



CompTIA

Exam Questions SY0-701

CompTIA Security+ Exam

NEW QUESTION 1

- (Exam Topic 1)

A software company is analyzing a process that detects software vulnerabilities at the earliest stage possible. The goal is to scan the source looking for unsecure practices and weaknesses before the application is deployed in a runtime environment. Which of the following would BEST assist the company with this objective?

- A. Use fuzzing testing
- B. Use a web vulnerability scanner
- C. Use static code analysis
- D. Use a penetration-testing OS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using static code analysis would be the best approach to scan the source code looking for unsecure practices and weaknesses before the application is deployed in a runtime environment. This method involves analyzing the source code without actually running the software, which can identify security vulnerabilities that may not be detected by other testing methods. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 6: Risk Management, pp. 292-295

NEW QUESTION 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is a cryptographic concept that operates on a fixed length of bits?

- A. Block cipher
- B. Hashing
- C. Key stretching
- D. Salting

Answer: A

Explanation:

Single-key or symmetric-key encryption algorithms create a fixed length of bits known as a block cipher with a secret key that the creator/sender uses to encipher data (encryption) and the receiver uses to decipher it.

NEW QUESTION 3

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is planning to install a guest wireless network so visitors will be able to access the Internet. The stakeholders want the network to be easy to connect to so time is not wasted during meetings. The WAPs are configured so that power levels and antennas cover only the conference rooms where visitors will attend meetings. Which of the following would BEST protect the company's internal wireless network against visitors accessing company resources?

- A. Configure the guest wireless network to be on a separate VLAN from the company's internal wireless network
- B. Change the password for the guest wireless network every month.
- C. Decrease the power levels of the access points for the guest wireless network.
- D. Enable WPA2 using 802.1X for logging on to the guest wireless network.

Answer: A

Explanation:

Configuring the guest wireless network on a separate VLAN from the company's internal wireless network will prevent visitors from accessing company resources. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 4

NEW QUESTION 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

As part of annual audit requirements, the security team performed a review of exceptions to the company policy that allows specific users the ability to use USB storage devices on their laptops. The review yielded the following results.

- The exception process and policy have been correctly followed by the majority of users
- A small number of users did not create tickets for the requests but were granted access
- All access had been approved by supervisors.
- Valid requests for the access sporadically occurred across multiple departments.
- Access, in most cases, had not been removed when it was no longer needed

Which of the following should the company do to ensure that appropriate access is not disrupted but unneeded access is removed in a reasonable time frame?

- A. Create an automated, monthly attestation process that removes access if an employee's supervisor denies the approval
- B. Remove access for all employees and only allow new access to be granted if the employee's supervisor approves the request
- C. Perform a quarterly audit of all user accounts that have been granted access and verify the exceptions with the management team
- D. Implement a ticketing system that tracks each request and generates reports listing which employees actively use USB storage devices

Answer: A

Explanation:

According to the CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 documents, the correct answer option is A. Create an automated, monthly attestation process that removes access if an employee's supervisor denies the approval.

This option ensures that appropriate access is not disrupted but unneeded access is removed in a reasonable time frame by requiring supervisors to approve or deny the exceptions on a regular basis. It also reduces the manual workload of the security team and improves the compliance with the company policy.

NEW QUESTION 5

- (Exam Topic 1)

A store receives reports that shoppers' credit card information is being stolen. Upon further analysis, those same shoppers also withdrew money from an ATM in that store.

The attackers are using the targeted shoppers' credit card information to make online purchases. Which of the following attacks is the MOST probable cause?

- A. Identity theft
- B. RFID cloning
- C. Shoulder surfing
- D. Card skimming

Answer: D

Explanation:

The attackers are using card skimming to steal shoppers' credit card information, which they use to make online purchases. References:

➤ [CompTIA Security+ Study Guide Exam SY0-601, Chapter 5](#)

NEW QUESTION 6

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company wants to modify its current backup strategy to minimize the number of backups that would need to be restored in case of data loss. Which of the following would be the BEST backup strategy

- A. Incremental backups followed by differential backups
- B. Full backups followed by incremental backups
- C. Delta backups followed by differential backups
- D. Incremental backups followed by delta backups
- E. Full backup followed by different backups

Answer: B

Explanation:

The best backup strategy for minimizing the number of backups that need to be restored in case of data loss is full backups followed by incremental backups. This strategy allows for a complete restoration of data by restoring the most recent full backup followed by the most recent incremental backup. Reference: [CompTIA Security+ Certification Guide, Third Edition \(Exam SY0-601\) page 126](#)

NEW QUESTION 7

- (Exam Topic 1)

The Chief information Security Officer has directed the security and networking team to retire the use of shared passwords on routers and switches. Which of the following choices BEST meets the requirements?

- A. SAML
- B. TACACS+
- C. Password vaults
- D. OAuth

Answer: B

Explanation:

TACACS+ is a protocol used for remote authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) that can be used to replace shared passwords on routers and switches. It provides a more secure method of authentication that allows for centralized management of access control policies. References: [CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 6](#)

NEW QUESTION 8

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company reduced the area utilized in its datacenter by creating virtual networking through automation and by creating provisioning routes and rules through scripting. Which of the following does this example describe?

- A. IaC
- B. MSSP
- C. Containers
- D. SaaS

Answer: A

Explanation:

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) allows the creation of virtual networks, automation, and scripting to reduce the area utilized in a datacenter. References: [CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, Chapter 4](#)

NEW QUESTION 9

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security researcher has alerted an organization that its sensitive user data was found for sale on a website. Which of the following should the organization use to inform the affected parties?

- A. An incident response plan
- B. A communications plan
- C. A business continuity plan
- D. A disaster recovery plan

Answer: B

Explanation:

The organization should use a communications plan to inform the affected parties. A communications plan is a document that outlines how an organization will

communicate with internal and external stakeholders during a crisis or incident. It should include details such as who will be responsible for communicating with different stakeholders, what channels will be used to communicate, and what messages will be communicated.

An incident response plan is a document that outlines the steps an organization will take to respond to a security incident or data breach. A business continuity plan is a document that outlines how an organization will continue to operate during and after a disruption. A disaster recovery plan is a document that outlines how an organization will recover its IT infrastructure and data after a disaster.

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security assessment found that several embedded systems are running unsecure protocols. These Systems were purchased two years ago and the company that developed them is no longer in business Which of the following constraints BEST describes the reason the findings cannot be remediated?

- A. inability to authenticate
- B. Implied trust
- C. Lack of computing power
- D. Unavailable patch

Answer: D

Explanation:

If the systems are running unsecure protocols and the company that developed them is no longer in business, it is likely that there are no patches available to remediate the issue. References:

➤ CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, pages 35-36

NEW QUESTION 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

A cybersecurity administrator needs to implement a Layer 7 security control on a network and block potential attacks. Which of the following can block an attack at Layer 7? (Select TWO).

- A. HIDS
- B. NIPS
- C. HSM
- D. WAF
- E. NAC
- F. NIDS
- G. Stateless firewall

Answer: DF

Explanation:

A WAF (Web Application Firewall) and NIDS (Network Intrusion Detection System) are both examples of Layer 7 security controls. A WAF can block attacks at the application layer (Layer 7) of the OSI model by filtering traffic to and from a web server. NIDS can also detect attacks at Layer 7 by monitoring network traffic for suspicious patterns and behaviors. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, pages 94-95, 116-118

NEW QUESTION 13

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is a physical security control that ensures only the authorized user is present when gaining access to a secured area?

- A. A biometric scanner
- B. A smart card reader
- C. APKItoken
- D. A PIN pad

Answer: A

Explanation:

A biometric scanner uses physical characteristics such as fingerprints to identify an individual user. It is used to ensure that only the authorized user is present when gaining access to a secured area.

NEW QUESTION 16

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following provides a catalog of security and privacy controls related to the United States federal information systems?

- A. GDPR
- B. PCI DSS
- C. ISO 27000
- D. NIST 800-53

Answer: D

Explanation:

NIST 800-53 provides a catalog of security and privacy controls related to the United States federal information systems. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 3: Architecture and Design, pp. 123-125

NEW QUESTION 20

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security administrator has discovered that workstations on the LAN are becoming infected with malware. The cause of the infections appears to be users receiving phishing emails that are bypassing the current

email-filtering technology. As a result, users are being tricked into clicking on malicious URLs, as no internal controls currently exist in the environment to evaluate their safety. Which of the following would be BEST to implement to address the issue?

- A. Forward proxy
- B. HIDS
- C. Awareness training
- D. A jump server
- E. IPS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Awareness training should be implemented to educate users on the risks of clicking on malicious URLs. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 9

NEW QUESTION 24

- (Exam Topic 1)

A systems analyst determines the source of a high number of connections to a web server that were initiated by ten different IP addresses that belong to a network block in a specific country. Which of the following techniques will the systems analyst MOST likely implement to address this issue?

- A. Content filter
- B. SIEM
- C. Firewall rules
- D. DLP

Answer: C

Explanation:

A firewall is a network security system that monitors and controls incoming and outgoing network traffic based on predetermined security rules. The systems analyst can use firewall rules to block connections from the ten IP addresses in question, or from the entire network block in the specific country. This would be a quick and effective way to address the issue of high connections to the web server initiated by these IP addresses.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Official Text Book, Chapter 5: "Network Security".

NEW QUESTION 28

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following is the MOST secure but LEAST expensive data destruction method for data that is stored on hard drives?

- A. Pulverizing
- B. Shredding
- C. Incinerating
- D. Degaussing

Answer: B

Explanation:

Shredding may be the most secure and cost-effective way to destroy electronic data in any media that contain hard drives or solid-state drives and have reached their end-of-life¹. Shredding reduces electronic devices to pieces no larger than 2 millimeters². Therefore, shredding is the most secure but least expensive data destruction method for data that is stored on hard drives.

NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following should a technician consider when selecting an encryption method for data that needs to remain confidential for a specific length of time?

- A. The key length of the encryption algorithm
- B. The encryption algorithm's longevity
- C. A method of introducing entropy into key calculations
- D. The computational overhead of calculating the encryption key

Answer: B

Explanation:

When selecting an encryption method for data that needs to remain confidential for a specific length of time, the longevity of the encryption algorithm should be considered to ensure that the data remains secure for the required period. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives - 3.2 Given a scenario, use appropriate cryptographic methods. Study Guide: Chapter 4, page 131.

NEW QUESTION 32

- (Exam Topic 1)

A new plug-and-play storage device was installed on a PC in the corporate environment. Which of the following safeguards will BEST help to protect the PC from malicious files on the storage device?

- A. Change the default settings on the PC.
- B. Define the PC firewall rules to limit access.
- C. Encrypt the disk on the storage device.
- D. Plug the storage device in to the UPS

Answer: A

Explanation:

The best option that will help to protect the PC from malicious files on the storage device would be A. Change the default settings on the PC. Changing the default settings on the PC can include disabling the autorun or autoplay feature, which can prevent malicious files from executing automatically when the storage device is plugged in. Changing the default settings can also include enabling antivirus software, updating the operating system and applications, and configuring user account control and permissions.

NEW QUESTION 37

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization discovered a disgruntled employee exfiltrated a large amount of PII data by uploading files Which of the following controls should the organization consider to mitigate this risk?

- A. EDR
- B. Firewall
- C. HIPS
- D. DLP

Answer: D

Explanation:

DLP stands for data loss prevention, which is a set of tools and processes that aim to prevent unauthorized access, use, or transfer of sensitive data. DLP can help mitigate the risk of data exfiltration by disgruntled employees or external attackers by monitoring and controlling data flows across endpoints, networks, and cloud services. DLP can also detect and block attempts to copy, print, email, upload, or download sensitive data based on predefined policies and rules.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.forcepoint.com/cyber-edu/data-loss-prevention-dlp>

NEW QUESTION 38

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company acquired several other small companies The company that acquired the others is transitioning network services to the cloud The company wants to make sure that performance and security remain intact Which of the following BEST meets both requirements?

- A. High availability
- B. Application security
- C. Segmentation
- D. Integration and auditing

Answer: A

Explanation:

High availability refers to the ability of a system or service to remain operational and available to users with minimal downtime. By ensuring high availability, the company can maintain good performance and ensure that users have access to the network services they need. High availability can also improve security, as it helps to prevent disruptions that could potentially be caused by security incidents or other issues.

NEW QUESTION 43

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following authentication methods is considered to be the LEAST secure?

- A. TOTP
- B. SMS
- C. HOTP
- D. Token key

Answer: B

Explanation:

SMS-based authentication is considered to be the least secure among the given options. This is because SMS messages can be intercepted or redirected by attackers through techniques such as SIM swapping, man-in-the-middle attacks, or exploiting weaknesses in the SS7 protocol used by mobile networks. Additionally, SMS messages can be compromised if a user's phone is lost, stolen, or infected with malware. In contrast, TOTP (Time-based One-Time Password), HOTP (HMAC-based One-Time Password), and token keys are more secure as they rely on cryptographic algorithms or physical devices to generate one-time use codes, which are less susceptible to interception or unauthorized access. Reference: 1. National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST). (2017). Digital Identity Guidelines: Authentication and Lifecycle Management (NIST SP 800-63B). <https://nvlpubs.nist.gov/nistpubs/SpecialPublications/NIST.SP.800-63b.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 48

- (Exam Topic 1)

A bad actor tries to persuade someone to provide financial information over the phone in order to gain access to funds. Which of the following types of attacks does this scenario describe?

- A. Vishing
- B. Phishing
- C. Spear phishing
- D. Whaling

Answer: A

Explanation:

Vishing is a social engineering attack that uses phone calls or voicemail messages to trick people into divulging sensitive information, such as financial information or login credentials.

NEW QUESTION 51

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization wants to integrate its incident response processes into a workflow with automated decision points and actions based on predefined playbooks. Which of the following should the organization implement?

- A. SIEM
- B. SOAR
- C. EDR
- D. CASB

Answer: B

Explanation:

Security Orchestration, Automation, and Response (SOAR) should be implemented to integrate incident response processes into a workflow with automated decision points and actions based on predefined playbooks. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, Chapter 9

NEW QUESTION 53

- (Exam Topic 1)

The Chief Information Security Officer wants to pilot a new adaptive, user-based authentication method. The concept Includes granting logical access based on physical location and proximity. Which of the following Is the BEST solution for the pilot?

- A. Geofencing
- B. Self-sovereign identification
- C. PKI certificates
- D. SSO

Answer: A

Explanation:

Geofencing is a location-based technology that allows an organization to define and enforce logical access control policies based on physical location and proximity. Geofencing can be used to grant or restrict access to systems, data, or facilities based on an individual's location, and it can be integrated into a user's device or the infrastructure. This makes it a suitable solution for the pilot project to test the adaptive, user-based authentication method that includes granting logical access based on physical location and proximity.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Official Text Book, Chapter 4: "Identity and Access Management".

NEW QUESTION 56

- (Exam Topic 1)

An information security manager for an organization is completing a PCI DSS self-assessment for the first time. which of the is following MOST likely reason for this type of assessment?

- A. An international expansion project is currently underway.
- B. Outside consultants utilize this tool to measure security maturity.
- C. The organization is expecting to process credit card information.
- D. A government regulator has requested this audit to be completed

Answer: C

Explanation:

PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) is a set of security standards designed to ensure that all companies that accept, process, store, or transmit credit card information maintain a secure environment. Any organization that accepts credit card payments is required to comply with PCI DSS.

NEW QUESTION 57

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst is running a vulnerability scan to check for missing patches during a suspected security rodent During which of the following phases of the response process is this activity MOST likely occurring?

- A. Containment
- B. Identification
- C. Recovery
- D. Preparation

Answer: B

Explanation:

Vulnerability scanning is a proactive security measure used to identify vulnerabilities in the network and systems. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide 601, Chapter 4

NEW QUESTION 59

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following BEST describes data streams that are compiled through artificial intelligence that provides insight on current cyberintrusions, phishing, and other malicious cyberactivity?

- A. Intelligence fusion
- B. Review reports
- C. Log reviews
- D. Threat feeds

Answer: A

Explanation:

Intelligence fusion is a process that involves aggregating and analyzing data from multiple sources, including artificial intelligence, to provide insight on current cyberintrusions, phishing, and other malicious cyberactivity.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Glossary, p. 767.

NEW QUESTION 61

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst is reviewing the vulnerability scan report for a web server following an incident. The vulnerability that was used to exploit the server is present in historical vulnerability scan reports, and a patch is available for the vulnerability. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause?

- A. Security patches were uninstalled due to user impact.
- B. An adversary altered the vulnerability scan reports
- C. A zero-day vulnerability was used to exploit the web server
- D. The scan reported a false negative for the vulnerability

Answer: A

Explanation:

A security patch is a software update that fixes a vulnerability or bug that could be exploited by attackers. Security patches are essential for maintaining the security and functionality of systems and applications.

If the vulnerability that was used to exploit the server is present in historical vulnerability scan reports, and a patch is available for the vulnerability, it means that the patch was either not applied or was uninstalled at some point. A possible reason for uninstalling a security patch could be user impact, such as performance degradation, compatibility issues, or functionality loss.

The other options are not correct because:

➤ B. An adversary altered the vulnerability scan reports. This could be a possibility, but it is less likely than option A. An adversary would need to have access to the vulnerability scan reports and be able to modify them without being detected. Moreover, altering the reports would not prevent the patch from being applied or uninstalled.

➤ C. A zero-day vulnerability was used to exploit the web server. This is not correct because a zero-day vulnerability is a vulnerability that is unknown to the public or the vendor, and therefore has no patch available. The question states that a patch is available for the vulnerability that was used to exploit the server.

➤ D. The scan reported a false negative for the vulnerability. This is not correct because a false negative is when a scan fails to detect a vulnerability that is present. The question states that the vulnerability is present in historical vulnerability scan reports, which means that it was detected by previous scans.

According to CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives 1.4 Given a scenario, analyze potential indicators to determine the type of attack:

“A security patch is a software update that fixes a vulnerability or bug that could be exploited by attackers.”

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>

<https://www.getastra.com/blog/security-audit/vulnerability-scanning-report/>

NEW QUESTION 65

- (Exam Topic 1)

After a hardware incident, an unplanned emergency maintenance activity was conducted to rectify the issue. Multiple alerts were generated on the SIEM during this period of time. Which of the following BEST explains what happened?

- A. The unexpected traffic correlated against multiple rules, generating multiple alerts.
- B. Multiple alerts were generated due to an attack occurring at the same time.
- C. An error in the correlation rules triggered multiple alerts.
- D. The SIEM was unable to correlate the rules, triggering the alert

Answer: A

Explanation:

Multiple alerts were generated on the SIEM during the emergency maintenance activity due to unexpected traffic correlated against multiple rules. The SIEM generates alerts when it detects an event that matches a rule in its rulebase. If the event matches multiple rules, the SIEM will generate multiple alerts.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, Chapter 3: Architecture and Design

NEW QUESTION 67

- (Exam Topic 1)

Ann, a customer, received a notification from her mortgage company stating her PII may be shared with partners, affiliates, and associates to maintain day-to-day business operations.

Which of the following documents did Ann receive?

- A. An annual privacy notice
- B. A non-disclosure agreement
- C. A privileged-user agreement
- D. A memorandum of understanding

Answer: A

Explanation:

Ann received an annual privacy notice from her mortgage company. An annual privacy notice is a statement from a financial institution or creditor that outlines the institution's privacy policy and explains how the institution collects, uses, and shares customers' personal information. It informs the customer about their rights under the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act (GLBA) and the institution's practices for protecting their personal information. References:

➤ CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives - Exam SY0-601

NEW QUESTION 72

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security engineer is hardening existing solutions to reduce application vulnerabilities. Which of the following solutions should the engineer implement FIRST? (Select TWO)

- A. Auto-update

- B. HTTP headers
- C. Secure cookies
- D. Third-party updates
- E. Full disk encryption
- F. Sandboxing
- G. Hardware encryption

Answer: AF

Explanation:

Auto-update can help keep the app up-to-date with the latest security fixes and enhancements, and reduce the risk of exploitation by attackers who target outdated or vulnerable versions of the app.

Sandboxing can help isolate the app from other processes and resources on the system, and limit its access and permissions to only what is necessary.

Sandboxing can help prevent the app from being affected by or affecting other applications or system components, and contain any potential damage in case of a breach.

NEW QUESTION 77

- (Exam Topic 1)

A financial institution would like to store its customer data in a cloud but still allow the data to be accessed and manipulated while encrypted. Doing so would prevent the cloud service provider from being able to decipher the data due to its sensitivity. The financial institution is not concerned about computational overheads and slow speeds. Which of the following cryptographic techniques would BEST meet the requirement?

- A. Asymmetric
- B. Symmetric
- C. Homomorphic
- D. Ephemeral

Answer: B

Explanation:

Symmetric encryption allows data to be encrypted and decrypted using the same key. This is useful when the data needs to be accessed and manipulated while still encrypted. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, Chapter 6

NEW QUESTION 80

- (Exam Topic 1)

A Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) is evaluating the dangers involved in deploying a new ERP system for the company. The CISO categorizes the system, selects the controls that apply to the system, implements the controls, and then assesses the success of the controls before authorizing the system. Which of the following is the CISO using to evaluate the environment for this new ERP system?

- A. The Diamond Model of Intrusion Analysis
- B. CIS Critical Security Controls
- C. NIST Risk Management Framework
- D. ISO 27002

Answer: C

Explanation:

The CISO is using the NIST Risk Management Framework (RMF) to evaluate the environment for the new ERP system. The RMF is a structured process for managing risks that involves categorizing the system, selecting controls, implementing controls, assessing controls, and authorizing the system.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 4: Risk Management, pp. 188-191.

NEW QUESTION 83

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following uses six initial steps that provide basic control over system security by including hardware and software inventory, vulnerability management, and continuous monitoring to minimize risk in all network environments?

- A. ISO 27701
- B. The Center for Internet Security
- C. SSAE SOC 2
- D. NIST Risk Management Framework

Answer: B

Explanation:

The Center for Internet Security (CIS) uses six initial steps that provide basic control over system security, including hardware and software inventory, vulnerability management, and continuous monitoring to minimize risk in all network environments. References:

- > CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives 1.1: Compare and contrast different types of security concepts.
- > CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, pages 15-16

NEW QUESTION 85

- (Exam Topic 1)

When planning to build a virtual environment, an administrator needs to achieve the following,

- Establish policies to limit who can create new VMs
 - Allocate resources according to actual utilization
 - Require justification for requests outside of the standard requirements.
 - Create standardized categories based on size and resource requirements
- Which of the following is the administrator MOST likely trying to do?

- A. Implement IaaS replication

- B. Product against VM escape
- C. Deploy a PaaS
- D. Avoid VM sprawl

Answer: D

Explanation:

The administrator is most likely trying to avoid VM sprawl, which occurs when too many VMs are created and managed poorly, leading to resource waste and increased security risks. The listed actions can help establish policies, resource allocation, and categorization to prevent unnecessary VM creation and ensure proper management. Reference: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, Exam SY0-601, 3.6 Given a scenario, implement the appropriate virtualization components.

NEW QUESTION 88

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst must enforce policies to harden an MDM infrastructure. The requirements are as follows:

- * Ensure mobile devices can be tracked and wiped.
- * Confirm mobile devices are encrypted.

Which of the following should the analyst enable on all the devices to meet these requirements?

- A. A Geofencing
- B. Biometric authentication
- C. Geolocation
- D. Geotagging

Answer: A

Explanation:

Geofencing is a technology used in mobile device management (MDM) to allow administrators to define geographical boundaries within which mobile devices can operate. This can be used to enforce location-based policies, such as ensuring that devices can be tracked and wiped if lost or stolen. Additionally, encryption can be enforced on the devices to ensure the protection of sensitive data in the event of theft or loss. References:

➤ CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 7

NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 1)

A new security engineer has started hardening systems. One of the hardening techniques the engineer is using involves disabling remote logins to the NAS. Users are now reporting the inability to use SCP to transfer files to the NAS, even though the data is still viewable from the user's PCs. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. TFTP was disabled on the local hosts
- B. SSH was turned off instead of modifying the configuration file
- C. Remote login was disabled in the networkd.config instead of using the sshd.conf
- D. Network services are no longer running on the NAS

Answer: B

Explanation:

SSH stands for Secure Shell Protocol, which is a cryptographic network protocol that allows secure remote login and command execution on a network device¹². SSH can encrypt both the authentication information and the data being exchanged between the client and the server². SSH can be used to access and manage a NAS device remotely³.

NEW QUESTION 95

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following environments can be stood up in a short period of time, utilizes either dummy data or actual data, and is used to demonstrate and model system capabilities and functionality for a fixed, agreed-upon duration of time?

- A. PoC
- B. Production
- C. Test
- D. Development

Answer: A

Explanation:

A proof of concept (PoC) environment can be stood up quickly and is used to demonstrate and model system capabilities and functionality for a fixed, agreed-upon duration of time. This environment can utilize either dummy data or actual data. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Guide, Exam SY0-501

NEW QUESTION 97

- (Exam Topic 1)

Certain users are reporting their accounts are being used to send unauthorized emails and conduct suspicious activities. After further investigation, a security analyst notices the following:

- All users share workstations throughout the day.
- Endpoint protection was disabled on several workstations throughout the network.
- Travel times on logins from the affected users are impossible.
- Sensitive data is being uploaded to external sites.
- All user account passwords were forced to be reset and the issue continued. Which of the following attacks is being used to compromise the user accounts?

- A. Brute-force

- B. Keylogger
- C. Dictionary
- D. Rainbow

Answer: B

Explanation:

The symptoms suggest a keylogger is being used to compromise the user accounts, allowing the attackers to obtain the users' passwords and other sensitive information. References:

➤ CompTIA Security+ Study Guide Exam SY0-601, Chapter 6

NEW QUESTION 102

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst wants to verify that a client-server (non-web) application is sending encrypted traffic. Which of the following should the analyst use?

- A. openssl
- B. hping
- C. netcat
- D. tcpdump

Answer: A

Explanation:

To verify that a client-server (non-web) application is sending encrypted traffic, a security analyst can use OpenSSL. OpenSSL is a software library that provides cryptographic functions, including encryption and decryption, in support of various security protocols, including SSL/TLS. It can be used to check whether a client-server application is using encryption to protect traffic. References:

➤ CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives - Exam SY0-601

NEW QUESTION 103

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company was compromised, and a security analyst discovered the attacker was able to get access to a service account. The following logs were discovered during the investigation:

```
User account 'JHDoe' does not exist...
User account 'VMAdmin' does not exist...
User account 'tomcat' wrong password...
User account 'Admin' does not exist...
```

Which of the following MOST likely would have prevented the attacker from learning the service account name?

- A. Race condition testing
- B. Proper error handling
- C. Forward web server logs to a SIEM
- D. Input sanitization

Answer: D

Explanation:

Input sanitization can help prevent attackers from learning the service account name by removing potentially harmful characters from user input, reducing the likelihood of successful injection attacks. References:

➤ CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives 2.2: Given a scenario, implement secure coding techniques.

➤ CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, pages 72-73

NEW QUESTION 104

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following cryptographic concepts would a security engineer utilize while implementing non-repudiation? (Select TWO)

- A. Block cipher
- B. Hashing
- C. Private key
- D. Perfect forward secrecy
- E. Salting
- F. Symmetric keys

Answer: BC

Explanation:

Non-repudiation is the ability to ensure that a party cannot deny a previous action or event. Cryptographic concepts that can be used to implement non-repudiation include hashing and digital signatures, which use a private key to sign a message and ensure that the signature is unique to the signer. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives (SY0-601)

NEW QUESTION 105

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company would like to provide flexibility for employees on device preference. However, the company is concerned about supporting too many different types of hardware. Which of the following deployment models will provide the needed flexibility with the GREATEST amount of control and security over company data and

infrastructure?

- A. BYOD
- B. VDI
- C. COPE
- D. CYOD

Answer: D

Explanation:

Choose Your Own Device (CYOD) is a deployment model that allows employees to select from a predefined list of devices. It provides employees with flexibility in device preference while allowing the company to maintain control and security over company data and infrastructure. CYOD deployment model provides a compromise between the strict control provided by Corporate-Owned, Personally Enabled (COPE) deployment model and the flexibility provided by Bring Your Own Device (BYOD) deployment model. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Chapter 6: Securing Application, Data, and Host Security, 6.5 Implement Mobile Device Management, pp. 334-335

NEW QUESTION 109

- (Exam Topic 1)

A junior security analyst is reviewing web server logs and identifies the following pattern in the log file:

`http://comptia.org/../../../../etc/passwd`

Which of the following types of attacks is being attempted and how can it be mitigated?

- A. XS
- B. mplement a SIEM
- C. CSR
- D. implement an IPS
- E. Directory traversal implement a WAF
- F. SQL infection, mplement an IDS

Answer: C

Explanation:

Detailed

The attack being attempted is directory traversal, which is a web application attack that allows an attacker to access files and directories outside of the web root directory. A WAF can help mitigate this attack by detecting and blocking attempts to access files outside of the web root directory.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 4: Securing Application Development and Deployment, p. 191

NEW QUESTION 114

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization recently acquired an ISO 27001 certification. Which of the following would MOST likely be considered a benefit of this certification?

- A. It allows for the sharing of digital forensics data across organizations
- B. It provides insurance in case of a data breach
- C. It provides complimentary training and certification resources to IT security staff.
- D. It certifies the organization can work with foreign entities that require a security clearance
- E. It assures customers that the organization meets security standards

Answer: E

Explanation:

ISO 27001 is an international standard that outlines the requirements for an Information Security Management System (ISMS). It provides a framework for managing and protecting sensitive information using risk management processes. Acquiring an ISO 27001 certification assures customers that the organization meets security standards and follows best practices for information security management. It helps to build customer trust and confidence in the organization's ability to protect their sensitive information. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, Exam Domain 1.0: Attacks, Threats, and Vulnerabilities, 1.2 Given a scenario, analyze indicators of compromise and determine the type of malware, p. 7

NEW QUESTION 115

- (Exam Topic 1)

A user reports trouble using a corporate laptop. The laptop freezes and responds slowly when writing documents and the mouse pointer occasional disappears. The task list shows the following results

Name	CPU %	Memory	Network %
Calculator	0%	4.1MB	0Mbps
Chrome	0.2%	207.1MB	0.1Mbps
Explorer	99.7%	2.15GB	0.1Mbps
Notepad	0%	3.9MB	0Mbps

Which of the following is MOST likely the issue?

- A. RAT
- B. PUP
- C. Spyware
- D. Keylogger

Answer: C

Explanation:

Spyware is malicious software that can cause a computer to slow down or freeze. It can also cause the mouse pointer to disappear. The task list shows an application named "spyware.exe" running, indicating that spyware is likely the issue. References:

- CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives 6.0: Given a scenario, analyze indicators of compromise and determine the type of malware.
- CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition, pages 125-126

NEW QUESTION 117

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst notices several attacks are being blocked by the NIPS but does not see anything on the boundary firewall logs. The attack seems to have been thwarted Which of the following resiliency techniques was applied to the network to prevent this attack?

- A. NIC Teaming
- B. Port mirroring
- C. Defense in depth
- D. High availability
- E. Geographic dispersal

Answer: C

Explanation:

Defense in depth is a resiliency technique that involves implementing multiple layers of security controls to protect against different types of threats. In this scenario, the NIPS likely provided protection at a different layer than the boundary firewall, demonstrating the effectiveness of defense in depth. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives (SY0-601)

NEW QUESTION 120

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following are the MOST likely vectors for the unauthorized inclusion of vulnerable code in a software company's final software releases? (Select TWO.)

- A. Unsecure protocols
- B. Use of penetration-testing utilities
- C. Weak passwords
- D. Included third-party libraries
- E. Vendors/supply chain
- F. Outdated anti-malware software

Answer: DE

Explanation:

The most likely vectors for the unauthorized inclusion of vulnerable code in a software company's final software releases are included third-party libraries and vendors/supply chain. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide by Emmett Dulaney, Chapter 8: Application, Data, and Host Security, Supply Chain and Software Development Life Cycle

NEW QUESTION 124

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following in a forensic investigation should be priorities based on the order of volatility? (Select TWO).

- A. Page files
- B. Event logs
- C. RAM
- D. Cache
- E. Stored files
- F. HDD

Answer: CD

Explanation:

In a forensic investigation, volatile data should be collected first, based on the order of volatility. RAM and Cache are examples of volatile data. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide 601, Chapter 11

NEW QUESTION 126

- (Exam Topic 1)

During a security assessment, a security finds a file with overly permissive permissions. Which of the following tools will allow the analyst to reduce the permission for the existing users and groups and remove the set-user-ID from the file?

- A. 1s
- B. chflags
- C. chmod
- D. lsof
- E. setuid

Answer: C

Explanation:

The chmod command is used to change the permissions of a file or directory. The analyst can use chmod to reduce the permissions for existing users and groups and remove the set-user-ID bit from the file. References:

- CompTIA Security+ Study Guide Exam SY0-601, Chapter 6

NEW QUESTION 130

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is required to continue using legacy software to support a critical service. Which of the following BEST explains a risk of this practice?

- A. Default system configuration
- B. Unsecure protocols
- C. Lack of vendor support
- D. Weak encryption

Answer: C

Explanation:

Using legacy software to support a critical service poses a risk due to lack of vendor support. Legacy software is often outdated and unsupported, which means that security patches and upgrades are no longer available. This can leave the system vulnerable to exploitation by attackers who may exploit known vulnerabilities in the software to gain unauthorized access to the system.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, Chapter 1: Attacks, Threats, and Vulnerabilities

NEW QUESTION 132

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security team suspects that the cause of recent power consumption overloads is the unauthorized use of empty power outlets in the network rack. Which of the following options will mitigate this issue without compromising the number of outlets available?

- A. Adding a new UPS dedicated to the rack
- B. Installing a managed PDU
- C. Using only a dual power supplies unit
- D. Increasing power generator capacity

Answer: B

Explanation:

A managed Power Distribution Unit (PDU) allows you to monitor and control power outlets on the rack. This will allow the security team to identify which devices are drawing power and from which outlets, which can help to identify any unauthorized devices. Moreover, with a managed PDU, you can also control the power to outlets, turn off outlets that are not in use, and set up alerts if an outlet is overloaded. This will help to mitigate the issue of power consumption overloads without compromising the number of outlets available.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-601) 7th Edition by Emmett Dulaney, Chuck Easttom

NEW QUESTION 135

- (Exam Topic 1)

The help desk has received calls from users in multiple locations who are unable to access core network services. The network team has identified and turned off the network switches using remote commands. Which of the following actions should the network team take NEXT?

- A. Disconnect all external network connections from the firewall
- B. Send response teams to the network switch locations to perform updates
- C. Turn on all the network switches by using the centralized management software
- D. Initiate the organization's incident response plan.

Answer: D

Explanation:

An incident response plan is a set of procedures and guidelines that defines how an organization should respond to a security incident. An incident response plan typically includes the following phases: preparation, identification, containment, eradication, recovery, and lessons learned.

If the help desk has received calls from users in multiple locations who are unable to access core network services, it could indicate that a network outage or a denial-of-service attack has occurred. The network team has identified and turned off the network switches using remote commands, which could be a containment measure to isolate the affected devices and prevent further damage.

The next action that the network team should take is to initiate the organization's incident response plan, which would involve notifying the appropriate stakeholders, such as management, security team, legal team, etc., and following the predefined steps to investigate, analyze, document, and resolve the incident. The other options are not correct because:

- A. Disconnect all external network connections from the firewall. This could be another containment measure to prevent external attackers from accessing the network, but it would also disrupt legitimate network traffic and services. This action should be taken only if it is part of the incident response plan and after notifying the relevant parties.
- B. Send response teams to the network switch locations to perform updates. This could be a recovery measure to restore normal network operations and apply patches or updates to prevent future incidents, but it should be done only after the incident has been properly identified, contained, and eradicated.
- C. Turn on all the network switches by using the centralized management software. This could be a recovery measure to restore normal network operations, but it should be done only after the incident has been properly identified, contained, and eradicated.

According to CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives 1.5 Given a scenario, analyze indicators of compromise and determine the type of malware:

“An incident response plan is a set of procedures and guidelines that defines how an organization should respond to a security incident. An incident response plan typically includes the following phases: preparation, identification, containment, eradication, recovery, and lessons learned.”

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>

NEW QUESTION 136

- (Exam Topic 1)

A dynamic application vulnerability scan identified code injection could be performed using a web form. Which of the following will be BEST remediation to prevent this vulnerability?

- A. Implement input validations
- B. Deploy MFA
- C. Utilize a WAF
- D. Configure HIPS

Answer: A

Explanation:

Implementing input validations will prevent code injection attacks by verifying the type and format of user input. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 8

NEW QUESTION 137

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization wants seamless authentication to its applications. Which of the following should the organization employ to meet this requirement?

- A. SOAP
- B. SAML
- C. SSO
- D. Kerberos

Answer: C

Explanation:

Single Sign-On (SSO) is a mechanism that allows users to access multiple applications with a single set of login credentials. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide 601, Chapter 6

NEW QUESTION 141

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security engineer is reviewing the logs from a SAML application that is configured to use MFA, during this review the engineer notices a high volume of successful logins that did not require MFA from users who were traveling internationally. The application, which can be accessed without a VPB, has a policy that allows time-based tokens to be generated. Users who changed locations should be required to reauthenticate but have been Which of the following statements BEST explains the issue?

- A. OpenID is mandatory to make the MFA requirements work
- B. An incorrect browser has been detected by the SAML application
- C. The access device has a trusted certificate installed that is overwriting the session token
- D. The user's IP address is changing between logins, but the application is not invalidating the token

Answer: D

NEW QUESTION 142

- (Exam Topic 1)

A large enterprise has moved all its data to the cloud behind strong authentication and encryption. A sales director recently had a laptop stolen, and later, enterprise data was found to have been compromised from a local database. Which of the following was the MOST likely cause?

- A. Shadow IT
- B. Credential stuffing
- C. SQL injection
- D. Man in the browser
- E. Bluejacking

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most likely cause of the enterprise data being compromised from a local database is Shadow IT. Shadow IT is the use of unauthorized applications or devices by employees to access company resources. In this case, the sales director's laptop was stolen, and the attacker was able to use it to access the local database, which was not secured properly, allowing unauthorized access to sensitive data. References:

➤ [CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives - Exam SY0-601](#)

NEW QUESTION 143

- (Exam Topic 1)

A Chief information Officer is concerned about employees using company-issued laptops to steal data when accessing network shares Which of the following should the company implement?

- A. DLP
- B. CASB
- C. HIDS
- D. EDR
- E. UEFI

Answer: A

Explanation:

Detailed

Data Loss Prevention (DLP) can help prevent employees from stealing data by monitoring and controlling access to sensitive data. DLP can also detect and block attempts to transfer sensitive data outside of the organization, such as via email, file transfer, or cloud storage.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 10: Managing Identity and Access, p. 465

NEW QUESTION 144

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following involves the inclusion of code in the main codebase as soon as it is written?

- A. Continuous monitoring
- B. Continuous deployment

- C. Continuous Validation
- D. Continuous integration

Answer: D

Explanation:

Detailed

Continuous Integration (CI) is a practice where developers integrate code into a shared repository frequently, preferably several times a day. Each integration is verified by an automated build and automated tests. CI allows for the detection of errors early in the development cycle, thereby reducing overall development costs.

NEW QUESTION 145

- (Exam Topic 1)

After segmenting the network, the network manager wants to control the traffic between the segments. Which of the following should the manager use to control the network traffic?

- A. A DMZ
- B. A VPN a
- C. A VLAN
- D. An ACL

Answer: D

Explanation:

After segmenting the network, a network manager can use an access control list (ACL) to control the traffic between the segments. An ACL is a set of rules that permit or deny traffic based on its characteristics, such as the source and destination IP addresses, protocol type, and port number. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Guide, Exam SY0-501

NEW QUESTION 148

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following roles would MOST likely have direct access to the senior management team?

- A. Data custodian
- B. Data owner
- C. Data protection officer
- D. Data controller

Answer: C

Explanation:

A data protection officer (DPO) is a role that oversees the data protection strategy and compliance of an organization. A DPO is responsible for ensuring that the organization follows data protection laws and regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR), and protects the privacy rights of data subjects. A DPO also acts as a liaison between the organization and data protection authorities, as well as data subjects and other stakeholders.

A DPO would most likely have direct access to the senior management team, as they need to report on data protection issues, risks, and incidents, and advise on data protection policies and practices.

The other options are not correct because:

- A. Data custodian is a role that implements and maintains the technical controls and procedures for data security and integrity. A data custodian does not have direct access to the senior management team, as they are more involved in operational tasks than strategic decisions.
- B. Data owner is a role that determines the classification and usage of data within an organization. A data owner does not have direct access to the senior management team, as they are more involved in business functions than data protection compliance.
- D. Data controller is a role that determines the purposes and means of processing personal data within an organization. A data controller does not have direct access to the senior management team, as they are more involved in data processing activities than data protection oversight.

According to CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives 2.3 Given a scenario, implement secure protocols:

"A data protection officer (DPO) is a role that oversees the data protection strategy and compliance of an organization."

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://gdpr-info.eu/issues/data-protection-officer/>

NEW QUESTION 152

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst is investigating a phishing email that contains a malicious document directed to the company's Chief Executive Officer (CEO). Which of the following should the analyst perform to understand the threat and retrieve possible IoCs?

- A. Run a vulnerability scan against the CEOs computer to find possible vulnerabilities
- B. Install a sandbox to run the malicious payload in a safe environment
- C. Perform a traceroute to identify the communication path
- D. Use netstat to check whether communication has been made with a remote host

Answer: B

Explanation:

To understand the threat and retrieve possible Indicators of Compromise (IoCs) from a phishing email containing a malicious document, a security analyst should install a sandbox to run the malicious payload in a safe environment. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives - 2.5 Given a scenario, analyze potential indicators to determine the type of attack. Study Guide: Chapter 5, page 209.

NEW QUESTION 155

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following would be BEST for a technician to review to determine the total risk an organization can bear when assessing a "cloud-first" adoption strategy?

- A. Risk matrix
- B. Risk tolerance
- C. Risk register
- D. Risk appetite

Answer: B

Explanation:

To determine the total risk an organization can bear, a technician should review the organization's risk tolerance, which is the amount of risk the organization is willing to accept. This information will help determine the organization's "cloud-first" adoption strategy. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives (SY0-601)

NEW QUESTION 156

- (Exam Topic 1)

A user attempts to load a web-based application, but the expected login screen does not appear. A help desk analyst troubleshoots the issue by running the following command and reviewing the output on the user's PC:

```
user> nslookup software-solution.com
Server: rogue.comptia.com
Address: 172.16.1.250
Non-authoritative answer:
Name: software-solution.com
Address: 10.20.10.10
```

The help desk analyst then runs the same command on the local PC:

```
helpdesk> nslookup software-solution.com
Server: dns.comptia.com
Address: 172.16.1.1
Non-authoritative answer:
Name: software-solution.com
Address: 172.16.1.10
```

Which of the following BEST describes the attack that is being detected?

- A. Domain hijacking
- B. DNS poisoning
- C. MAC flooding
- D. Evil twin

Answer: B

Explanation:

DNS poisoning, also known as DNS spoofing or DNS cache poisoning, is a form of computer security hacking in which corrupt Domain Name System (DNS) data is introduced into the DNS resolver's cache, causing the name server to return an incorrect result record, such as an IP address. This results in traffic being diverted to the attacker's computer (or any other malicious destination).

DNS poisoning can be performed by various methods, such as:

- Intercepting and forging DNS responses from legitimate servers
 - Compromising DNS servers and altering their records
 - Exploiting vulnerabilities in DNS protocols or implementations
 - Sending malicious emails or links that trigger DNS queries with poisoned responses
- According to CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives 1.4 Given a scenario, analyze potential

indicators to determine the type of attack:

"DNS poisoning, also known as DNS spoofing or DNS cache poisoning, is a form of computer security hacking in which corrupt Domain Name System (DNS) data is introduced into the DNS resolver's cache, causing the name server to return an incorrect result record."

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://www.cloudflare.com/learning/dns/dns-cache-poisoning/>

NEW QUESTION 159

- (Exam Topic 1)

The Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) has decided to reorganize security staff to concentrate on incident response and to outsource outbound Internet URL categorization and filtering to an outside company. Additionally, the CISO would like this solution to provide the same protections even when a company laptop or mobile device is away from a home office. Which of the following should the CISO choose?

- A. CASB
- B. Next-generation SWG
- C. NGFW
- D. Web-application firewall

Answer: B

Explanation:

The solution that the CISO should choose is Next-generation Secure Web Gateway (SWG), which provides URL filtering and categorization to prevent users from accessing malicious sites, even when they are away from the office. NGFWs are typically cloud-based and offer multiple security layers, including malware detection, intrusion prevention, and data loss prevention. References:

- CompTIA Security+ Study Guide Exam SY0-601, Chapter 4

NEW QUESTION 163

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security incident has been resolved. Which of the following BEST describes the importance of the final phase of the incident response plan?

- A. It examines and documents how well the team responded, discovers what caused the incident, and determines how the incident can be avoided in the future.
- B. It returns the affected systems back into production once systems have been fully patched, data restored, and vulnerabilities addressed.

- C. It identifies the incident and the scope of the breach how it affects the production environment, and the ingress point
- D. It contains the affected systems and disconnects them from the network, preventing further spread of the attack or breach

Answer: A

Explanation:

The final phase of an incident response plan is the post-incident activity, which involves examining and documenting how well the team responded, discovering what caused the incident, and determining how the incident can be avoided in the future. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives - 2.5
Given a scenario, analyze potential indicators to determine the type of attack. Study Guide: Chapter 5, page 225.

NEW QUESTION 166

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst has received several reports of an issue on an internal web application. Users state they are having to provide their credentials twice to log in. The analyst checks with the application team and notes this is not an expected behavior. After looking at several logs, the analyst decides to run some commands on the gateway and obtains the following output:

Internet address	Physical address	Type
192.168.1.1	ff-ec-ab-00-aa-78	dynamic
192.168.1.5	ff-00-5e-48-00-fb	dynamic
192.168.1.8	00-0c-29-1a-e7-fa	dynamic
192.168.1.10	fc-41-5e-48-00-ff	dynamic
224.215.54.47	fc-00-5e-48-00-fb	static

Which of the following BEST describes the attack the company is experiencing?

- A. MAC flooding
- B. URL redirection
- C. ARP poisoning
- D. DNS hijacking

Answer: C

Explanation:

The output of the “netstat -ano” command shows that there are two connections to the same IP address and port number. This indicates that there are two active sessions between the client and server.

The issue of users having to provide their credentials twice to log in is known as a double login prompt issue. This issue can occur due to various reasons such as incorrect configuration of authentication settings, incorrect configuration of web server settings, or issues with the client's browser.

Based on the output of the “netstat -ano” command, it is difficult to determine the exact cause of the issue. However, it is possible that an attacker is intercepting traffic between the client and server and stealing user credentials. This type of attack is known as C. ARP poisoning.

ARP poisoning is a type of attack where an attacker sends fake ARP messages to associate their MAC address with the IP address of another device on the network. This allows them to intercept traffic between the two devices and steal sensitive information such as user credentials.

NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 1)

Hackers recently attacked a company's network and obtained several unfavorable pictures from the Chief Executive Officer's workstation. The hackers are threatening to send the images to the press if a ransom is not paid. Which of the following is impacted the MOST?

- A. Identify theft
- B. Data loss
- C. Data exfiltration
- D. Reputation

Answer: D

Explanation:

The best option that describes what is impacted the most by the hackers' attack and threat would be D. Reputation. Reputation is the perception or opinion that others have about a person or an organization. Reputation can affect the trust, credibility, and success of a person or an organization. In this scenario, if the hackers send the unfavorable pictures to the press, it can damage the reputation of the Chief Executive Officer and the company, and cause negative consequences such as loss of customers, partners, investors, or employees.

NEW QUESTION 175

- (Exam Topic 1)

An organization would like to remediate the risk associated with its cloud service provider not meeting its advertised 99.999% availability metrics. Which of the following should the organization consult for the exact requirements for the cloud provider?

- A. SLA
- B. BPA
- C. NDA
- D. MOU

Answer: A

Explanation:

The Service Level Agreement (SLA) is a contract between the cloud service provider and the organization that stipulates the exact requirements for the cloud provider. It outlines the level of service that the provider must deliver, including the minimum uptime percentage, support response times, and the remedies and penalties for failing to meet the agreed-upon service levels.

NEW QUESTION 180

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security engineer needs to create a network segment that can be used for servers that require connections from untrusted networks. Which of the following

should the engineer implement?

- A. An air gap
- B. A hot site
- C. A VUAN
- D. A screened subnet

Answer: D

Explanation:

A screened subnet is a network segment that can be used for servers that require connections from untrusted networks. It is placed between two firewalls, with one firewall facing the untrusted network and the other facing the trusted network. This setup provides an additional layer of security by screening the traffic that flows between the two networks. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Guide, Exam SY0-501

NEW QUESTION 184

- (Exam Topic 1)

An analyst is generating a security report for the management team. Security guidelines recommend disabling all listening unencrypted services. Given this output from Nmap:

```
PORT      STATE
21/tcp    filtered
22/tcp    open
23/tcp    open
443/tcp   open
```

Which of the following should the analyst recommend to disable?

- A. 21/tcp
- B. 22/tcp
- C. 23/tcp
- D. 443/tcp

Answer: A

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following controls would provide the BEST protection against tailgating?

- A. Access control vestibule
- B. Closed-circuit television
- C. Proximity card reader
- D. Faraday cage

Answer: A

Explanation:

Access control vestibules, also known as mantraps or airlocks, are physical security features that require individuals to pass through two or more doors to enter a secure area. They are effective at preventing tailgating, as only one person can pass through each door at a time.

References:

- > <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/what-is-a-mantrap>
- > CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition (SY0-601), page 222

NEW QUESTION 188

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following authentication methods sends out a unique password to be used within a specific number of seconds?

- A. TOTP
- B. Biometrics
- C. Kerberos
- D. LDAP

Answer: A

Explanation:

Time-based One-Time Password (TOTP) is a type of authentication method that sends out a unique password to be used within a specific number of seconds. It uses a combination of a shared secret key and the current time to generate a one-time password. TOTP is commonly used for two-factor authentication (2FA) to provide an additional layer of security beyond just a username and password.

NEW QUESTION 192

- (Exam Topic 1)

The compliance team requires an annual recertification of privileged and non-privileged user access. However, multiple users who left the company six months ago still have access. Which of the following would have prevented this compliance violation?

- A. Account audits
- B. AUP
- C. Password reuse
- D. SSO

Answer: A

Explanation:

Account audits are periodic reviews of user accounts to ensure that they are being used appropriately and that access is being granted and revoked in accordance with the organization's policies and procedures. If the compliance team had been conducting regular account audits, they would have identified the users who left the company six months ago and ensured that their access was revoked in a timely manner. This would have prevented the compliance violation caused by these users still having access to the company's systems.

To prevent this compliance violation, the company should implement account audits. An account audit is a regular review of all user accounts to ensure that they are being used properly and that they are in compliance with the company's security policies. By conducting regular account audits, the company can identify inactive or unused accounts and remove access for those users. This will help to prevent compliance violations and ensure that only authorized users have access to the company's systems and data.

NEW QUESTION 194

- (Exam Topic 1)

The Chief Technology Officer of a local college would like visitors to utilize the school's WiFi but must be able to associate potential malicious activity to a specific person. Which of the following would BEST allow this objective to be met?

- A. Requiring all new, on-site visitors to configure their devices to use WPS
- B. Implementing a new SSID for every event hosted by the college that has visitors
- C. Creating a unique PSK for every visitor when they arrive at the reception area
- D. Deploying a captive portal to capture visitors' MAC addresses and names

Answer: D

Explanation:

A captive portal is a web page that requires visitors to authenticate or agree to an acceptable use policy before allowing access to the network. By capturing visitors' MAC addresses and names, potential malicious activity can be traced back to a specific person.

NEW QUESTION 197

- (Exam Topic 1)

The SIEM at an organization has detected suspicious traffic coming a workstation in its internal network. An analyst in the SOC the workstation and discovers malware that is associated with a botnet is installed on the device A review of the logs on the workstation reveals that the privileges of the local account were escalated to a local administrator. To which of the following groups should the analyst report this real-world event?

- A. The NOC team
- B. The vulnerability management team
- C. The CIRT
- D. The read team

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Computer Incident Response Team (CIRT) is responsible for handling incidents and ensuring that the incident response plan is followed. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, Chapter 9

NEW QUESTION 198

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security administrator is working on a solution to protect passwords stored in a database against rainbow table attacks Which of the following should the administrator consider?

- A. Hashing
- B. Salting
- C. Lightweight cryptography
- D. Steganography

Answer: B

Explanation:

Salting is a technique that adds random data to a password before hashing it. This makes the hash output more unique and unpredictable, and prevents attackers from using precomputed tables (such as rainbow tables) to crack the password hash. Salting also reduces the risk of collisions, which occur when different passwords produce the same hash.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://auth0.com/blog/adding-salt-to-hashing-a-better-way-to-store-passwords/>

NEW QUESTION 203

- (Exam Topic 1)

Remote workers in an organization use company-provided laptops with locally installed applications and locally stored data Users can store data on a remote server using an encrypted connection. The organization discovered data stored on a laptop had been made available to the public Which of the following security solutions would mitigate the risk of future data disclosures?

- A. FDE
- B. TPM
- C. HIDS
- D. VPN

Answer: A

Explanation:

Based on these definitions, the best security solution to mitigate the risk of future data disclosures from a laptop would be FDE123. FDE would prevent unauthorized access to the data stored on the laptop even if it is stolen or lost. FDE can also use TPM to store the encryption key and ensure that only trusted software can decrypt the data3. HIDS and VPN are not directly related to data encryption, but they can provide additional security benefits by detecting intrusions and protecting network traffic respectively.

NEW QUESTION 206

- (Exam Topic 1)

As part of a company's ongoing SOC maturation process, the company wants to implement a method to share cyberthreat intelligence data with outside security partners. Which of the following will the company MOST likely implement?

- A. TAXII
- B. TLP
- C. TTP
- D. STIX

Answer: A

Explanation:

Trusted Automated Exchange of Intelligence Information (TAXII) is a standard protocol that enables the sharing of cyber threat intelligence between organizations. It allows organizations to automate the exchange of information in a secure and timely manner. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives 3.6 Given a scenario, implement secure network architecture concepts. Study Guide: Chapter 4, page 167.

NEW QUESTION 207

- (Exam Topic 1)

An attacker replaces a digitally signed document with another version that goes unnoticed Upon reviewing the document's contents the author notices some additional verbiage that was not originally in the document but cannot validate an integrity issue. Which of the following attacks was used?

- A. Cryptomalware
- B. Hash substitution
- C. Collision
- D. Phishing

Answer: B

Explanation:

This type of attack occurs when an attacker replaces a digitally signed document with another version that has a different hash value. The author would be able to notice the additional verbiage, however, since the hash value would have changed, they would not be able to validate an integrity issue.

NEW QUESTION 208

- (Exam Topic 1)

During an incident a company CIRT determine it is necessary to observe the continued network-based transaction between a callback domain and the malware running on an enterprise PC. Which of the following techniques would be BEST to enable this activity while reducing the risk of lateral spread and the risk that the adversary would notice any changes?

- A. Physical move the PC to a separate internet pint of presence
- B. Create and apply micro segmentation rules.
- C. Emulate the malware in a heavily monitored DM Z segment.
- D. Apply network blacklisting rules for the adversary domain

Answer: C

Explanation:

To observe the continued network-based transaction between a callback domain and the malware running on an enterprise PC while reducing the risk of lateral spread and the risk that the adversary would notice any changes, the best technique to use is to emulate the malware in a heavily monitored DMZ segment. This is a secure environment that is isolated from the rest of the network and can be heavily monitored to detect any suspicious activity. By emulating the malware in this environment, the activity can be observed without the risk of lateral spread or detection by the adversary. References: <https://www.sans.org/blog/incident-response-fundamentals-why-is-the-dmz-so-important/>

NEW QUESTION 211

- (Exam Topic 2)

A Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) wants to explicitly raise awareness about the increase of ransomware-as-a-service in a report to the management team. Which of the following best describes the threat actor in the CISO's report?

- A. Insider threat
- B. Hacktivist
- C. Nation-state
- D. Organized crime

Answer: D

Explanation:

Organized crime is a term that describes groups of criminals who operate in a coordinated and systematic manner to pursue illicit activities for profit. Organized crime groups often use sophisticated tools and techniques to evade law enforcement and exploit vulnerabilities in various sectors, such as finance, transportation, or healthcare. Organized crime groups may also collaborate with other criminal groups or actors to share resources, information, or expertise. Ransomware as a service (RaaS) is an example of a business model used by organized crime groups to conduct ransomware and extortion attacks. RaaS is an arrangement between an operator, who develops and maintains the tools to power extortion operations, and an affiliate, who deploys the ransomware payload. When the affiliate conducts a successful ransomware and extortion attack, both parties profit. The RaaS model lowers the barrier to entry for attackers who may not have the skill or technical wherewithal to develop their own tools but can manage ready-made penetration testing and sysadmin tools to perform attacks12. Insider threat is a term that describes individuals who have legitimate access to an organization's systems or data and use it for malicious purposes, such as theft,

sabotage, or espionage. Insider threats may be motivated by various factors, such as greed, revenge, ideology, or coercion. Insider threats may also be unintentional, such as when an employee falls victim to phishing or social engineering.

Hactivist is a term that describes individuals or groups who use hacking or cyberattacks to promote a political or social cause. Hacktivists may target governments, corporations, or other entities that they perceive as oppressive, corrupt, or unethical. Hacktivists may also use cyberattacks to expose information, disrupt services, or deface websites.

Nation-state is a term that describes a sovereign state that has a centralized government and a defined territory. Nation-state actors are individuals or groups who conduct cyberattacks on behalf of or with the support of a nation-state. Nation-state actors may target other states, organizations, or individuals for various reasons, such as espionage, sabotage, influence, or retaliation.

NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following can reduce vulnerabilities by avoiding code reuse?

- A. Memory management
- B. Stored procedures
- C. Normalization
- D. Code obfuscation

Answer: A

Explanation:

Memory management is a technique that can allocate and deallocate memory for applications and processes. Memory management can reduce vulnerabilities by avoiding code reuse, which is a technique that exploits a memory corruption vulnerability to execute malicious code that already exists in memory. Memory management can prevent code reuse by implementing features such as address space layout randomization (ASLR), data execution prevention (DEP), or stack canaries.

NEW QUESTION 215

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company recently upgraded its authentication infrastructure and now has more computing power. Which of the following should the company consider using to ensure user credentials are being transmitted and stored more securely?

- A. Blockchain
- B. Salting
- C. Quantum
- D. Digital signature

Answer: B

Explanation:

Salting is a technique that adds random data to user credentials before hashing them. This makes the hashed credentials more secure and resistant to brute-force attacks or rainbow table attacks. Salting also ensures that two users with the same password will have different hashed credentials.

A company that has more computing power can consider using salting to ensure user credentials are being transmitted and stored more securely. Salting can increase the complexity and entropy of the hashed credentials, making them harder to crack or reverse.

NEW QUESTION 216

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security architect at a large, multinational organization is concerned about the complexities and overhead of managing multiple encryption keys securely in a multicloud provider environment. The security architect is looking for a solution with reduced latency to allow the incorporation of the organization's existing keys and to maintain consistent, centralized control and management regardless of the data location. Which of the following would best meet the architect's objectives?

- A. Trusted Platform Module
- B. IaaS
- C. HSMaaS
- D. PaaS

Answer: C

Explanation:

HSMaaS stands for Hardware Security Module as a Service, which is a cloud-based service that provides secure and scalable key management and cryptographic operations for data encryption and decryption. HSMaaS allows the organization to use its own keys or generate new ones, and to control and manage them centrally regardless of where the data is stored or processed. HSMaaS also reduces the latency and complexity of managing multiple encryption keys across different cloud providers, as well as the cost and maintenance of deploying physical HSM devices.

* A. Trusted Platform Module. This is not the correct answer, because a Trusted Platform Module (TPM) is a hardware chip that provides secure storage and generation of cryptographic keys on a device, such as a laptop or a server. A TPM does not offer a cloud-based solution for key management and encryption across multiple cloud providers.

* B. IaaS. This is not the correct answer, because IaaS stands for Infrastructure as a Service, which is a cloud computing model that provides virtualized computing resources, such as servers, storage, and networks, over the internet. IaaS does not provide a specific solution for key management and encryption across multiple cloud providers.

* C. HSMaaS. This is the correct answer, because HSMaaS stands for Hardware Security Module as a Service, which is a cloud-based service that provides secure and scalable key management and cryptographic operations for data encryption and decryption across multiple cloud providers.

* D. PaaS. This is not the correct answer, because PaaS stands for Platform as a Service, which is a cloud computing model that provides a platform for developing and deploying applications over the internet. PaaS does not provide a specific solution for key management and encryption across multiple cloud providers.

Reference: HSM as a Service (HSMaaS) | Encryption Consulting, What Is Hardware Security Module (HSM) | Thales.

NEW QUESTION 219

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is adding a clause to its AUP that states employees are not allowed to modify the operating system on mobile devices. Which of the following vulnerabilities is the organization addressing?

- A. Cross-site scripting
- B. Buffer overflow
- C. Jailbreaking
- D. Side loading

Answer: C

Explanation:

Jailbreaking is the vulnerability that the organization is addressing by adding a clause to its AUP that states employees are not allowed to modify the operating system on mobile devices. Jailbreaking is the process of removing the restrictions or limitations imposed by the manufacturer or carrier on a mobile device, such as an iPhone or iPad. Jailbreaking can allow users to install unauthorized applications, customize settings, or access system files. However, jailbreaking can also expose the device to security risks, such as malware, data loss, or warranty voidance. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-jailbreaking>
<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 224

- (Exam Topic 2)

An analyst is working on an email security incident in which the target opened an attachment containing a worm. The analyst wants to Implement mitigation techniques to prevent further spread. Which of the following is the best course of action for the analyst to take?

- A. Apply a DLP solution.
- B. Implement network segmentation.
- C. Utilize email content filtering.
- D. Isolate the infected attachment.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Isolating the infected attachment is the best course of action for the analyst to take to prevent further spread of the worm. A worm is a type of malware that can self-replicate and infect other devices without human interaction. By isolating the infected attachment, the analyst can prevent the worm from spreading to other devices or networks via email, file-sharing, or other means. Isolating the infected attachment can also help the analyst to analyze the worm and determine its source, behavior, and impact. References:

- > <https://www.security.org/antivirus/computer-worm/>
- > https://sec.cloudapps.cisco.com/security/center/resources/worm_mitigation_whitepaper.html

NEW QUESTION 228

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company recently experienced a significant data loss when proprietary information was leaked to a competitor. The company took special precautions by using proper labels; however, email filter logs do not have any record of the incident. An investigation confirmed the corporate network was not breached, but documents were downloaded from an employee's COPE tablet and passed to the competitor via cloud storage. Which of the following is the best mitigation strategy to prevent this from happening in the future?

- A. User training
- B. CAsB
- C. MDM
- D. EDR

Answer: C

Explanation:

MDM stands for mobile device management, which is a solution that allows organizations to manage and secure mobile devices used by employees. MDM can help prevent data loss and leakage by enforcing policies and restrictions on the devices, such as encryption, password, app installation, remote wipe, and so on. MDM can also monitor and audit the device activity and compliance status. MDM can be the best mitigation strategy to prevent data leakage from an employee's COPE tablet via cloud storage, as it can block or limit the access to cloud services, or apply data protection measures such as containerization or encryption.

References:

- > <https://www.blackberry.com/us/en/solutions/corporate-owned-personally-enabled>
- > <https://www.professormesser.com/security-plus/sy0-601/sy0-601-video/mobile-device-management/>

NEW QUESTION 231

- (Exam Topic 2)

A junior human resources administrator was gathering data about employees to submit to a new company awards program The employee data included job title business phone number location first initial with last name and race Which of the following best describes this type of information?

- A. Sensitive
- B. Non-PII
- C. Private
- D. Confidential

Answer: B

Explanation:

Non-PII stands for non-personally identifiable information, which is any data that does not directly identify a specific individual. Non-PII can include information such as job title, business phone number, location, first initial with last name, and race. Non-PII can be used for various purposes, such as statistical analysis, marketing, or research. However, non-PII may still pose some privacy risks if it is combined or linked with other data that can reveal an individual's identity.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/n/non-personally-identifiable-information-npii.asp>

NEW QUESTION 233

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security investigation revealed mat malicious software was installed on a server using a server administrator credentials. During the investigation the server administrator explained that Telnet was regularly used to log in. Which of the blowing most likely occurred?

- A. A spraying attack was used to determine which credentials to use
- B. A packet capture tool was used to steal the password
- C. A remote-access Trojan was used to install the malware
- D. A directory attack was used to log in as the server administrator

Answer: B

Explanation:

Telnet is an insecure protocol that transmits data in cleartext over the network. This means that anyone who can intercept the network traffic can read the data, including the username and password of the server administrator. A packet capture tool is a software or hardware device that can capture and analyze network packets. An attacker can use a packet capture tool to steal the password and use it to install malicious software on the server. References: <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/what-is-network-security>

NEW QUESTION 236

- (Exam Topic 2)

An attack has occurred against a company.

INSTRUCTIONS

You have been tasked to do the following:

Identify the type of attack that is occurring on the network by clicking on the attacker’s tablet and reviewing the output. (Answer Area 1).

Identify which compensating controls should be implemented on the assets, in order to reduce the effectiveness of future attacks by dragging them to the correct server.

(Answer area 2) All objects will be used, but not all placeholders may be filled. Objects may only be used once.

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

Company Site

←

→

×

http://companysetup.ex

➤

Request

Response

Welcome to your online games. Thanks for logging in.

user,cookie-id,login-time
pete,12351235adf89866eaf,2012-03-21 15:34:34
matt,efda838a8321ff23213,2012-03-21 15:37:34
sara,123e13afd358fa7499d,2012-03-21 15:39:34

Company Site

←

→

×

http://companysetup.ex

➤

Request

Response

Please log in to access your online games

Login:

Password:

Submit Query

Select and Place:

Answer Area 1

SQL Injection

Cross Site Scripting

XML Injection

Session Hijacking

Type of attack

?

Answer Area 2

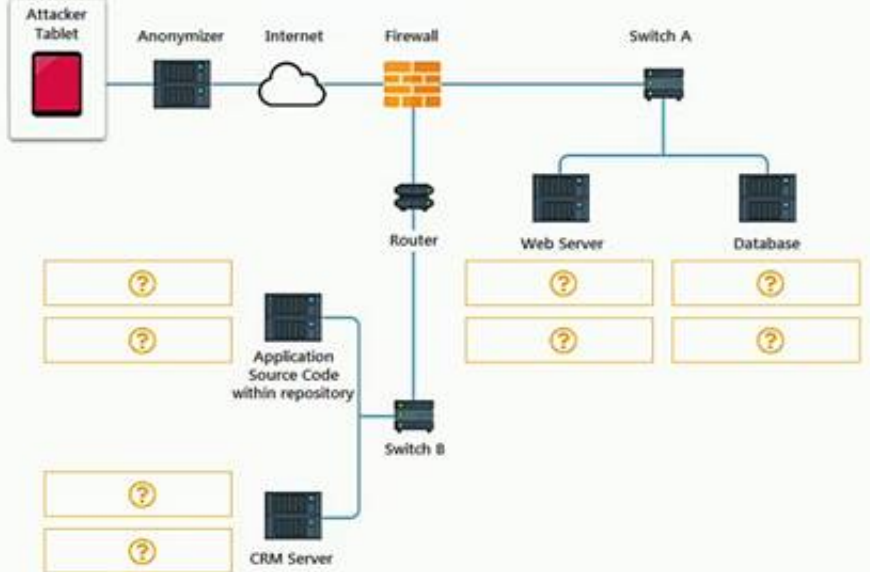
Input Validation

Code Review

WAF

URL Filtering

Record level access control



- A. Mastered
 B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

Explanation:

A computer screen shot of a computer Description automatically generated with low confidence

NEW QUESTION 240

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company wants to deploy decoy systems alongside production systems in order to entice threat actors and to learn more about attackers. Which of the following best describes these systems?

- A. DNS sinkholes
 B. Honey pots
 C. Virtual machines
 D. Neural networks

Answer: B

Explanation:

Honey pots are decoy systems or resources that are designed to attract and deceive threat actors and to learn more about their motives, techniques, etc. They can be deployed alongside production systems to create an illusion of a vulnerable target and divert attacks away from the real systems. They can also collect valuable information and evidence about the attackers and their activities for further analysis or prosecution.

NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network manager is concerned that business may be negatively impacted if the firewall in its data center goes offline. The manager would like to implement a high availability pair to:

- A. decrease the mean time between failures.
 B. remove the single point of failure.
 C. cut down the mean time to repair
 D. reduce the recovery time objective

Answer: B

Explanation:

A single point of failure is a component or element of a system that, if it fails, will cause the entire system to fail or stop functioning. It can pose a high risk and impact for business continuity and availability. A high availability pair is a configuration that involves two identical devices or systems that operate in parallel and provide redundancy and failover capabilities. It can remove the single point of failure by ensuring that if one device or system fails, the other one can take over its functions without interruption or downtime.

NEW QUESTION 248

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following describes software on network hardware that needs to be updated on a routine basis to help address possible vulnerabilities?

- A. Vendor management
 B. Application programming interface
 C. Vanishing
 D. Encryption strength
 E. Firmware

Answer: E

Explanation:

Firmware is software that allows your computer to communicate with hardware devices, such as network routers, switches, or firewalls. Firmware updates can fix bugs, improve performance, and enhance security features. Without firmware updates, the devices you connect to your network might not work properly or might be vulnerable to attacks¹. You can have Windows automatically download recommended drivers and firmware updates for your hardware devices¹, or you can use a network monitoring software to keep track of the firmware status of your devices². You should also follow the best practices for keeping devices and software up to date, such as enforcing automatic updates, monitoring update status, and testing updates before deploying them

NEW QUESTION 253

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst receives an alert that indicates a user's device is displaying anomalous behavior The analyst suspects the device might be compromised Which of the following should the analyst to first?

- A. Reboot the device
- B. Set the host-based firewall to deny an incoming connection
- C. Update the antivirus definitions on the device
- D. Isolate the device

Answer: D

Explanation:

Isolating the device is the first thing that a security analyst should do if they suspect that a user's device might be compromised. Isolating the device means disconnecting it from the network or placing it in a separate network segment to prevent further communication with potential attackers or malicious hosts. Isolating the device can help contain the incident, limit the damage or data loss, preserve the evidence, and facilitate the investigation and remediation.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>
<https://resources.infosecinstitute.com/topic/incident-response-process/>

NEW QUESTION 257

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization recently released a software assurance policy that requires developers to run code scans each night on the repository. After the first night, the security team alerted the developers that more than 2,000 findings were reported and need to be addressed. Which of the following is the MOST likely cause for the high number of findings?

- A. The vulnerability scanner was not properly configured and generated a high number of false positives
- B. Third-party libraries have been loaded into the repository and should be removed from the codebase.
- C. The vulnerability scanner found several memory leaks during runtime, causing duplicate reports for the same issue.
- D. The vulnerability scanner was not loaded with the correct benchmarks and needs to be updated.

Answer: A

Explanation:

The most likely cause for the high number of findings is that the vulnerability scanner was not properly configured and generated a high number of false positives. False positive results occur when a vulnerability scanner incorrectly identifies a non-vulnerable system or application as being vulnerable. This can happen due to incorrect configuration, over-sensitive rule sets, or outdated scan databases.

<https://www.professormesser.com/security-plus/sy0-601/sy0-601-video/sy0-601-comptia-security-plus-course/>

NEW QUESTION 260

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following would satisfy three-factor authentication requirements?

- A. Password, PIN, and physical token
- B. PIN, fingerprint scan, and ins scan
- C. Password, fingerprint scan, and physical token
- D. PIN, physical token, and ID card

Answer: C

Explanation:

Three-factor authentication combines three types of authentication methods: something you know (password), something you have (physical token), and something you are (fingerprint scan). Option C satisfies these requirements, as it uses a password (something you know), a physical token (something you have), and a fingerprint scan (something you are) for authentication.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide (SY0-601) 7th Edition by Emmett Dulaney, Chuck Easttom Note: There could be other options as well that could satisfy the three-factor authentication requirements as per the organization's security policies.

NEW QUESTION 264

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization is concerned about hackers potentially entering a facility and plugging in a remotely accessible Kali Linux box. Which of the following should be the first lines of defense against such an attack? (Select TWO).

- A. MAC filtering
- B. Zero trust segmentation
- C. Network access control
- D. Access control vestibules
- E. Guards
- F. Bollards.

Answer: AC

Explanation:

MAC filtering is a method of allowing or denying access to a network based on the MAC address of the device attempting to connect. By creating a list of approved MAC addresses, the organization can prevent unauthorized devices from connecting to the network.

Network Access Control (NAC) is a security solution that allows organizations to restrict access to their networks based on the device's identity, configuration, and security posture. This can be used to ensure that only legitimate devices are allowed to connect to the network, and any unauthorized devices are blocked.

NEW QUESTION 265

- (Exam Topic 2)

A manager for the development team is concerned about reports showing a common set of vulnerabilities. The set of vulnerabilities is present on almost all of the applications developed by the team. Which of the following approaches would be most effective for the manager to use to address this issue?

- A. Tune the accuracy of fuzz testing.
- B. Invest in secure coding training and application security guidelines.
- C. Increase the frequency of dynamic code scans to detect issues faster.
- D. Implement code signing to make code immutable.

Answer: B

Explanation:

Invest in secure coding training and application security guidelines is the most effective approach for the manager to use to address the issue of common vulnerabilities in the applications developed by the team. Secure coding training can help the developers learn how to write code that follows security best practices and avoids common mistakes or flaws that can introduce vulnerabilities. Application security guidelines can provide a set of standards and rules for developing secure applications that meet the company's security requirements and policies. By investing in secure coding training and application security guidelines, the manager can improve the security awareness and skills of the development team and reduce the number of vulnerabilities in their applications. References: 1

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 9,

Domain 2.0: Architecture and Design, Objective 2.3: Summarize secure application development, deployment, and automation concepts 2

CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 10, Domain 2.0:

Architecture and Design, Objective 2.4: Explain the importance of embedded and specialized systems security 3 <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-secure-coding>

NEW QUESTION 267

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization wants to quickly assess how effectively the IT team hardened new laptops. Which of the following would be the best solution to perform this assessment?

- A. Install a SIEM tool and properly configure it to read the OS configuration files.
- B. Load current baselines into the existing vulnerability scanner.
- C. Maintain a risk register with each security control marked as compliant or non-compliant.
- D. Manually review the secure configuration guide checklists.

Answer: B

Explanation:

A vulnerability scanner is a tool that can scan devices and systems for known vulnerabilities, misconfigurations, and compliance issues. By loading the current baselines into the scanner, the organization can compare the actual state of the new laptops with the desired state and identify any deviations or weaknesses. This is a quick and automated way to assess the hardening of the new laptops.

NEW QUESTION 268

- (Exam Topic 2)

Recent changes to a company's BYOD policy require all personal mobile devices to use a two-factor authentication method that is not something you know or have. Which of the following will meet this requirement?

- A. Facial recognition
- B. Six-digit PIN
- C. PKI certificate
- D. Smart card

Answer: A

Explanation:

Facial recognition is a type of biometric authentication that uses the unique features of a person's face to verify their identity. Facial recognition is not something you know or have, but something you are, which is one of the three factors of authentication. Facial recognition can use various methods and technologies, such as 2D or 3D images, infrared sensors, machine learning and more, to capture, analyze and compare facial data. Facial recognition can provide a convenient and secure way to authenticate users on personal mobile devices, as it does not require any additional hardware or input from the user. Facial recognition can also be used in conjunction with other factors, such as passwords or tokens, to provide multi-factor authentication. Verified References:

➤ Biometrics - SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 2.4 - Professor Messer IT Certification Training Courses <https://www.professormesser.com/security-plus/sy0-601/sy0-601-video/biometrics/> (See Facial Recognition)

➤ Security+ (Plus) Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security> (See Domain 2: Architecture and Design, Objective 2.4: Given a scenario, implement identity and access management controls.)

➤ Biometric and Facial Recognition - CompTIA Security+ Certification (SY0-501) https://www.oreilly.com/library/view/comptia-security-certification/9781789953091/video9_6.html (See Biometric and Facial Recognition)

NEW QUESTION 273

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following cloud models provides clients with servers, storage, and networks but nothing else?

- A. SaaS

- B. PaaS
- C. IaaS
- D. DaaS

Answer: C

Explanation:

IaaS (Infrastructure as a Service) is a cloud model that provides clients with servers, storage, and networks but nothing else. It allows clients to have more control and flexibility over the configuration and management of their infrastructure resources, but also requires them to install and maintain their own operating systems, applications, etc.

NEW QUESTION 274

- (Exam Topic 2)

A digital forensics team at a large company is investigating a case in which malicious code was downloaded over an HTTPS connection and was running in memory, but was never committed to disk. Which of the following techniques should the team use to obtain a sample of the malware binary?

- A. pcap reassembly
- B. SSD snapshot
- C. Image volatile memory
- D. Extract from checksums

Answer: C

Explanation:

The best technique for the digital forensics team to use to obtain a sample of the malware binary is to image volatile memory. Volatile memory imaging is a process of collecting a snapshot of the contents of a computer's RAM, which can include active malware programs. According to the CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Official Text Book, volatile memory imaging can be used to capture active malware programs that are running in memory, but have not yet been committed to disk. This technique is especially useful in cases where the malware is designed to self-destruct or erase itself from the disk after execution.

NEW QUESTION 277

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst is investigating network issues between a workstation and a company server. The workstation and server occasionally experience service disruptions, and employees are forced to

reconnect to the server. In addition, some reports indicate sensitive information is being leaked from the server to the public.

The workstation IP address is 192.168.1.103, and the server IP address is 192.168.1.101. The analyst runs `arp -a` On a separate workstation and obtains the following results:

Internet address	Physical address	Type
192.168.1.101	27-4b-17-00-38-08	dynamic
192.168.1.102	8e-45-49-ac-67-b6	dynamic
192.168.1.103	27-4b-17-00-38-08	dynamic
192.168.1.105	1f-35-91-55-0f-39	dynamic
192.168.1.157	27-4b-17-00-38-08	dynamic
192.168.1.190	12-d6-cf-91-f6-3f	dynamic

Which of the following is most likely occurring?

- A. Evil twin attack
- B. Domain hijacking attack
- C. On-path attack
- D. MAC flooding attack

Answer: C

Explanation:

An on-path attack is a type of attack where an attacker places themselves between two devices (such as a workstation and a server) and intercepts or modifies the communications between them. An on-path attacker can collect sensitive information, impersonate either device, or disrupt the service. In this scenario, the attacker is likely using an on-path attack to capture and alter the network traffic between the workstation and the server, causing service disruptions and data leakage.

NEW QUESTION 282

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security team discovered a large number of company-issued devices with non-work-related software installed. Which of the following policies would most likely contain language that would prohibit this activity?

- A. NDA
- B. BPA
- C. AUP
- D. SLA

Answer: C

Explanation:

AUP stands for acceptable use policy, which is a document that defines the rules and guidelines for using an organization's network, systems, devices, and resources. An AUP typically covers topics such as authorized and unauthorized activities, security requirements, data protection, user responsibilities, and consequences for violations. An AUP can help prevent non-work-related software installation on company-issued devices by clearly stating what types of software are allowed or prohibited, and what actions will be taken if users do not comply with the policy.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>

<https://www.techopedia.com/definition/2471/acceptable-use-policy-aup>

NEW QUESTION 286

- (Exam Topic 2)

A web server has been compromised due to a ransomware attack. Further Investigation reveals the ransomware has been in the server for the past 72 hours. The systems administrator needs to get the services back up as soon as possible. Which of the following should the administrator use to restore services to a secure state?

- A. The last incremental backup that was conducted 72 hours ago
- B. The last known-good configuration stored by the operating system
- C. The last full backup that was conducted seven days ago
- D. The baseline OS configuration

Answer: A

Explanation:

The last incremental backup that was conducted 72 hours ago would be the best option to restore the services to a secure state, as it would contain the most recent data before the ransomware infection. Incremental backups only store the changes made since the last backup, so they are faster and use less storage space than full backups. Restoring from an incremental backup would also minimize the data loss and downtime caused by the ransomware attack. References:

- > <https://www.comptia.org/blog/mature-cybersecurity-response-to-ransomware>
- > <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HszU4nEAlFc>

NEW QUESTION 289

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security engineer is investigating a penetration test report that states the company website is vulnerable to a web application attack. While checking the web logs from the time of the test, the engineer notices several invalid web form submissions using an unusual address: "SELECT * FROM customername". Which of the following is most likely being attempted?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

SQL injection is a web application attack that involves inserting malicious SQL statements into an input field, such as a web form, to manipulate or access the database behind the application. SQL injection can be used to perform various actions, such as reading, modifying, or deleting data, executing commands on the database server, or bypassing authentication. In this scenario, the attacker is trying to use a SQL statement "SELECT * FROM customername" to retrieve all data from the customername table in the database.

NEW QUESTION 294

- (Exam Topic 2)

During the onboarding process, an employee needs to create a password for an intranet account. The password must include ten characters, numbers, and letters, and two special characters. Once the password is created, the company will grant the employee access to other company-owned websites based on the intranet profile. Which of the following access management concepts is the company most likely using to safeguard intranet accounts and grant access to multiple sites based on a user's intranet account? (Select two).

- A. Federation
- B. Identity proofing
- C. Password complexity
- D. Default password changes
- E. Password manager
- F. Open authentication

Answer: AF

Explanation:

Federation is an access management concept that allows users to authenticate once and access multiple applications or services that trust the same identity provider. Open authentication is a standard protocol that enables federation by allowing users to use their existing credentials from one service to access another service. The company is most likely using federation and open authentication to safeguard intranet accounts and grant access to multiple sites based on a user's intranet account. For example, the company could use an identity provider such as Azure AD or Keycloak to manage the user identities and credentials for the intranet account, and then use open authentication to allow the users to access other company-owned websites without having to log in again. References:

- > <https://www.keycloak.org/>
- > <https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/azure/active-directory/hybrid/connect/whatis-fed>

NEW QUESTION 298

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization's corporate offices were destroyed due to a natural disaster, so the organization is now setting up offices in a temporary work space. Which of the following will the organization most likely consult?

- A. The business continuity plan
- B. The risk management plan
- C. The communication plan
- D. The incident response plan

Answer: A

Explanation:

A business continuity plan is a document or a process that outlines how an organization can continue its critical operations and functions in the event of a disruption or disaster. It can include strategies and procedures for recovering or relocating resources, personnel, data, etc., to ensure minimal downtime and impact. The organization will most likely consult the business continuity plan when setting up offices in a temporary work space after its corporate offices were destroyed due to a natural disaster.

NEW QUESTION 301

- (Exam Topic 2)

A report delivered to the Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) shows that some user credentials could be exfiltrated. The report also indicates that users tend to choose the same credentials on different systems and applications. Which of the following policies should the CISO use to prevent someone from using the exfiltrated credentials?

- A. MFA
- B. Lockout
- C. Time-based logins
- D. Password history

Answer: A

Explanation:

MFA stands for multi-factor authentication, which is a method of verifying a user's identity using two or more factors, such as something you know (e.g., password), something you have (e.g., token), or something you are (e.g., biometrics). MFA can prevent someone from using the exfiltrated credentials, as they would need to provide another factor besides the username and password to access the system or application. MFA can also alert the legitimate user of an unauthorized login attempt, allowing them to change their credentials or report the incident. References:

- > <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security>
- > <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yCJyPPvM-xg>
- > <https://www.professormesser.com/security-plus/sy0-601/sy0-601-video/multi-factor-authentication-5/>

NEW QUESTION 306

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is required in order (or an IDS and a WAF to be effective on HTTPS traffic?

- A. Hashing
- B. DNS sinkhole
- C. TLS inspection
- D. Data masking

Answer: C

Explanation:

TLS (Transport Layer Security) is a protocol that is used to encrypt data sent over HTTPS (Hypertext Transfer Protocol Secure). In order for an intrusion detection system (IDS) and a web application firewall (WAF) to be effective on HTTPS traffic, they must be able to inspect the encrypted traffic. TLS inspection allows the IDS and WAF to decrypt and inspect the traffic, allowing them to detect any malicious activity. References: [1] CompTIA Security+ Study Guide Exam SY0-601 [1], Sixth Edition, Chapter 11, "Network Security Monitoring" [2] CompTIA Security+ Get Certified Get Ahead: SY0-501 Study Guide, Chapter 7, "Intrusion Detection and Prevention"

NEW QUESTION 308

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which Of the following vulnerabilities is exploited an attacker Overwrite a reg-ister with a malicious address that changes the execution path?

- A. VM escape
- B. SQL injection
- C. Buffer overflow
- D. Race condition

Answer: C

Explanation:

A buffer overflow is a type of vulnerability that occurs when an attacker sends more data than a buffer can hold, causing the excess data to overwrite adjacent memory locations such as registers. It can allow an attacker to overwrite a register with a malicious address that changes the execution path and executes arbitrary code on the target system

NEW QUESTION 312

- (Exam Topic 2)

An analyst is working on an investigation with multiple alerts for multiple hosts. The hosts are showing signs of being compromised by a fast-spreading worm. Which of the following should be the next step in order to stop the spread?

- A. Disconnect every host from the network.
- B. Run an AV scan on the entire
- C. Scan the hosts that show signs of
- D. Place all known-infected hosts on an isolated network

Answer: D

Explanation:

Placing all known-infected hosts on an isolated network is the best way to stop the spread of a worm infection. This will prevent the worm from reaching other hosts on the network and allow the infected hosts to be cleaned and restored. Disconnecting every host from the network is not practical and may disrupt business operations. Running an AV scan on the entire network or scanning the hosts that show signs of infection may not be effective or fast enough to stop a fast-

spreading worm.

NEW QUESTION 313

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which Of the following best ensures minimal downtime for organizations vÃh crit-ical computing equipment located in earthquake-prone areas?

- A. Generators and UPS
- B. Off-site replication
- C. Additional warm site
- D. Local

Answer: B

Explanation:

Off-site replication is a process of copying and storing data in a remote location that is geographically separate from the primary site. It can ensure minimal downtime for organizations with critical computing equipment located in earthquake-prone areas by providing a backup copy of data that can be accessed and restored in case of a disaster or disruption at the primary site.

NEW QUESTION 318

- (Exam Topic 2)

The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of an organization would like staff members to have the flexibility to work from home anytime during business hours, including during a pandemic or crisis. However, the CEO is concerned that some staff members may take advantage of the flexibility and work from high-risk countries while on holiday or outsource work to a third-party organization in another country. The Chief Information Officer believes the company can implement some basic controls to mitigate the majority of the risk. Which of the following would be best to mitigate the CEO's concerns? (Select two).

- A. Geolocation
- B. Time-of-day restrictions
- C. Certificates
- D. Tokens
- E. Geotagging
- F. Role-based access controls

Answer: AB

Explanation:

Geolocation and time-of-day restrictions would be best to mitigate the CEO's concerns about staff members working from high-risk countries while on holiday or outsourcing work to a third-party organization in another country. Geolocation is a technique that involves determining the physical location of a device or user based on its IP address, GPS coordinates, Wi-Fi signals, or other indicators. Time-of-day restrictions are policies that limit the access or usage of resources based on the time of day or week. Geolocation and time-of-day restrictions can help to enforce access control rules, prevent unauthorized access, detect anomalous behavior, and comply with regulations. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-geolocation>
<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

NEW QUESTION 319

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