

# Exam Questions SY0-701

CompTIA Security+ Exam

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### NEW QUESTION 1

- (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 2

- (Exam Topic 1)

If a current private key is compromised, which of the following would ensure it cannot be used to decrypt all historical data?

- A. Perfect forward secrecy
- B. Elliptic-curve cryptography
- C. Key stretching
- D. Homomorphic encryption

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Perfect forward secrecy would ensure that it cannot be used to decrypt all historical data. Perfect forward secrecy (PFS) is a security protocol that generates a unique session key for each session between two parties. This ensures that even if one session key is compromised, it cannot be used to decrypt other sessions.

### NEW QUESTION 3

- (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<sup>12</sup>.

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 4

- (Exam Topic 1)

A network engineer and a security engineer are discussing ways to monitor network operations. Which of the following is the BEST method?

- A. Disable Telnet and force SSH.
- B. Establish a continuous ping.
- C. Utilize an agentless monitor
- D. Enable SNMPv3 With passwords.

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

An agentless monitor is the best method to monitor network operations because it does not require any software or agents to be installed on the devices being monitored, making it less intrusive and less likely to disrupt network operations. This method can monitor various aspects of network operations, such as traffic, performance, and security.

CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition (SY0-601), Chapter 4: Attacks, Threats, and Vulnerabilities, Monitoring and Detection Techniques, pg. 167-170.

### NEW QUESTION 5

- (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 6**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company uses a drone for precise perimeter and boundary monitoring. Which of the following should be MOST concerning to the company?

- A. Privacy
- B. Cloud storage of telemetry data
- C. GPS spoofing
- D. Weather events

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

The use of a drone for perimeter and boundary monitoring can raise privacy concerns, as it may capture video and images of individuals on or near the monitored premises. The company should take measures to ensure that privacy rights are not violated. References:

➤ CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 8

**NEW QUESTION 7**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following BEST describes the method a security analyst would use to confirm a file that is downloaded from a trusted security website is not altered in transit or corrupted using a verified checksum?

- A. Hashing
- B. Salting
- C. Integrity
- D. Digital signature

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Hashing is a cryptographic function that produces a unique fixed-size output (i.e., hash value) from an input (i.e., data). The hash value is a digital fingerprint of the data, which means that if the data changes, so too does the hash value. By comparing the hash value of the downloaded file with the hash value provided by the security website, the security analyst can verify that the file has not been altered in transit or corrupted.

**NEW QUESTION 8**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A systems engineer is building a new system for production. Which of the following is the FINAL step to be performed prior to promoting to production?

- A. Disable unneeded services.
- B. Install the latest security patches.
- C. Run a vulnerability scan.
- D. Encrypt all disks.

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Running a vulnerability scan is the final step to be performed prior to promoting a system to production. This allows any remaining security issues to be identified and resolved before the system is put into production. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 3

**NEW QUESTION 9**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security engineer is installing a WAF to protect the company's website from malicious web requests over SSL. Which of the following is needed to meet the objective?

- A. A reverse proxy
- B. A decryption certificate
- C. A split-tunnel VPN
- D. Load-balanced servers

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

A Web Application Firewall (WAF) is a security solution that protects web applications from various types of attacks such as SQL injection, cross-site scripting (XSS), and others. It is typically deployed in front of web servers to inspect incoming traffic and filter out malicious requests.

To protect the company's website from malicious web requests over SSL, a decryption certificate is needed to decrypt the SSL traffic before it reaches the WAF. This allows the WAF to inspect the traffic and filter out malicious requests.

#### NEW QUESTION 10

- (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 10

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following disaster recovery tests is the LEAST time consuming for the disaster recovery team?

- A. Tabletop
- B. Parallel
- C. Full interruption
- D. Simulation

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A tabletop exercise is a type of disaster recovery test that simulates a disaster scenario in a discussion-based format, without actually disrupting operations or requiring physical testing of recovery procedures. It is the least time-consuming type of test for the disaster recovery team.

#### NEW QUESTION 11

- (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 14

- (Exam Topic 1)

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

- Establish policies in 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. Protect 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 15

- (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 19**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company has discovered unauthorized devices are using its WiFi network, and it wants to harden the access point to improve security. Which of the following configuration should an analysis enable to improve security? (Select TWO.)

- A. RADIUS
- B. PEAP
- C. WPS
- D. WEP-EKIP
- E. SSL
- F. WPA2-PSK

**Answer:** AF

**Explanation:**

To improve the security of the WiFi network and prevent unauthorized devices from accessing the network, the configuration options of RADIUS and WPA2-PSK should be enabled. RADIUS (Remote Authentication Dial-In User Service) is an authentication protocol that can be used to control access to the WiFi network. It can provide stronger authentication and authorization than WEP and WPA. WPA2-PSK (WiFi Protected Access 2 with Pre-Shared Key) is a security protocol that uses stronger encryption than WEP and WPA. It requires a pre-shared key (PSK) to be entered on each device that wants to access the network. This helps prevent unauthorized devices from accessing the network.

**NEW QUESTION 23**

- (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 28**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A network analyst is investigating compromised corporate information. The analyst leads to a theory that network traffic was intercepted before being transmitted to the internet. The following output was captured on an internal host:

```
IPv4 Address ..... 10.0.0.87
Subnet Mask ..... 255.255.255.0
Default Gateway ..... 10.0.0.1

Internet Address      Physical Address
10.10.255.255         ff-ff-ff-ff-ff-ff
10.0.0.1              aa-aa-aa-aa-aa-aa
10.0.0.254            aa-aa-aa-aa-aa-aa
224.0.0.2             01-00-5e-00-00-02
```

Based on the IoCS, which of the following was the MOST likely attack used to compromise the network communication?

- A. Denial of service
- B. ARP poisoning
- C. Command injection
- D. MAC flooding

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

ARP poisoning (also known as ARP spoofing) is a type of attack where an attacker sends falsified ARP messages over a local area network to link the attacker's



MAC address with the IP address of another host on the network. References: CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives - 2.5 Given a scenario, analyze potential indicators to determine the type of attack. Study Guide: Chapter 6, page 271.

### NEW QUESTION 30

- (Exam Topic 1)

A major clothing company recently lost a large amount of proprietary information. The security officer must find a solution to ensure this never happens again. Which of the following is the BEST technical implementation to prevent this from happening again?

- A. Configure DLP solutions
- B. Disable peer-to-peer sharing
- C. Enable role-based
- D. Mandate job rotation
- E. Implement content filters

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Data loss prevention (DLP) solutions can prevent the accidental or intentional loss of sensitive data. DLP tools can identify and protect sensitive data by classifying and categorizing it, encrypting it, or blocking it from being transferred outside the organization's network.

### NEW QUESTION 35

- (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 38

- (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 40

- (Exam Topic 1)

Which of the following controls would be the MOST cost-effective and time-efficient to deter intrusions at the perimeter of a restricted, remote military training area? (Select TWO).

- A. Barricades
- B. Thermal sensors
- C. Drones
- D. Signage
- E. Motion sensors
- F. Guards
- G. Bollards

**Answer:** AD

**Explanation:**

Barricades and signage are the most cost-effective and time-efficient controls to deter intrusions at the perimeter of a restricted, remote military training area.

References:

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

**NEW QUESTION 42**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security architect is implementing a new email architecture for a company. Due to security concerns, the Chief Information Security Officer would like the new architecture to support email encryption, as well as provide for digital signatures. Which of the following should the architect implement?

- A. TOP
- B. IMAP
- C. HTTPS
- D. S/MIME

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

S/MIME (Secure/Multipurpose Internet Mail Extensions) is a protocol that enables secure email messages to be sent and received. It provides email encryption, as well as digital signatures, which can be used to verify the authenticity of the sender. S/MIME can be used with a variety of email protocols, including POP and IMAP.

References:

➤ <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/what-is-smime>

➤ CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Sixth Edition (SY0-601), page 139

**NEW QUESTION 43**

- (Exam Topic 1)

The security team received a report of copyright infringement from the IP space of the corporate network. The report provided a precise time stamp for the incident as well as the name of the copyrighted files. The analyst has been tasked with determining the infringing source machine and instructed to implement measures to prevent such incidents from occurring again. Which of the following is MOST capable of accomplishing both tasks?

- A. HIDS
- B. Allow list
- C. TPM
- D. NGFW

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Next-Generation Firewalls (NGFWs) are designed to provide advanced threat protection by combining traditional firewall capabilities with intrusion prevention, application control, and other security features. NGFWs can detect and block unauthorized access attempts, malware infections, and other suspicious activity. They can also be used to monitor file access and detect unauthorized copying or distribution of copyrighted material.

A next-generation firewall (NGFW) can be used to detect and prevent copyright infringement by analyzing network traffic and blocking unauthorized transfers of copyrighted material. Additionally, NGFWs can be configured to enforce access control policies that prevent unauthorized access to sensitive resources.

References:

➤ CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 6

**NEW QUESTION 47**

- (Exam Topic 1)

As part of the lessons-learned phase, the SOC is tasked with building methods to detect if a previous incident is happening again. Which of the following would allow the security analyst to alert the SOC if an event is reoccurring?

- A. Creating a playbook within the SOAR
- B. Implementing rules in the NGFW
- C. Updating the DLP hash database
- D. Publishing a new CRL with revoked certificates

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Creating a playbook within the Security Orchestration, Automation and Response (SOAR) tool would allow the security analyst to detect if an event is reoccurring by triggering automated actions based on the previous incident's characteristics. This can help the SOC to respond quickly and effectively to the incident.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, 4th Edition, Chapter 7: Incident Response, pp. 352-354

**NEW QUESTION 51**

- (Exam Topic 1)

An employee received multiple messages on a mobile device. The messages instructing the employee to pair the device to an unknown device. Which of the following BEST describes What a malicious person might be doing to cause this issue to occur?

- A. Jamming
- B. Bluesnarfing
- C. Evil twin
- D. Rogue access point

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Bluesnarfing is a hacking technique that exploits Bluetooth connections to snatch data from a wireless device. An attacker can perform bluesnarfing when the Bluetooth function is on and your device is discoverable by other devices within range. In some cases, attackers can even make calls from their victim's phone.

**NEW QUESTION 52**

- (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 55**

- (Exam Topic 1)

After a WiFi scan of a local office was conducted, an unknown wireless signal was identified. Upon investigation, an unknown Raspberry Pi device was found connected to an Ethernet port using a single connection. Which of the following BEST describes the purpose of this device?

- A. IoT sensor
- B. Evil twin
- C. Rogue access point
- D. On-path attack

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A Raspberry Pi device connected to an Ethernet port could be configured as a rogue access point, allowing an attacker to intercept and analyze network traffic or perform other malicious activities. References: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives: 3.2 Given a scenario, implement secure network architecture concepts.

**NEW QUESTION 57**

- (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 59**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A Chief Information Officer receives an email stating a database will be encrypted within 24 hours unless a payment of \$20,000 is credited to the account mentioned in the email. This BEST describes a scenario related to:

- A. whaling.
- B. smishing.
- C. spear phishing
- D. vishing

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

The scenario of receiving an email stating a database will be encrypted unless a payment is made is an example of spear phishing. References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide by Emmett Dulaney, Chapter 2: Threats, Attacks, and Vulnerabilities, Social Engineering

**NEW QUESTION 64**

- (Exam Topic 1)

A security analyst has been tasked with creating a new WiFi network for the company. The requirements received by the analyst are as follows:

- Must be able to differentiate between users connected to WiFi
- The encryption keys need to change routinely without interrupting the users or forcing reauthentication



- Must be able to integrate with RADIUS
  - Must not have any open SSIDs
- Which of the following options BEST accommodates these requirements?

- A. WPA2-Enterprise
- B. WPA3-PSK
- C. 802.11n
- D. WPS

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Detailed

WPA2-Enterprise can accommodate all of the requirements listed. WPA2-Enterprise uses 802.1X authentication to differentiate between users, supports the use of RADIUS for authentication, and allows for the use of dynamic encryption keys that can be changed without disrupting the users or requiring reauthentication. Additionally, WPA2-Enterprise does not allow for open SSIDs.

References: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-601, Chapter 7: Securing Networks, p. 317

**NEW QUESTION 65**

- (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 66**

- (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 68**

- (Exam Topic 1)

Employees at a company are receiving unsolicited text messages on their corporate cell phones. The unsolicited text messages contain a password reset Link. Which of the attacks is being used to target the company?

- A. Phishing
- B. Vishing
- C. Smishing
- D. Spam

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Smishing is a type of phishing attack which begins with an attacker sending a text message to an individual. The message contains social engineering tactics to convince the person to click on a malicious link or send sensitive information to the attacker. Criminals use smishing attacks for purposes like:

Learn login credentials to accounts via credential phishing Discover private data like social security numbers

Send money to the attacker Install malware on a phone

Establish trust before using other forms of contact like phone calls or emails

Attackers may pose as trusted sources like a government organization, a person you know, or your bank. And messages often come with manufactured urgency and time-sensitive threats. This can make it more difficult for a victim to notice a scam.

Phone numbers are easy to spoof with VoIP texting, where users can create a virtual number to send and receive texts. If a certain phone number is flagged for spam, criminals can simply recycle it and use a new one.

#### NEW QUESTION 69

- (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:

A communications plan should be used to inform the affected parties about the sale of sensitive user data on a website. The communications plan should detail how the organization will handle media inquiries, how to communicate with customers, and how to respond to other interested parties.

#### NEW QUESTION 70

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company is concerned about individuals driving a car into the building to gain access. Which of the following security controls would work BEST to prevent this from happening?

- A. Bollard
- B. Camera
- C. Alarms
- D. Signage
- E. Access control vestibule

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A bollard would work best to prevent individuals from driving a car into the building. A bollard is a short, vertical post that can be used to block vehicles from entering a designated area. It is specifically designed to stop cars from crashing into buildings or other structures.

#### NEW QUESTION 71

- (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 73

- (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 75

- (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 77

- (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 81

- (Exam Topic 1)

A company recently experienced an attack during which 5 main website was directed to the attack-er's web server, allowing the attacker to harvest credentials from unsuspecting customers. Which of the following should the company Implement to prevent this type of attack from occurring in the future?

- A. IPSec
- B. SSL/TLS
- C. DNSSEC
- D. S/MIME

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

The attack described in the question is known as a DNS hijacking attack. In this type of attack, an attacker modifies the DNS records of a domain name to redirect traffic to their own server. This allows them to intercept traffic and steal sensitive information such as user credentials.

To prevent this type of attack from occurring in the future, the company should implement C. DNSSEC.

DNSSEC (Domain Name System Security Extensions) is a security protocol that adds digital signatures to DNS records. This ensures that DNS records are not modified during transit and prevents DNS hijacking attacks.

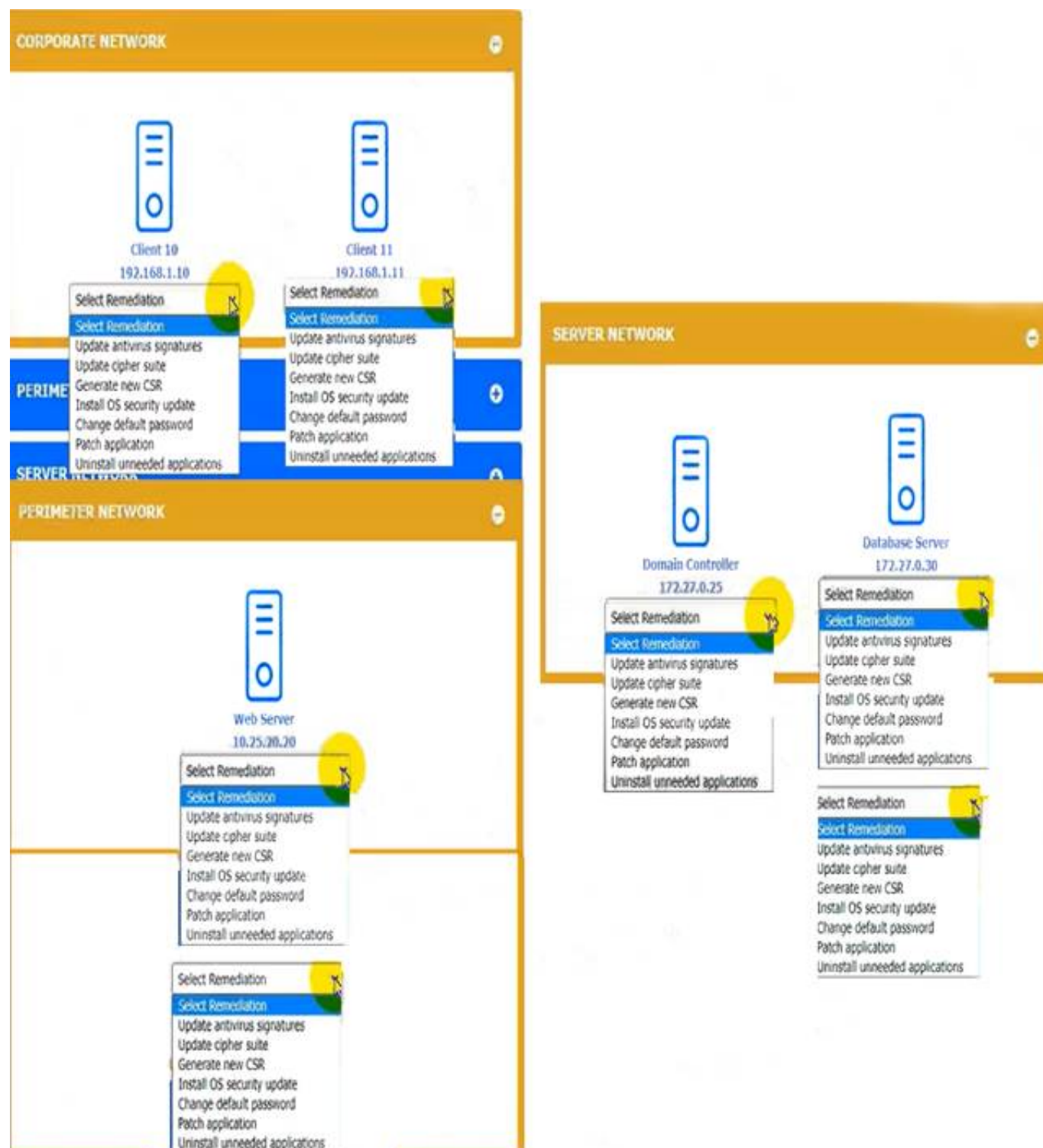
### NEW QUESTION 82

- (Exam Topic 1)

You received the output of a recent vulnerability assessment.

Review the assessment and scan output and determine the appropriate remedialion{s} 'or «ach dewce. Remediation options may be selected multiple times, and some devices may require more than one remediation.

If at any time you would like to biing bade the initial state ot the simulation, please dick me Reset All button.



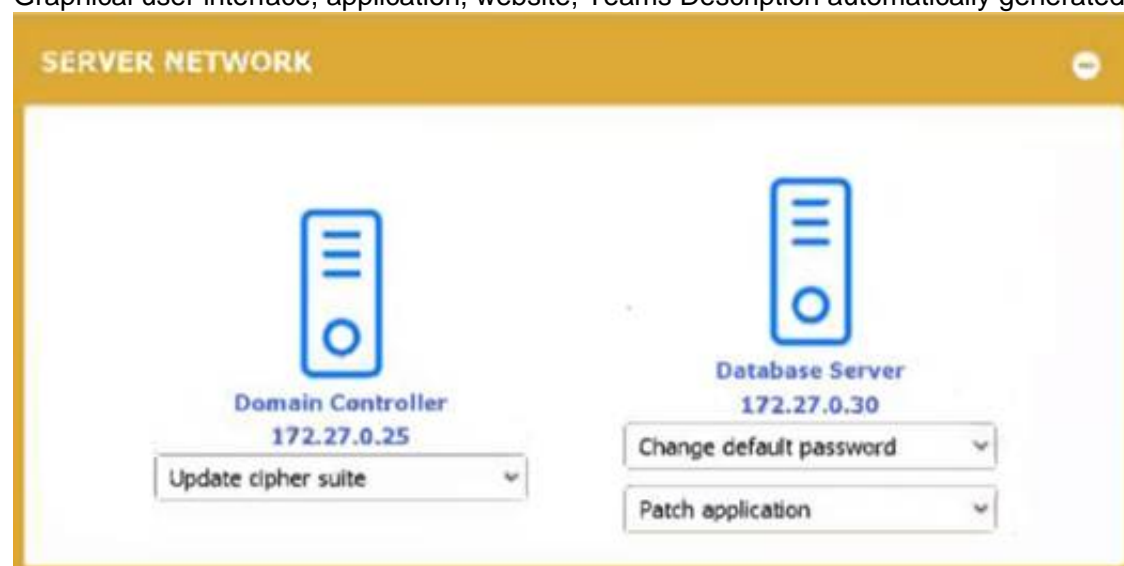
- A. Mastered
- B. Not Mastered

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**



Graphical user interface, application, website, Teams Description automatically generated



Graphical user interface, text, application Description automatically generated





#### NEW QUESTION 87

- (Exam Topic 1)

An employee's company account was used in a data breach Interviews with the employee revealed:

- The employee was able to avoid changing passwords by using a previous password again.
- The account was accessed from a hostile, foreign nation, but the employee has never traveled to any other countries.

Which of the following can be implemented to prevent these issues from reoccurring? (Select TWO)

- A. Geographic dispersal
- B. Password complexity
- C. Password history
- D. Geotagging
- E. Password lockout
- F. Geofencing

**Answer:** CF

#### Explanation:

two possible solutions that can be implemented to prevent these issues from reoccurring are password history and geofencing. Password history is a feature that prevents users from reusing their previous passwords. This can enhance password security by forcing users to create new and unique passwords periodically. Password history can be configured by setting a policy that specifies how many previous passwords are remembered and how often users must change their passwords.

Geofencing is a feature that restricts access to a system or network based on the geographic location of the user or device. This can enhance security by preventing unauthorized access from hostile or foreign regions. Geofencing can be implemented by using GPS, IP address, or other methods to determine the location of the user or device and compare it with a predefined set of boundaries.

#### NEW QUESTION 92

- (Exam Topic 1)

A network analyst is setting up a wireless access point for a home office in a remote, rural location. The requirement is that users need to connect to the access point securely but do not want to have to remember passwords Which of the following should the network analyst enable to meet the requirement?

- A. MAC address filtering
- B. 802.1X
- C. Captive portal
- D. WPS

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The network analyst should enable Wi-Fi Protected Setup (WPS) to allow users to connect to the wireless access point securely without having to remember passwords. WPS allows users to connect to a wireless network by pressing a button or entering a PIN instead of entering a password.

Reference: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide, Exam SY0-601, Chapter 4: Identity and Access Management

#### NEW QUESTION 95

- (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 99

- (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 104**

- (Exam Topic 1)

The Chief Information Security Officer directed a risk reduction in shadow IT and created a policy requiring all unsanctioned high-risk SaaS applications to be blocked from user access Which of the following is the BEST security solution to reduce this risk?

- A. CASB
- B. VPN concentrator
- C. MFA
- D. VPC endpoint

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

A Cloud Access Security Broker (CASB) can be used to monitor and control access to cloud-based applications, including unsanctioned SaaS applications. It can help enforce policies that prevent access to high-risk SaaS applications and provide visibility into the use of such applications by employees. References: CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Exam Objectives: 3.3 Given a scenario, implement secure mobile solutions.

**NEW QUESTION 109**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A financial institution recently joined a bug bounty program to identify security issues in the institution's new public platform. Which of the following best describes who the institution is working with to identify security issues?

- A. Script kiddie
- B. Insider threats
- C. Malicious actor
- D. Authorized hacker

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

An authorized hacker, also known as an ethical hacker or a white hat hacker, is someone who uses their skills and knowledge to find and report security issues in a system or application with the permission of the owner. An authorized hacker follows the rules and guidelines of the bug bounty program and does not cause any harm or damage to the system or its users.

**NEW QUESTION 112**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security investigation revealed that 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 following 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 113**

- (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 115

- (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 119

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which Of the following is a primary security concern for a setting up a BYOD program?

- A. End of life
- B. Buffer overflow
- C. VM escape
- D. Jailbreaking

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Jailbreaking is a process of bypassing or removing the manufacturer-imposed restrictions on a mobile device's operating system, allowing users to install unauthorized applications, modify settings, etc. It is a primary security concern for setting up a BYOD program because it can expose the device and its data to malware, vulnerabilities, unauthorized access, etc

#### NEW QUESTION 123

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security administrator needs to provide secure access to internal networks for external partners The administrator has given the PSK and other parameters to the third-party security administrator. Which of the following is being used to establish this connection?

- A. Kerberos
- B. SSL/TLS
- C. IPSec
- D. SSH

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

IPSec is a protocol suite that provides secure communication over IP networks. It uses encryption, authentication, and integrity mechanisms to protect data from unauthorized access or modification. IPSec can operate in two modes: transport mode and tunnel mode. In tunnel mode, IPSec can create a virtual private network (VPN) between two endpoints, such as external partners and internal networks. To establish a VPN connection, IPSec requires a pre-shared key (PSK) or other parameters to negotiate the security association. References:  
<https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/what-is-vpn>

#### NEW QUESTION 128

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following would be most effective to contain a rapidly spreading attack that is affecting a large number of organizations?

- A. Machine learning
- B. DNS sinkhole
- C. Blocklist
- D. Honey pot

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

A DNS sinkhole would be most effective to contain a rapidly spreading attack that is affecting a large number of organizations. A DNS sinkhole is a technique that involves redirecting malicious or unwanted domain names to an alternative IP address, such as a black hole, a honeypot, or a warning page. A DNS sinkhole can help to prevent or disrupt the communication between infected systems and command-and-control servers, malware distribution sites, phishing sites, or botnets. A DNS sinkhole can also help to identify and isolate infected systems by monitoring the traffic to the sinkhole IP address. References:

<https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-dns-sinkhole>

<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

#### NEW QUESTION 131

- (Exam Topic 2)

A technician is setting up a new firewall on a network segment to allow web traffic to the internet while hardening the network. After the firewall is configured, users

receive errors stating the website could not be located. Which of the following would best correct the issue?

- A. Setting an explicit deny to all traffic using port 80 instead of 443
- B. Moving the implicit deny from the bottom of the rule set to the top
- C. Configuring the first line in the rule set to allow all traffic
- D. Ensuring that port 53 has been explicitly allowed in the rule set

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

Port 53 is the default port for DNS traffic. If the firewall is blocking port 53, then users will not be able to resolve domain names and will receive errors stating that the website could not be located.

The other options would not correct the issue. Setting an explicit deny to all traffic using port 80 instead of 443 would block all HTTP traffic, not just web traffic.

Moving the implicit deny from the bottom of the rule set to the top would make the deny rule more restrictive, which would not solve the issue. Configuring the first line in the rule set to allow all traffic would allow all traffic, including malicious traffic, which is not a good security practice.

Therefore, the best way to correct the issue is to ensure that port 53 has been explicitly allowed in the rule set. Here are some additional information about DNS traffic:

- > DNS traffic is used to resolve domain names to IP addresses.
- > DNS traffic is typically unencrypted, which makes it vulnerable to eavesdropping.
- > There are a number of ways to secure DNS traffic, such as using DNS over HTTPS (DoH) or DNS over TLS (DoT).

**NEW QUESTION 135**

- (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 140**

- (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 141**

- (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 146

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst is assisting a team of developers with best practices for coding. The security analyst would like to defend against the use of SQL injection attacks. Which of the following should the security analyst recommend first?

- A. Tokenization
- B. Input validation
- C. Code signing
- D. Secure cookies

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Input validation is a technique that involves checking the user input for any malicious or unexpected characters or commands that could be used to perform SQL injection attacks. Input validation can be done by using allow-lists or deny-lists to filter out the input based on predefined criteria. Input validation can prevent SQL injection attacks by ensuring that only valid and expected input is passed to the database queries.

#### NEW QUESTION 150

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst receives alerts about an internal system sending a large amount of unusual DNS queries to systems on the internet over short periods of time during non-business hours. Which of the following is most likely occurring?

- A. A worm is propagating across the network.
- B. Data is being exfiltrated.
- C. A logic bomb is deleting data.
- D. Ransomware is encrypting files.

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Data is being exfiltrated when an internal system is sending a large amount of unusual DNS queries to systems on the internet over short periods of time during non-business hours. Data exfiltration is the unauthorized transfer of data from a system or network to an external destination or actor. Data exfiltration can be performed by malicious insiders or external attackers who have compromised the system or network. DNS queries are requests for resolving domain names to IP addresses. DNS queries can be used as a covert channel for data exfiltration by encoding data in the domain names or subdomains and sending them to a malicious DNS server that can decode and collect the data. References:

<https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-data-exfiltration>

<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

#### NEW QUESTION 155

- (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 156

- (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 161

- (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 164

- (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 169

- (Exam Topic 2)

A user enters a password to log in to a workstation and is then prompted to enter an authentication code Which of the following MFA factors or attributes are being utilized in the authentication process? {Select two}.

- A. Something you know
- B. Something you have
- C. Somewhere you are
- D. Someone you know
- E. Something you are
- F. Something you can do

**Answer:** AB

#### Explanation:

MFA (Multi-Factor Authentication) is a method of verifying a user's identity by requiring two or more factors or attributes that belong to different categories. The categories are something you know (such as a password or a PIN), something you have (such as a token or a smart card), something you are (such as a fingerprint or an iris scan), something you do (such as a gesture or a voice command), and somewhere you are (such as a location or an IP address). In this case, the user enters a password (something you know) and then receives an authentication code (something you have) to log in to a workstation.

#### NEW QUESTION 171

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which Of the following security controls can be used to prevent multiple from using a unique card swipe and being admitted to a entrance?

- A. Visitor logs
- B. Faraday cages
- C. Access control vestibules
- D. Motion detection sensors

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

Access control vestibules are physical security controls that consist of two sets of doors or gates that create a small enclosed space between them. Only one door or gate can be opened at a time, and only one person can enter or exit the vestibule at a time. Access control vestibules can prevent multiple people from using a



unique card swipe and being admitted to a secure entrance, as they require each person to authenticate individually and prevent tailgating or piggybacking.

## NEW QUESTION 172

- (Exam Topic 2)

Select the appropriate attack and remediation from each drop-down list to label the corresponding attack with its remediation.

### INSTRUCTIONS

Not all attacks and remediation actions will be used.

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

Attack Description	Target	Attack Identified	BEST Preventative or Remediation Action
An attacker sends multiple SYN packets from multiple sources.	Web server	<div> <div></div> <div>Botnet</div> <div>RAT</div> <div>Logic Bomb</div> <div>Backdoor</div> <div>Virus</div> <div>Spyware</div> <div>Worm</div> <div>Adware</div> <div>Ransomware</div> <div>Keylogger</div> <div>Phishing</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Enable DDoS protection</div> <div>Patch vulnerable systems</div> <div>Disable vulnerable services</div> <div>Change the default system password</div> <div>Update the cryptographic algorithms</div> <div>Change the default application password</div> <div>Implement 2FA using push notification</div> <div>Conduct a code review</div> <div>Implement application fuzzing</div> <div>Implement a host-based IPS</div> <div>Disable remote access services</div> </div>
The attack establishes a connection, which allows remote commands to be executed.	User	<div> <div></div> <div>Botnet</div> <div>RAT</div> <div>Logic Bomb</div> <div>Backdoor</div> <div>Virus</div> <div>Spyware</div> <div>Worm</div> <div>Adware</div> <div>Ransomware</div> <div>Keylogger</div> <div>Phishing</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Enable DDoS protection</div> <div>Patch vulnerable systems</div> <div>Disable vulnerable services</div> <div>Change the default system password</div> <div>Update the cryptographic algorithms</div> <div>Change the default application password</div> <div>Implement 2FA using push notification</div> <div>Conduct a code review</div> <div>Implement application fuzzing</div> <div>Implement a host-based IPS</div> <div>Disable remote access services</div> </div>
The attack is self propagating and compromises a SQL database using well-known credentials as it moves through the network.	Database server	<div> <div></div> <div>Botnet</div> <div>RAT</div> <div>Logic Bomb</div> <div>Backdoor</div> <div>Virus</div> <div>Spyware</div> <div>Worm</div> <div>Adware</div> <div>Ransomware</div> <div>Keylogger</div> <div>Phishing</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Enable DDoS protection</div> <div>Patch vulnerable systems</div> <div>Disable vulnerable services</div> <div>Change the default system password</div> <div>Update the cryptographic algorithms</div> <div>Change the default application password</div> <div>Implement 2FA using push notification</div> <div>Conduct a code review</div> <div>Implement application fuzzing</div> <div>Implement a host-based IPS</div> <div>Disable remote access services</div> </div>
The attacker uses hardware to remotely monitor a user's input activity to harvest credentials.	Executive	<div> <div></div> <div>Botnet</div> <div>RAT</div> <div>Logic Bomb</div> <div>Backdoor</div> <div>Virus</div> <div>Spyware</div> <div>Worm</div> <div>Adware</div> <div>Ransomware</div> <div>Keylogger</div> <div>Phishing</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Enable DDoS protection</div> <div>Patch vulnerable systems</div> <div>Disable vulnerable services</div> <div>Change the default system password</div> <div>Update the cryptographic algorithms</div> <div>Change the default application password</div> <div>Implement 2FA using push notification</div> <div>Conduct a code review</div> <div>Implement application fuzzing</div> <div>Implement a host-based IPS</div> <div>Disable remote access services</div> </div>
The attacker embeds hidden access in an internally developed application that bypasses account login.	Application	<div> <div></div> <div>Botnet</div> <div>RAT</div> <div>Logic Bomb</div> <div>Backdoor</div> <div>Virus</div> <div>Spyware</div> <div>Worm</div> <div>Adware</div> <div>Ransomware</div> <div>Keylogger</div> <div>Phishing</div> </div>	<div> <div></div> <div>Enable DDoS protection</div> <div>Patch vulnerable systems</div> <div>Disable vulnerable services</div> <div>Change the default system password</div> <div>Update the cryptographic algorithms</div> <div>Change the default application password</div> <div>Implement 2FA using push notification</div> <div>Conduct a code review</div> <div>Implement application fuzzing</div> <div>Implement a host-based IPS</div> <div>Disable remote access services</div> </div>

- A. Mastered  
B. Not Mastered

Answer: A

### Explanation:

Web server Botnet Enable DDoS protection User RAT Implement a host-based IPS Database server Worm Change the default application password Executive Keylogger Disable vulnerable services Application Backdoor Implement 2FA using push notification  
A screenshot of a computer program Description automatically generated with low confidence

Attack Description	Target	Attack Identified	BEST Preventative or Remediation Action
An attacker sends multiple SYN packets from multiple sources.	Web server	Botnet ▾	Enable DDoS protection ▾
The attack establishes a connection, which allows remote commands to be executed.	User	RAT ▾	Implement a host-based IPS ▾
The attack is self propagating and compromises a SQL database using well-known credentials as it moves through the network.	Database server	Worm ▾	Change the default application password ▾
The attacker uses hardware to remotely monitor a user's input activity to harvest credentials.	Executive	Keylogger ▾	Disable vulnerable services ▾
The attacker embeds hidden access in an internally developed application that bypasses account login.	Application	Backdoor ▾	Implement 2FA using push notification ▾

NEW QUESTION 174

- (Exam Topic 2)

An IT manager is estimating the mobile device budget for the upcoming year. Over the last five years, the number of devices that were replaced due to loss, damage, or theft steadily increased by 10%. Which of the following would best describe the estimated number of devices to be replaced next year?

- A. SLA
- B. ARO
- C. RPO
- D. SLE

Answer: B

Explanation:

ARO stands for annualized rate of occurrence, which is a metric that estimates how often a threat event will occur within a year. ARO can help an IT manager estimate the mobile device budget for the upcoming year by multiplying the number of devices replaced in the previous year by the percentage increase of replacement over the last five years. For example, if 100 devices were replaced in the previous year and the replacement rate increased by 10% each year for the last five years, then the estimated number of devices to be replaced next year is  $100 \times (1 + 0.1)^5 = 161$ .

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/24866/annualized-rate-of-occurrence-aro>

NEW QUESTION 177

- (Exam Topic 2)

An attacker is using a method to hide data inside of benign files in order to exfiltrate confidential data. Which of the following is the attacker most likely using?

- A. Base64 encoding
- B. Steganography
- C. Data encryption
- D. Perfect forward secrecy

Answer: B

Explanation:

Steganography is a technique for hiding data inside of benign files such as images, audio, or video. This can be used to exfiltrate confidential data without raising suspicion or detection.

References: How to Hide Files Inside Files [Images, Folder] - Raymond.CC Blog; How to Hide Data in a Secret Text File Compartment - How-To Geek; How to Hide Data Within an Image - Medium

NEW QUESTION 181

- (Exam Topic 2)

A malicious actor recently penetrated a company's network and moved laterally to the data center Upon investigation a forensics firm wants to know what was in the memory on the compromised server Which of the following files should be given to the forensics firm?

- A. Security
- B. Application
- C. Dump
- D. Syslog

Answer: C

Explanation:

A dump file is a file that contains the contents of memory at a specific point in time. It can be used for debugging or forensic analysis of a system or an application. It can reveal what was in the memory on the compromised server, such as processes, variables, passwords, encryption keys, etc.

NEW QUESTION 186

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following teams combines both offensive and defensive testing techniques to protect an organization's critical systems?

- A. Red

- B. Blue
- C. Purple
- D. Yellow

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A purple team combines both offensive and defensive testing techniques to protect an organization's critical systems. A purple team is a type of cybersecurity team that consists of members from both the red team and the blue team. The red team performs simulated attacks on the organization's systems, while the blue team defends against them. The purple team facilitates the collaboration and communication between the red team and the blue team, and provides feedback and recommendations for improvement. A purple team can help the organization identify and remediate vulnerabilities, enhance security controls, and increase resilience.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/red-team-blue-team-purple-team>

<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 187**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A user is trying unsuccessfully to send images via SMS. The user downloaded the images from a corporate email account on a work phone. Which of the following policies is preventing the user from completing this action?

- A. Application management
- B. Content management
- C. Containerization
- D. Full disk encryption

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Content management is a policy that controls what types of data can be accessed, modified, shared, or transferred by users or applications. Content management can prevent data leakage or exfiltration by blocking or restricting certain actions, such as copying, printing, emailing, or sending data via SMS. If the user downloaded the images from a corporate email account on a work phone, the content management policy may prevent the user from sending the images via SMS to protect the confidentiality and integrity of the data.

References: 1

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 2

CompTIA

Security+ Certification Exam Objectives, page 12, Domain 3.0: Implementation, Objective 3.1: Implement

secure network architecture concepts 3 <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-data-loss-prevention>

**NEW QUESTION 189**

- (Exam Topic 2)

The management team has requested that the security team implement 802.1X into the existing wireless network setup. The following requirements must be met:

- Minimal interruption to the end user
- Mutual certificate validation

Which of the following authentication protocols would meet these requirements?

- A. EAP-FAST
- B. PSK
- C. EAP-TTLS
- D. EAP-TLS

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

EAP-TLS (Extensible Authentication Protocol - Transport Layer Security) is an authentication protocol that uses certificates to provide mutual authentication between the client and the authentication server. It also allows for the encryption of user credentials, making EAP-TLS a secure and reliable authentication protocol. According to the CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Official Text Book, EAP-TLS is well-suited for wireless networks due to its mutual authentication capabilities and its ability to securely store credentials. It is also the preferred authentication protocol for 802.1X wireless networks.

**NEW QUESTION 192**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security operations center wants to implement a solution that can execute files to test for malicious activity. The solution should provide a report of the files' activity against known threats.

Which of the following should the security operations center implement?

- A. theHarvester
- B. Nessus
- C. Cuckoo
- D. Sn1per

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Cuckoo is a sandbox that is specifically written to run programs inside and identify any malware. A sandbox is a virtualized environment that isolates the program from the rest of the system and monitors its behavior. Cuckoo can analyze files of various types, such as executables, documents, URLs, and more. Cuckoo can provide a report of the files' activity against known threats, such as network traffic, file operations, registry changes, API calls, and so on.

A security operations center can implement Cuckoo to execute files to test for malicious activity and generate a report of the analysis. Cuckoo can help the security operations center to detect and prevent malware infections, investigate incidents, and perform threat intelligence.



#### NEW QUESTION 196

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has hired an assessment team to test the security of the corporate network and employee vigilance. Only the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Operating Officer are aware of this exercise, and very little information has been provided to the assessors. Which of the following is taking place?

- A. A red-team test
- B. A white-team test
- C. A purple-team test
- D. A blue-team test

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A red-team test is a type of security assessment that simulates a real-world attack on an organization's network, systems, applications, and people. The goal of a red-team test is to evaluate the organization's security posture, identify vulnerabilities and gaps, and test the effectiveness of its detection and response capabilities. A red-team test is usually performed by a group of highly skilled security professionals who act as adversaries and use various tools and techniques to breach the organization's defenses. A red-team test is often conducted without the knowledge or consent of most of the organization's staff, except for a few senior executives who authorize and oversee the exercise.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>  
<https://cybersecurity.att.com/blogs/security-essentials/what-is-red-teaming>

#### NEW QUESTION 199

- (Exam Topic 2)

Developers are writing code and merging it into shared repositories several times a day. where it is tested automatically. Which of the following concepts does this best represent?

- A. Functional testing
- B. Stored procedures
- C. Elasticity
- D. Continuous Integration

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

Continuous Integration is the concept that best represents developers writing code and merging it into shared repositories several times a day, where it is tested automatically. Continuous Integration is a software development practice that involves integrating code changes from multiple developers into a shared repository frequently and running automated tests to ensure quality and functionality. Continuous Integration can help to detect and fix errors early, improve collaboration, reduce rework, and accelerate delivery. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-devops>

<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

#### NEW QUESTION 204

- (Exam Topic 2)

Users report access to an application from an internal workstation is still unavailable to a specific server, even after a recent firewall rule implementation that was requested for this access. ICMP traffic is successful between the two devices. Which of the following tools should the security analyst use to help identify if the traffic is being blocked?

- A. nmap
- B. tracer
- C. ping
- D. ssh

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Tracer is a command-line tool that shows the route that packets take to reach a destination on a network<sup>1</sup>. It also displays the time it takes for each hop along the way<sup>1</sup>. By using tracer, you can see if there is a router or firewall that is blocking or slowing down the traffic between the internal workstation and the specific server<sup>1</sup>.

#### NEW QUESTION 209

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is the correct order of evidence from most to least volatile in forensic analysis?

- A. Memory, disk, temporary filesystems, CPU cache
- B. CPU cache, memory, disk, temporary filesystems
- C. CPU cache, memory, temporary filesystems, disk
- D. CPU cache, temporary filesystems, memory, disk

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

The correct order of evidence from most to least volatile in forensic analysis is based on how quickly the evidence can be lost or altered if not collected or preserved properly. CPU cache is the most volatile type of evidence because it is stored in a small amount of memory on the processor and can be overwritten or erased very quickly. Memory is the next most volatile type of evidence because it is stored in RAM and can be lost when the system is powered off or rebooted. Temporary filesystems are less volatile than memory because they are stored on disk, but they can still be deleted or overwritten by other processes or users. Disk is the least volatile type of evidence because it is stored on permanent storage devices and can be recovered even after deletion or formatting, unless overwritten by new data. References:

<https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-volatility-in-digital-forensics>

#### NEW QUESTION 212

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst is reviewing SIEM logs during an ongoing attack and notices the following:

http://company.com/get

php? f=/etc/passwd

http://company.com/..%2F.

.42 F..42F.. \$2Fetc2Fshadow

http: //company.com/../../../../ ../etc/passwd

Which of the following best describes the type of attack?

- A. SQLi
- B. CSRF
- C. API attacks
- D. Directory traversal

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

Directory traversal (also known as file path traversal) is a web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to read arbitrary files on the server that is running an application. This might include application code and data, credentials for back-end systems, and sensitive operating system files<sup>1</sup>. In some cases, an attacker might be able to write to arbitrary files on the server, allowing them to modify application data or behavior, and ultimately take full control of the server<sup>1</sup>.

Directory traversal in its simplest form uses the ../ pattern, which means to step up one level in the directory structure. By repeating this pattern, an attacker can traverse to the root directory and then access any file or folder on the server. For example, the following request attempts to read the Unix password file /etc/passwd from the server:

http://company.com/get.php?f=/etc/passwd

Some web applications may implement some defenses against directory traversal attacks, such as filtering out

../ patterns or percent-decoding the user input before validating it. However, these defenses can often be bypassed by using variations or encoding techniques. For example, the following requests use different ways to represent ../ or / characters:

http://company.com/...%2F...%2F...%2Fetc%2Fpasswd

http://company.com/../../../../%2Fetc%2Fpasswd http://company.com/%2E%2E/%2E%2E/%2E%2E/etc/passwd

These requests may still result in directory traversal attacks if the web application does not properly handle them<sup>12</sup>.

\* A. SQLi. This is not the correct answer, because SQLi stands for SQL Injection, which is an attack that exploits a vulnerability in a web application's database layer, where malicious SQL statements are inserted into an entry field for execution<sup>3</sup>. The requests in the question do not contain any SQL statements or commands.

\* B. CSRF. This is not the correct answer, because CSRF stands for Cross-Site Request Forgery, which is an attack that exploits the trust a web server has in a user's browser, where malicious requests are sent to the web server using the user's credentials<sup>4</sup>. The requests in the question do not indicate that they are forged or sent by another website.

\* C. API attacks. This is not the correct answer, because API stands for Application Programming Interface, which is a set of rules and specifications that allow software components to communicate and exchange data. API attacks are attacks that target the vulnerabilities or weaknesses of APIs, such as authentication, authorization, encryption, rate limiting, or input validation<sup>5</sup>. The requests in the question do not target any specific API functionality or feature.

\* D. Directory traversal. This is the correct answer, because directory traversal is an attack that exploits insufficient security validation or sanitization of user-supplied file names, such that characters representing "traverse to parent directory" are passed through to the operating system's file system API<sup>12</sup>. The requests in the question contain various patterns of ../ or / characters that attempt to access restricted files and directories on the server.

Reference: What is directory traversal, and how to prevent it? - PortSwigger, Directory traversal attack - Wikipedia, What Is SQL Injection (SQLi) and How To Prevent It, What Is Cross-Site Request Forgery (CSRF)? | Acunetix, API Security Testing – How to Hack an API and Get Away with It (Part 1 of 3).

#### NEW QUESTION 214

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network engineer receives a call regarding multiple LAN-connected devices that are on the same switch. The devices have suddenly been experiencing speed and latency issues while connecting to network resources. The engineer enters the command show mac address-table and reviews the following output

VLAN	MAC	PORT
1	00-04-18-EB-14-30	Fa0/1
1	88-CD-34-19-E8-98	Fa0/2
1	40-11-08-87-10-13	Fa0/3
1	00-04-18-EB-14-30	Fa0/4
1	88-CD-34-00-15-F3	Fa0/5
1	FA-13-02-04-27-64	Fa0/6

Which of the following best describes the attack that is currently in progress?

- A. MAC flooding
- B. Evil twin
- C. ARP poisoning
- D. DHCP spoofing

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

This is an attempt to redirect traffic to an attacking host by sending an ARP packet that contains the forged address of the next hop router. The attacker tricks the victim into believing that it is the legitimate router by sending a spoofed ARP reply with its own MAC address. This causes the victim to send all its traffic to the attacker instead of the router. The attacker can then intercept, modify, or drop the packets as they please.

#### NEW QUESTION 218

- (Exam Topic 2)

An employee's company email is configured with conditional access and requires that MFA is enabled and used. An example of MFA is a phone call and:

- A. a push notification
- B. a password.
- C. an SMS message.
- D. an authentication application.



**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

An authentication application can generate one-time passwords or QR codes that are time-based and unique to each user and device. It does not rely on network connectivity or SMS delivery, which can be intercepted or delayed. It also does not require the user to respond to a push notification, which can be accidentally approved or ignored.

**NEW QUESTION 223**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security administrator would like to ensure all cloud servers will have software preinstalled for facilitating vulnerability scanning and continuous monitoring. Which of the following concepts should the administrator utilize?

- A. Provisioning
- B. Staging
- C. Development
- D. Quality assurance

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Provisioning is the process of creating and setting up IT infrastructure, and includes the steps required to manage user and system access to various resources . Provisioning can be done for servers, cloud environments, users, networks, services, and more .

In this case, the security administrator wants to ensure that all cloud servers will have software preinstalled for facilitating vulnerability scanning and continuous monitoring. This means that the administrator needs to provision the cloud servers with the necessary software and configuration before they are deployed or used by customers or end users. Provisioning can help automate and standardize the process of setting up cloud servers and reduce the risk of human errors or inconsistencies.

**NEW QUESTION 227**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company is adopting a BYOD policy and is looking for a comprehensive solution to protect company information on user devices. Which of the following solutions would best support the policy?

- A. Mobile device management
- B. Full device encryption
- C. Remote wipe
- D. Biometrics

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

Mobile device management (MDM) is a solution that allows an organization to manage, monitor, and secure mobile devices that are used by employees for work purposes. It can protect company information on user devices by enforcing policies and controls such as encryption, password, remote wipe, etc., and detecting and preventing unauthorized access or data leakage.

**NEW QUESTION 231**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company a "right to forgotten" request To legally comply, the company must remove data related to the requester from its systems. Which Of the following Company most likely complying with?

- A. NIST CSF
- B. GDPR
- C. PCI OSS
- D. ISO 27001

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

GDPR stands for General Data Protection Regulation, which is a law that regulates data protection and privacy in the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA). GDPR also applies to the transfer of personal data outside the EU and EEA areas. GDPR grants individuals the right to request the deletion or removal of their personal data from an organization's systems under certain circumstances. This right is also known as the "right to be forgotten" or the "right to erasure". An organization that receives such a request must comply with it within a specified time frame, unless there are legitimate grounds for retaining the data.

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/right-to-be-forgotten/>

**NEW QUESTION 233**

- (Exam Topic 2)

The application development team is in the final stages of developing a new healthcare application. The team has requested copies of current PHI records to perform the final testing.

Which of the following would be the best way to safeguard this information without impeding the testing process?

- A. Implementing a content filter
- B. Anonymizing the data
- C. Deploying DLP tools
- D. Installing a FIM on the application server

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Anonymizing the data is the process of removing personally identifiable information (PII) from data sets, so that the people whom the data describe remain anonymous<sup>12</sup>. Anonymizing the data can safeguard the PHI records without impeding the testing process, because it can protect the privacy of the patients while preserving the data integrity and statistical accuracy for the application development team<sup>12</sup>. Anonymizing the data can be done by using techniques such as data masking, pseudonymization, generalization, data swapping, or data perturbation<sup>12</sup>.

Implementing a content filter is not the best way to safeguard the information, because it is a technique that blocks or allows access to certain types of content based on predefined rules or policies<sup>3</sup>. A content filter does not remove or encrypt PII from data sets, and it may not prevent unauthorized access or leakage of PHI records.

Deploying DLP tools is not the best way to safeguard the information, because it is a technique that monitors and prevents data exfiltration or transfer to unauthorized destinations or users. DLP tools do not remove or encrypt PII from data sets, and they may not be sufficient to protect PHI records from internal misuse or negligence.

Installing a FIM on the application server is not the best way to safeguard the information, because it is a technique that detects and alerts changes to files or directories on a system. FIM does not remove or encrypt PII from data sets, and it may not prevent unauthorized access or modification of PHI records.

#### NEW QUESTION 238

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst is reviewing computer logs because a host was compromised by malware. After the computer was infected it displayed an error screen and shut down. Which of the following should the analyst review first to determine more information?

- A. Dump file
- B. System log
- C. Web application log
- D. Security tool

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A dump file is the first thing that a security analyst should review to determine more information about a compromised device that displayed an error screen and shut down. A dump file is a file that contains a snapshot of the memory contents of a device at the time of a system crash or error. A dump file can help a security analyst analyze the cause and source of the crash or error, as well as identify any malicious code or activity that may have triggered it.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-hardware/drivers/debugger/introduction-to-crash-dump-files>

#### NEW QUESTION 241

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization is concerned that its hosted web servers are not running the most updated version of the software. Which of the following would work best to help identify potential vulnerabilities?

- A. `hping3 -S compcia.org -p 80`
- B. `nc -1 -v comptia.crg -p 80`
- C. `nmap comptia.org -p 80 -sv`
- D. `nslookup -port 80 comptia.org`

**Answer:** C

#### Explanation:

nmap is a network scanning tool that can perform various tasks such as port scanning, service detection, version detection, OS detection, vulnerability scanning, etc... `nmap comptia.org -p 80 -sv` is a command that scans port 80 (the default port for HTTP) on comptia.org domain name and tries to identify the service name and version running on that port. This can help identify potential vulnerabilities in the web server software by comparing the version with known exploits or patches.

#### NEW QUESTION 245

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company recently completed the transition from data centers to the cloud. Which of the following solutions will best enable the company to detect security threats in applications that run in isolated environments within the cloud environment?

- A. Security groups
- B. Container security
- C. Virtual networks
- D. Segmentation

**Answer:** B

#### Explanation:

Container security is a solution that can enable the company to detect security threats in applications that run in isolated environments within the cloud environment. Containers are units of software that package code and dependencies together, allowing applications to run quickly and reliably across different computing environments. Container security involves securing the container images, the container runtime, and the container orchestration platforms. Container security can help prevent unauthorized access, data breaches, malware infections, or denial-of-service attacks on the applications running in containers.

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-container-security>

#### NEW QUESTION 250

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security engineer needs to recommend a solution to defend against malicious actors misusing protocols and being allowed through network defenses. Which of the following will the engineer most likely recommend?

- A. A content filter
- B. A WAF
- C. A next-generation firewall
- D. An IDS

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

A next-generation firewall (NGFW) is a solution that can defend against malicious actors misusing protocols and being allowed through network defenses. A NGFW is a type of firewall that can perform deep packet inspection, application-level filtering, intrusion prevention, malware detection, and identity-based access control. A NGFW can also use threat intelligence and behavioral analysis to identify and block malicious traffic based on protocols, signatures, or anomalies.

References:

<https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-next-generation-firewall>

<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

**NEW QUESTION 251**

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization has expanded its operations by opening a remote office. The new office is fully furnished with office resources to support up to 50 employees working on any given day. Which of the following VPN solutions would best support the new office?

- A. Always-on
- B. Remote access
- C. Site-to-site
- D. Full tunnel

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Site-to-site VPN is a type of VPN solution that connects two or more networks or sites across the public internet in a secure and encrypted way. Site-to-site VPN can be implemented using VPN appliances, such as firewalls or routers, that can establish and maintain the VPN tunnel between the sites. Site-to-site VPN can support multiple users or devices that need to access resources on the other site without requiring individual VPN clients or software. Site-to-site VPN is the best solution to support the new remote office, as it can provide secure and seamless connectivity between the office network and the main network of the organization.

Verified References:

➤ Virtual Private Networks – SY0-601 CompTIA Security+ : 3.3 <https://www.professormesser.com/security-plus/sy0-601/sy0-601-video/virtual-private-networks-sy0-601-> (See Site-to-Site VPN)

➤ VPN Technologies – CompTIA Security+ SY0-501 – 3.2 <https://www.professormesser.com/security-plus/sy0-501/vpn-technologies/> (See Site-to-Site VPN)

➤ Security+ (Plus) Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security> (See Domain 3: Architecture and Design, Objective 3.3: Given a scenario, implement secure network architecture concepts.)

**NEW QUESTION 253**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following security controls is used to isolate a section of the network and its externally available resources from the internal corporate network in order to reduce the number of possible attacks?

- A. Faraday cages
- B. Air gap
- C. Vaulting
- D. Proximity readers

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

An air gap is a security measure that physically isolates a section of the network from any other network or device that could compromise its security. An air gap prevents any unauthorized access, data leakage, or malware infection through network connections, such as Ethernet cables, wireless signals, or Bluetooth devices. An air gap can be used to protect sensitive or critical systems and data from external threats, such as hackers, spies, or cyberattacks.

**NEW QUESTION 257**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following models offers third-party-hosted, on-demand computing resources that can be shared with multiple organizations over the internet?

- A. Public cloud
- B. Hybrid cloud
- C. Community cloud
- D. Private cloud

**Answer:** A

**Explanation:**

There are three main models for cloud computing: Infrastructure as a Service (IaaS), Platform as a Service (PaaS), and Software as a Service (SaaS)<sup>12</sup>. Each model represents a different part of the cloud computing stack and provides different levels of control, flexibility, and management.

According to one source<sup>1</sup>, a public cloud is a type of cloud deployment where the cloud resources (such as servers and storage) are owned and operated by a third-party cloud service provider and delivered over the Internet. A public cloud can be shared with multiple organizations or users who pay for the service on a subscription or pay-as-you-go basis.

**NEW QUESTION 261**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following automation use cases would best enhance the security posture of an organization by rapidly updating permissions when employees leave?

a company Or change job roles inter-nally?

- A. Provisioning resources
- B. Disabling access
- C. APIs
- D. Escalating permission requests

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Disabling access is an automation use case that can enhance the security posture of an organization by rapidly updating permissions when employees leave a company or change job roles internally. It can prevent unauthorized access and data leakage by revoking or modifying the access rights of employees based on their current status and role.

**NEW QUESTION 262**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network engineer is troubleshooting wireless network connectivity issues that were reported by users. The issues are occurring only in the section of the building that is closest to the parking lot. Users are intermittently experiencing slow speeds when accessing websites and are unable to connect to network drives. The issues appear to increase when laptop users return to their desks after using their devices in other areas of the building. There have also been reports of users being required to enter their credentials on web pages in order to gain access to them. Which of the following is the most likely cause of this issue?

- A. An external access point is engaging in an evil-Twin attack
- B. The signal on the WAP needs to be increased in that section of the building
- C. The certificates have expired on the devices and need to be reinstalled
- D. The users in that section of the building are on a VLAN that is being blocked by the firewall

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

An evil-Twin attack is a type of wireless network attack that involves setting up a rogue access point that mimics a legitimate one. It can trick users into connecting to the rogue access point instead of the real one, and then intercept or modify their traffic, steal their credentials, launch phishing pages, etc. It is the most likely cause of the issue that users are experiencing slow speeds, unable to connect to network drives, and required to enter their credentials on web pages when working in the section of the building that is closest to the parking lot, where an external access point could be placed nearby.

**NEW QUESTION 265**

- (Exam Topic 2)

An organization wants to secure a LAN/WLAN so users can authenticate and transport data securely. The solution needs to prevent on-path attacks and evil twin attacks. Which of the following will best meet the organization's need?

- A. MFA
- B. 802.1X
- C. WPA2
- D. TACACS

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

\* 802.1 X is a standard for network access control that provides authentication and encryption for devices that connect to a LAN/WLAN. 802.1X uses the Extensible Authentication Protocol (EAP) to exchange authentication messages between a supplicant (the device requesting access), an authenticator (the device granting access), and an authentication server (the device verifying credentials). 802.1X can prevent on-path attacks and evil twin attacks by requiring users to provide valid credentials before accessing the network and encrypting the data transmitted over the network. On-path attacks are attacks that involve intercepting or modifying network traffic between two endpoints. An on-path attacker can eavesdrop on sensitive information, alter or inject malicious data, or redirect traffic to malicious destinations. On-path attacks are frequently perpetrated over WiFi networks. Evil twin attacks are attacks that involve setting up a fake WiFi access point that mimics a legitimate one. An evil twin attacker can trick users into connecting to the fake network and then monitor or manipulate their online activity. Evil twin attacks are more common on public WiFi networks that are unsecured and leave personal data vulnerable.

**NEW QUESTION 267**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company needs to enhance its ability to maintain a scalable cloud infrastructure. The infrastructure needs to handle the unpredictable loads on the company's web application. Which of the following cloud concepts would BEST meet these requirements?

- A. SaaS
- B. VDI
- C. Containers
- D. Microservices

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Containers are a type of virtualization technology that allow applications to run in a secure, isolated environment on a single host. They can be quickly scaled up or down as needed, making them an ideal solution for unpredictable loads. Additionally, containers are designed to be lightweight and portable, so they can easily be moved from one host to another. Reference: CompTIA Security+ Sy0-601 official Text book, page 863.

**NEW QUESTION 270**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Employees in the research and development business unit receive extensive training to ensure they understand how to best protect company data. Which of the following is the type of data these employees are most likely to use in day-to-day work activities?



- A. Encrypted
- B. Intellectual property
- C. Critical
- D. Data in transit

**Answer:** B

**Explanation:**

Intellectual property is a type of data that is proprietary and unique to an organization. It includes trade secrets and other information that the organization does not want to share with third parties or competitors. Employees in the research and development business unit are most likely to use intellectual property in their day-to-day work activities, as they are involved in creating new products, services, or processes for the organization. Intellectual property data requires a high level of security and protection, as it can provide a competitive advantage or disadvantage if leaked or stolen.

Encrypted data is not a type of data, but a state of data. Encryption is a method of transforming data into an unreadable format using a key, so that only authorized parties can access it. Encryption can be applied to any type of data, such as intellectual property, critical data, or data in transit.

Critical data is a type of data that is essential for the operation and continuity of an organization. It includes information such as customer records, financial transactions, employee details, and so on. Critical data may or may not be intellectual property, depending on the nature and source of the data. Critical data also requires a high level of security and protection, as it can affect the reputation, performance, or legal compliance of the organization.

Data in transit is not a type of data, but a state of data. Data in transit refers to data that is moving from one location to another over a network, such as the internet, a LAN, or a WAN. Data in transit can be vulnerable to interception, modification, or theft by malicious actors. Data in transit can also be any type of data, such as intellectual property, critical data, or PII.

**NEW QUESTION 275**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security administrator is managing administrative access to sensitive systems with the following requirements:

- Common login accounts must not be used for administrative duties.
- Administrative accounts must be temporal in nature.
- Each administrative account must be assigned to one specific user.
- Accounts must have complex passwords.

" Audit trails and logging must be enabled on all systems.

Which of the following solutions should the administrator deploy to meet these requirements? (Give explanation and References from CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Official Text Book and Resources)

- A. ABAC
- B. SAML
- C. PAM
- D. CASB

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

PAM is a solution that enables organizations to securely manage users' accounts and access to sensitive systems. It allows administrators to create unique and complex passwords for each user, as well as assign each account to a single user for administrative duties. PAM also provides audit trails and logging capabilities, allowing administrators to monitor user activity and ensure that all systems are secure. According to the CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Course Book, "PAM is the most comprehensive way to control and monitor privileged accounts".

**NEW QUESTION 280**

- (Exam Topic 2)

Cloud security engineers are planning to allow and deny access to specific features in order to increase data security. Which of the following cloud features is the most appropriate to ensure access is granted properly?

- A. API integrations
- B. Auditing
- C. Resource policies
- D. Virtual networks

**Answer:** C

**Explanation:**

Resource policies are cloud features that allow and deny access to specific features in order to increase data security. Resource policies are rules or statements that define what actions can be performed on a particular resource by which entities under what conditions. Resource policies can be attached to cloud resources such as virtual machines, storage accounts, databases, or functions. Resource policies can help enforce security best practices, compliance requirements, and cost management. Resource policies can also help implement the principle of least privilege, which grants users only the minimum level of access they need to perform their tasks.

**NEW QUESTION 285**

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst reviews web server logs and notices the following line: 104.35. 45.53 [22/May/2020:07 : 00:58 +0100] "GET . UNION ALL SELECT user login, user \_ pass, user email from wp users—— HTTP/I.I" 200 1072

<http://www.example.com/wordpress/wp—admin/>

Which of the following vulnerabilities is the attacker trying to exploit?

- A. SSRF
- B. CSRF
- C. xss
- D. SQLi

**Answer:** D

**Explanation:**

SQLi stands for SQL injection, which is a type of web security vulnerability that allows an attacker to execute malicious SQL statements on a database server.



SQLi can result in data theft, data corruption, denial of service, or remote code execution.

The attacker in the web server log is trying to exploit a SQLi vulnerability by sending a malicious GET request that contains a UNION ALL SELECT statement. This statement is used to combine the results of two or more SELECT queries into a single result set. The attacker is attempting to retrieve user login, user pass, and user email from the wp users table, which is a WordPress database table that stores user information. The attacker may use this information to compromise the WordPress site or the users' accounts.

#### NEW QUESTION 290

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following is constantly scanned by internet bots and has the highest risk of attack in the case of the default configurations?

- A. Wearable sensors
- B. Raspberry Pi
- C. Surveillance systems
- D. Real-time operating systems

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

Surveillance systems are constantly scanned by internet bots and have the highest risk of attack in the case of the default configurations because they are often connected to the internet and use weak or default passwords that can be easily guessed or cracked by malicious bots. Internet bots are software applications that run automated tasks over the internet, usually with the intent to imitate human activity or exploit vulnerabilities. Some bots are used for legitimate purposes, such as web crawling or indexing, but others are used for malicious purposes, such as spamming, phishing, denial-of-service attacks, or credential stuffing. Security misconfigurations are one of the most common gaps that criminal hackers look to exploit. Therefore, it is important to secure the configuration of surveillance systems by changing the default passwords, updating the firmware, disabling unnecessary services, and enabling encryption and authentication.

<https://www.cctvcameraworld.com/setup-ip-camera-system-on-network/>

#### NEW QUESTION 295

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company has numerous employees who store PHI data locally on devices. The Chief Information Officer wants to implement a solution to reduce external exposure of PHI but not affect the business.

The first step the IT team should perform is to deploy a DLP solution:

- A. for only data in transit.
- B. for only data at rest.
- C. in blocking mode.
- D. in monitoring mode.

**Answer: D**

#### Explanation:

A DLP solution in monitoring mode is a good first step to deploy for data loss prevention. It allows the IT team to observe and analyze the data flows and activities without blocking or interfering with them. It helps to identify the sources and destinations of sensitive data, the types and volumes of data involved, and the potential risks and violations. It also helps to fine-tune the DLP policies and rules before switching to blocking mode, which can disrupt business operations if not configured properly.

#### NEW QUESTION 296

- (Exam Topic 2)

An annual information security assessment has revealed that several OS-level configurations are not in compliance due to outdated hardening standards the company is using. Which of the following would be best to use to update and reconfigure the OS-level security configurations?

- A. CIS benchmarks
- B. GDPR guidance
- C. Regional regulations
- D. ISO 27001 standards

**Answer: A**

#### Explanation:

CIS benchmarks are best practices and standards for securing various operating systems, applications, cloud environments, etc. They are developed by a community of experts and updated regularly to reflect the latest threats and vulnerabilities. They can be used to update and reconfigure the OS-level security configurations to ensure compliance and reduce risks.

#### NEW QUESTION 297

- (Exam Topic 2)

A help desk technician receives a phone call from someone claiming to be a part of the organization's cybersecurity incident response team. The caller asks the technician to verify the network's internal firewall IP address. Which of the following is the technician's best course of action?

- A. Direct the caller to stop by the help desk in person and hang up declining any further requests from the caller.
- B. Ask for the caller's name, verify the person's identity in the email directory, and provide the requested information over the phone.
- C. Write down the phone number of the caller if possible, the name of the person requesting the information, hang up, and notify the organization's cybersecurity officer.
- D. Request the caller send an email for identity verification and provide the requested information via email to the caller.

**Answer: C**

#### Explanation:

This is the best course of action for the help desk technician because it can help prevent a potential social engineering attack. Social engineering is a technique that involves manipulating or deceiving people into revealing sensitive information or performing actions that compromise security. The caller may be impersonating a member of the organization's cybersecurity incident response team to obtain the network's internal firewall IP address, which could be used for

further attacks. The help desk technician should not provide any information over the phone without verifying the caller's identity and authorization. The help desk technician should also report the incident to the organization's cybersecurity officer for investigation and response. References:

<https://www.comptia.org/blog/social-engineering-explained>

<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/11/CompTIA-Security-SY0-601-Exam-Objectives-1.0.pdf>

#### NEW QUESTION 302

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following has been implemented when a host-based firewall on a legacy Linux system allows connections from only specific internal IP addresses?

- A. Compensating control
- B. Network segmentation
- C. Transfer of risk
- D. SNMP traps

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

A compensating control is a type of security control that is implemented in lieu of a recommended security measure that is deemed too difficult or impractical to implement at the present time. A compensating control must provide equivalent or comparable protection for the system or network and meet the intent and rigor of the original security requirement. An example of a compensating control is using a host-based firewall on a legacy Linux system to allow connections from only specific internal IP addresses, as it can provide a similar level of defense as a network firewall that may not be compatible with the system. References:

> <https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/compensating-control>

> <https://reciprocity.com/resources/whats-the-difference-between-compensating-controls-and-mitigating-co>

#### NEW QUESTION 303

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following can be used to calculate the total loss expected per year due to a threat targeting an asset?

- A. EF x asset value
- B. ALE / SLE
- C. MTBF x impact
- D. SLE x ARO

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

The total loss expected per year due to a threat targeting an asset can be calculated using the Single Loss Expectancy (SLE) multiplied by the Annualized Rate of Occurrence (ARO). SLE is the monetary loss expected from a single event, while ARO is the estimated frequency of that event occurring in a year. Reference: CompTIA Security+ Study Guide: Exam SY0-501, 7th Edition, by Emmett Dulaney and Chuck Easttom, Chapter 9: Risk Management, page 414.

#### NEW QUESTION 304

- (Exam Topic 2)

Which of the following best reduces the security risks introduced when running systems that have expired vendor support and lack an immediate replacement?

- A. Implement proper network access restrictions.
- B. Initiate a bug bounty program.
- C. Classify the system as shadow IT.
- D. Increase the frequency of vulnerability scans.

**Answer:** A

#### Explanation:

Network access restrictions can limit the exposure of systems that have expired vendor support and lack an immediate replacement, as they can prevent unauthorized or unnecessary access to those systems from other devices or networks. Network access restrictions can include firewalls, network segmentation, VPNs, access control lists, and other methods that can filter or block traffic based on predefined rules or policies. Network access restrictions can reduce the security risks introduced by running systems that have expired vendor support, as they can mitigate the impact of potential vulnerabilities or exploits that may affect those systems. Verified References:

> CompTIA Security+ Certification Exam Objectives Version 3.0 <https://www.comptia.jp/pdf/Security%2B%20SY0-601%20Exam%20Objectives.pdf> (See Domain 2.1: Given a scenario, implement secure protocols.)

> CompTIA Security+ SY0-501 Study Guide

<https://www.certblaster.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/CompTIA-Security-SY0-501-Study-Guide.pdf> (See Chapter 2: Technologies and Tools, Section 2.5: Firewall and Network Security Appliances.)

#### NEW QUESTION 305

- (Exam Topic 2)

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 NIST Risk Management Framework (RMF) is a process for evaluating the security of a system and implementing controls to reduce potential risks associated

with it. The RMF process involves categorizing the system, selecting the controls that apply to the system, implementing the controls, and then assessing the success of the controls before authorizing the system. For more information on the NIST Risk Management Framework and other security processes, refer to the CompTIA Security+ SY0-601 Official Text Book and Resources.

#### NEW QUESTION 307

- (Exam Topic 2)

A backup operator wants to perform a backup to enhance the RTO and RPO in a highly time- and storage-efficient way that has no impact on production systems. Which of the following backup types should the operator use?

- A. Tape
- B. Full
- C. Image
- D. Snapshot

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A snapshot backup is a type of backup that captures the state of a system at a point in time. It is highly time- and storage-efficient because it only records the changes made to the system since the last backup. It also has no impact on production systems because it does not require them to be offline or paused during the backup process. References: <https://www.comptia.org/blog/what-is-a-snapshot-backup>

#### NEW QUESTION 308

- (Exam Topic 2)

A company was recently breached. Part of the company's new cybersecurity strategy is to centralize the logs from all security devices. Which of the following components forwards the logs to a central source?

- A. Log enrichment
- B. Log queue
- C. Log parser
- D. Log collector

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

A log collector is a component that forwards the logs from all security devices to a central source. A log collector can be a software tool or a hardware appliance that collects logs from various sources, such as firewalls, routers, servers, applications, or endpoints. A log collector can also perform functions such as log filtering, parsing, aggregation, normalization, and enrichment. A log collector can help centralize logging by sending the collected logs to a central log server or a security information and event management (SIEM) system for further analysis and correlation.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>  
<https://geekflare.com/open-source-centralized-logging/>

#### NEW QUESTION 313

- (Exam Topic 2)

A security analyst needs to implement security features across smartphones, laptops, and tablets. Which of the following would be the most effective across heterogeneous platforms?

- A. Enforcing encryption
- B. Deploying GPOs
- C. Removing administrative permissions
- D. Applying MDM software

**Answer:** D

#### Explanation:

MDM stands for Mobile Device Management, which is a software solution that can manage and secure smartphones, laptops, tablets and other mobile devices across heterogeneous platforms. MDM can enforce security features such as encryption, password policies, remote wipe, device tracking, app control and more. MDM can also monitor and update the devices remotely and provide reports and alerts on their status. MDM is the most effective solution to implement security features across heterogeneous platforms, as it can provide centralized and consistent management of various types of devices. Verified References:

> Security+ (Plus) Certification | CompTIA IT Certifications

<https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security> (See Domain 3: Architecture and Design, Objective 3.4: Given a scenario, implement secure systems design.)

> CompTIA Security+ 601 - Infosec

<https://www.infosecinstitute.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/CompTIA-Security-eBook.pdf> (See Security+: 5 in-demand cybersecurity skills, Implementation)

> Certification Security+ | CompTIA <https://www.comptia.org/landing/securityplus/index.html> (See Exam Objectives)

#### NEW QUESTION 317

- (Exam Topic 2)

A network administrator needs to determine the sequence of a server farm's logs. Which of the following should the administrator consider? (Select two).

- A. Chain of custody
- B. Tags
- C. Reports
- D. Time stamps
- E. Hash values
- F. Time offset

**Answer:** DF

#### Explanation:

A server farm's logs are records of events that occur on a group of servers that provide the same service or function. Logs can contain information such as date, time, source, destination, message, error code, and severity level. Logs can help administrators monitor the performance, security, and availability of the servers and troubleshoot any issues.

To determine the sequence of a server farm's logs, the administrator should consider the following factors:

➤ Time stamps: Time stamps are indicators of when an event occurred on a server. Time stamps can help administrators sort and correlate events across different servers based on chronological order. However, time stamps alone may not be sufficient to determine the sequence of events if the servers have different time zones or clock settings.

➤ Time offset: Time offset is the difference between the local time of a server and a reference time, such as Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) or Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). Time offset can help administrators adjust and synchronize the time stamps of different servers to a common reference time and eliminate any discrepancies caused by time zones or clock settings.

References: <https://www.comptia.org/certifications/security#examdetails> <https://www.comptia.org/content/guides/comptia-security-sy0-601-exam-objectives>  
<https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/windows-server/administration/server-manager/view-event-logs>

#### NEW QUESTION 319

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