADR.ini file by setting Failover Mode to No and removing the last two lines that were added during the failover process. This reconfigures the DR Vault to standby mode.
? Start the PrivateArk Disaster Recovery Service to complete the transition back to standby mode1.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Initiate a DR Failback to the Production Vault1

NEW QUESTION 128
Which is the primary purpose of exclusive accounts?

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:
According to the web search results, exclusive accounts are a feature of CyberArk Defender PAM that 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 time1. 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 account1.
The primary purpose of exclusive accounts is to prevent a single user from accessing a sensitive account without authorization, which could lead to fraud or misuse of privileges. By requiring a check-out and check-in process, exclusive accounts ensure 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. One user must check out the password and use it, while another user must approve the check-in and verify the password change. This way, exclusive accounts add an additional measure of protection and accountability for accessing sensitive accounts.

NEW QUESTION 132
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 133
Which of the following options is not set in the Master Policy?

A. Password Expiration Time
B. Enabling and Disabling of the Connection Through the PSM
C. Password Complexity
D. The use of “One-Time-Passwords”

Answer: C

Explanation:
Password Complexity is not set in the Master Policy, but in the Platform Management settings for each platform. The Master Policy is a set of rules that define the security and compliance policy of privileged accounts in the organization, such as access workflows, password management, session monitoring, and auditing1. The Master Policy does not include any technical settings that determine how the system manages accounts on various platforms1. Password Complexity is a technical setting that defines the minimum requirements for the length and composition of the passwords that are generated by the CPM for the accounts associated with the platform2. Password Complexity can be configured in the Platform Management settings, which are independent of the Master Policy and can be customized according to the organization’s environment and security policies1.
The other options are set in the Master Policy, as follows:
? A. Password Expiration Time: This is a policy rule that determines how often passwords are changed. It can be set in the Master Policy under the Password Management section1.
? B. Enabling and Disabling of the Connection Through the PSM: This is a policy rule that determines whether users can connect to target systems through the PSM. It can be set in the Master Policy under the Session Management section1.
? D. The use of “One-Time-Passwords”: This is a policy rule that determines whether passwords are changed every time they are retrieved by a user. It can be set in the Master Policy under the Password Management section1. References:
? 1: The Master Policy
? 2: Platform Management, Password Complexity subsection

NEW QUESTION 137
By default, members of which built-in groups will be able to view and configure Automatic Remediation and Session Analysis and Response in the PVWA?

A. Vault Admins
B. Security Admins
C. Security Operators
D. Auditors

Answer: B

Explanation:
Security Admins are the built-in group that can view and configure Automatic Remediation and Session Analysis and Response in the PVWA. These features are part of the Privileged Threat Analytics (PTA) module, which is designed to detect and respond to anomalous activities and risky behaviors in the privileged environment. Security Admins have the permissions to access the PTA settings and configure the policies and actions for Automatic Remediation and Session Analysis and Response. References:
? Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide, page 18, question 49
? Privileged Threat Analytics Implementation Guide, page 9, section “Security Admins”

NEW QUESTION 142
During a High Availability node switch you notice an error and the Cluster Vault Manager Utility fails back to the original node.
Which log files should you check to investigate the cause of the issue? (Choose three.)

A. CyberArk Webconsole.log
B. VaultDB.log
C. PM_Error.log
D. ITALog.log
E. ClusterVault.console.log
F. logiccontainer.log

Answer: BCE

Explanation:
During a High Availability (HA) node switch, if an error occurs and the Cluster Vault Manager Utility fails back to the original node, you should check the following log files to investigate the cause of the issue:
? VaultDB.log: This log file contains information related to the database operations within the CyberArk Vault. It can provide insights into any issues that may have occurred during the database transactions at the time of the node switch1.
? PM_Error.log: The PM_Error.log file records errors encountered by the Password Manager (PM) during its operations. This log can help identify any issues related to password management that might have contributed to the failure of the node switch1.
? ClusterVault.console.log: The ClusterVault.console.log file includes error, warning, and information messages from the CyberArk Digital Cluster Vault. It is used for advanced troubleshooting and can reveal details about the error that caused the failback to the original node2.
References:
? CyberArk Docs - Troubleshooting High Availability issues1
? CyberArk Docs - Monitoring the CyberArk Digital Cluster Vault Server2

NEW QUESTION 145
You need to enable the PSM for all platforms. Where do you perform this task?

A. Platform Management > (Platform) > UI & Workflows
B. Master Policy > Session Management
C. Master Policy > Privileged Access Workflows
D. Administration > Options > Connection Components

Answer: A

Explanation:
To enable PSM for specific platforms, you need to go to Platform Management, select the platform you want to configure, click Edit, expand UI & Workflows, and select Privileged Session Management. There you can customize the PSM settings for that platform, such as the PSM server ID, the connection components, the PSM connection method, and the PSM recording options. You can also disable dual control for PSM connections if needed. References: Configure PSM for Specific Platforms

NEW QUESTION 147
The password upload utility must run from the CPM server

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
According to the CyberArk documentation1, the Password Upload utility must run from the Central Policy Manager (CPM) server. This utility works by uploading passwords and their properties into the Password Vault from a pre-prepared file, creating the required environment, when necessary. It is run from a command line whenever a password upload is required1.

NEW QUESTION 148
CyberArk recommends implementing object level access control on all Safes.

A. True
B. False

Answer: B

Explanation:
CyberArk does not recommend implementing object level access control on all Safes. According to the CyberArk documentation1, enabling object level access control impacts Vault performance. Therefore, it should be used only when necessary and with caution. Object level access control is useful when you need to give granular permissions to specific passwords or files in a Safe, regardless of the Safe level member authorizations. For example, you can use it to grant access to an external vendor or technician for a specific password only, without exposing any other passwords or files in the Safe. However, if you do not need this level of granularity, you can use the regular Safe member authorizations to control user access to the Safe and its contents.

NEW QUESTION 151
When managing SSH keys, the CPM stores the Public Key

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

Answer: B

Explanation:
When managing SSH keys, the CPM stores the public key on the target server. The CPM generates a new random SSH key pair and updates the public SSH key on the target machine. The public SSH key is stored in the home directory of the privileged user on the target machine, usually in the file ~/.ssh/authorized_keys. The public SSH key is not stored in the Vault, as this would be redundant and unnecessary. The public SSH key cannot be generated from the private key, as this would defeat the purpose of asymmetric encryption. References:
? Manage SSH Keys
? SSH Key Manager
? Use SSH Keys

NEW QUESTION 152
A Reconcile Account can be specified in the Master Policy.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: B

Explanation:
A Reconcile Account is not specified in the Master Policy, but in the Platform settings. The Master Policy defines the general password management settings for all the accounts in the Vault, such as the frequency of password rotation and verification. The Platform settings define the specific password management settings for each type of target system, such as the password complexity and the Reconcile Account. References:
? Defender PAM course, Module 2: Password Management, Lesson 2: Master Policy and Platforms, slide 8
? Defender PAM course, Module 2: Password Management, Lesson 3: Reconcile and Logon Accounts, slide 2
? Defender PAM Sample Items Study Guide, Question 37
? CyberArk Privileged Access Security Documentation, Password Management - Master Policy
? CyberArk Privileged Access Security Documentation, Password Management - Platforms

NEW QUESTION 153
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 156
You received a notification from one of your CyberArk auditors that they are missing Vault level audit permissions. You confirmed that all auditors are missing the Audit Users Vault permission.
Where do you update this permission for all auditors?

A. Private Ark Client > Tools > Administrative Tools > Directory Mapping > Vault Authorizations
B. Private Ark Client > Tools > Administrative Tools > Users and Groups > Auditors > Authorizations tab
C. PVWA User Provisioning > LDAP integration > Vault Auditors Mapping > Vault Authorizations
D. PVWA> Administration > Configuration Options > LDAP integration > Vault Auditors Mapping > Vault Authorizations

Answer: B

Explanation:
To update the Vault level audit permissions for all auditors, you would use the Private Ark Client. Specifically, you would navigate to the Tools menu, select Administrative Tools, then Users and Groups. Within the Users and Groups section, you would select the Auditors group and go to theAuthorizations tab. Here,

you can manage and update the permissions for the Auditor group, including the Audit Users Vault permission. This ensures that all members of the Auditors group have the necessary permissions to perform their audit functions within the Vault1.
References:
? CyberArk's official documentation on predefined users and groups, which includes information on the Auditor user and the permissions associated with this role1.
? Information on the administrative tools available in the Private Ark Client, which are used for managing users and groups, including auditors2.

NEW QUESTION 160
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

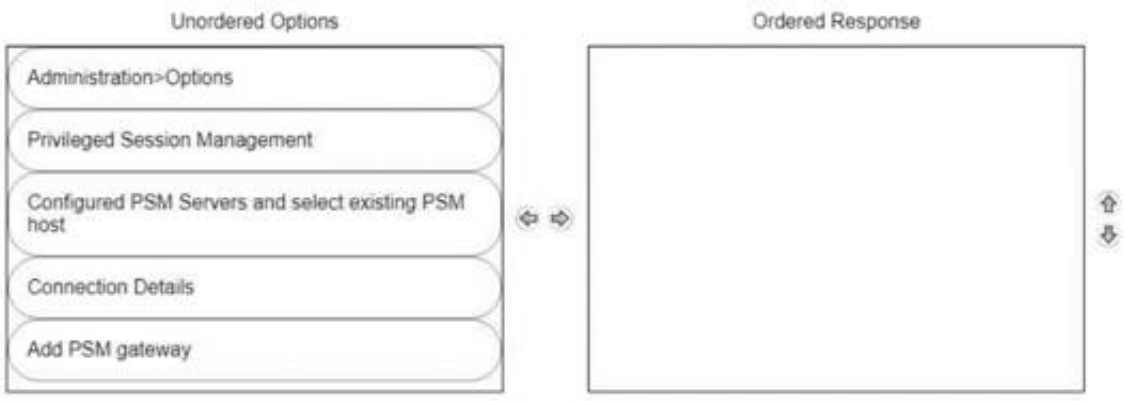
NEW QUESTION 164
You are onboarding an account that is not supported out of the box. What should you do first to obtain a platform to import?

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 168
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 172
Assuming a safe has been configured to be accessible during certain hours of the day, a Vault Admin may still access that safe outside of those hours.

A. TRUE
B. FALSE

Answer: A

Explanation:
A Vault Admin may still access a safe outside of the hours that it has been configured to be accessible, as long as he has the Bypass Safe Time Restrictions authorization on the Vault. The Bypass Safe Time Restrictions authorization enables a user to access any safe in the Vault, regardless of the time restrictions that are defined for that safe. This authorization is useful for emergency situations or maintenance tasks that require access to safes outside of the normal working hours. By default, the Vault Admins group has this authorization, as well as other administrative authorizations on the Vault1. References:
? 1: Vault Member Authorizations

NEW QUESTION 173
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 176
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

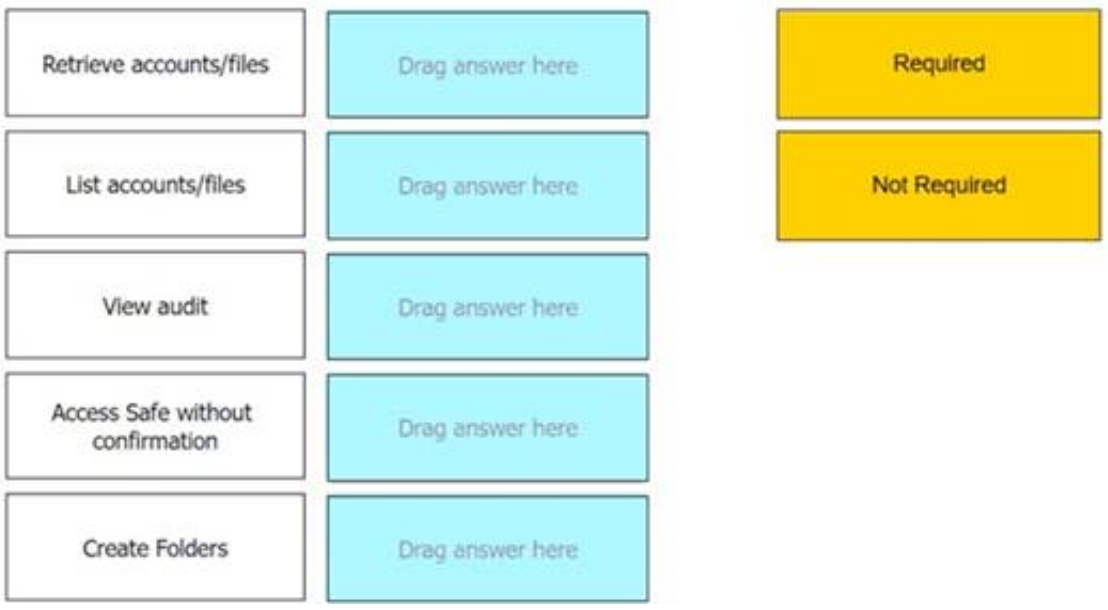
NEW QUESTION 180
When Dual Control is enabled a user must first submit a request in the Password Vault Web Access (PVWA) and receive approval before being able to launch a secure connection via PSM for Windows (previously known as RDP Proxy).

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 184
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 187
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 192
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